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FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY THOMAS AND ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE.
1872.

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FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

HENRY AUSTIN BRUCE, M.P.,

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, 24th February 1872.

SIR,

We have the honour to lay before you our Fourteenth Annual Report on the Condition and Management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland.

The number and distribution of the insane in Scotland on 1st January 1871, exclusive of unreported lunatics maintained in private dwellings from private sources, were as follows:—

Statistics
of Insanity.

Mode of Distribution.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Private.			Pauper.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Royal and District Asylums, .	2243	2281	4524	488	464	952	1755	1817	3572
„ Private „	130	208	338	103	158	261	27	50	77
„ Parochial „	214	330	544	...	...	...	214	330	544
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	263	367	630	...	...	...	263	367	630
„ General Prison, .	35	16	51	...	...	...	35	16	51*
„ Training Schools for Imbeciles .	81	42	123	61	30	91	20	12	32
„ Private Dwellings,	670	849	1519	22	34	56	648	815	1463
TOTALS,	3636	4093	7729	674	686	1360	2962	3407	6369

It thus appears that of insane persons in Scotland, of whom we have official cognizance, 1360 were maintained from private sources; 6318 by parochial rates; and 51 at the expense of the State.

Of the unreported insane maintained by their friends in private dwellings we have no certain knowledge; but we estimate their numbers at nearly two thousand, of whom the larger proportion belongs to the classes little removed from pauperism.

In the manner of distribution the following changes occurred in 1870:—

* Maintained at the expense of the State.

Statistics
of Insanity

In Royal and District Asylums there was an increase of 38 private and 25 pauper patients.

In Private Asylums there was an increase of 12 private and 23 pauper patients.

In Parochial Asylums there was a decrease of 9 pauper patients.

In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses there was an increase of 56 pauper patients.

In Training Schools for Imbeciles there was an increase of 8 private and 2 pauper patients.

In the Lunatic Department of the Central Prison at Perth there was an increase of 1 male and 1 female patient.

In Private Dwellings there was an increase of 7 private, and a decrease of 6 pauper patients.

The following Table shows the distribution of the insane at 1st January 1858, when we entered on our functions, and at first January of each of the ten years 1862-1871, excluding the inmates of idiot-schools, who are not certified as lunatics:—

	1858.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
In Royal and District Asylums, . . . }	2380	2820	2822	2919	3125	3207	3519	3874	4041	4461	4524
„ Private Asylums, . . .	745	921	927	872	788	812	672	501	557	303	338
„ Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . . }	839	838	878	910	925	1008	998	1007	1024	1127	1174
„ Lunatic Department of Central Prison, . . . }	26	29	30	32	36	46	45	45	50	49	51
„ Private Dwellings,* . . .	1804	1762	1700	1658	1630	1589	1573	1549	1535	1518	1519
TOTAL,	5794	6370	6357	6391	6504	6662	6807	6976	7207	7458	7606

Since the 1st of January 1858 the number of lunatics officially known to the Board has increased from 5794 to 7606. In the manner of distribution the following changes have taken place:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
In Royal and District Asylums, . . .	2144	...
„ Private Asylums, . . .	...	407
„ Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . .	335	...
„ Lunatic Department of Central Prison, . . .	25	...
„ Private Dwellings, . . .	...	285
	2504	692

These figures show that of the increase of 2504 which has taken place in the number of patients in public and parochial asylums, 407 arise from the decrease in private asylums, and 285 from the

* Under official cognizance.

decrease in private dwellings, leaving an increase of 1812 ascribable to the growth of lunacy, or at any rate to the increased number of lunatics in asylums. It thus appears that of the accommodation which has been provided in public asylums since 1858, the room required for 1812 patients is occupied by the increase since that year. The cost incurred for the accommodation of this number, calculated at the average rate of £150 a head, amounts to £271,800.

The following Table shows the number of private and pauper lunatics, of whom we have had official cognizance, at 1st January 1858, and of each of the ten years 1862-1871; and the numbers of each category accommodated in establishments and private dwellings, distinguishing between males and females:—

At 1st January	NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS.						NUMBER OF PRIVATE INSANE.					
	In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.			In Private Dwellings.			In Asylums.			As single Patients under the Sheriff's Order or Sanction of Board.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.
1858	1402	1551	2953	810	974	1784	506	506	1012	10	10	20
1862	1624	1924	3548	769	972	1741	511	520	1031	8	13	21
1863	1668	1936	3604	748	931	1679	507	516	1023	8	13	21
1864	1731	1952	3683	712	925	1637	491	527	1018	8	13	21
1865	1774	2009	3783	702	907	1609	521	534	1055	8	13	21
1866	1836	2086	3922	690	878	1568	550	555	1105	8	13	21
1867	1907	2139	4046	677	871	1548	583	560	1143	11	14	25
1868	1994	2230	4224	658	863	1521	551	607	1158	13	15	28
1869	2118	2376	4494	661	839	1500	541	587	1128	15	20	35
1870	2216	2512	4728	644	825	1469	568	595	1163	22	27	49
1871	2259	2564	4823	648	815	1463	591	622	1213	22	34	56

This Table gives an increase of 1870 in the number of pauper lunatics placed in establishments, and one of 201 in that of private patients similarly disposed of, since 1st January 1858. On the other hand, there is a decrease of 321 in the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings, and an increase of 36 in the number of private single patients under the Sheriff's Order or Sanction of the Board. The results of 1870 alone give an increase of 95 pauper and 50 private patients in establishments. We have no trustworthy knowledge of the number of private patients living with relatives or others who have not been intimated to us. We cannot therefore institute a comparison between the total number of the private insane and the total number of the pauper insane; but of the two classes resident in establishments at 1st January 1871, the proportion per cent. was 20 private and 80 pauper. This proportion at 1st January 1858 was 25 private and 75 pauper. In other words, a fourth of the patients in asylums at 1st January 1858 were maintained from private sources, and at 1st January 1871 only a fifth.

It appears from the Table which follows, that on an average of the ten years 1862-1871, of every 100 patients sent to asylums, 25·8 were private, and 74·2 pauper:—

Statistics
of Insanity.

YEARS.	Numbers placed in Establishments, excluding Transfers.								
	Private.			Pauper.			General Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1862	192	192	384	449	541	990	641	733	1374
1863	173	207	380	472	536	1008	645	743	1388
1864	181	169	350	513	558	1071	694	727	1421
1865	198	221	419	484	559	1043	682	780	1462
1866	235	210	445	538	585	1123	773	795	1568
1867	210	235	445	597	663	1260	807	898	1705
1868	182	215	397	628	691	1319	810	906	1716
1869	219	218	437	666	800	1466	885	1018	1903
1870	208	223	431	607	750	1357	815	973	1788
1871	227	254	481	647	708	1355	874	962	1836
AVERAGE PER YEAR	202·5	214·4	416·9	560·1	639·1	1199·2	762·6	853·5	1616·1

On the other hand, an analysis of the following Table shows that in the same period, of every 100 patients discharged recovered, 24·8 were private and 75·1 pauper; of every 100 discharged not recovered, 43·2 were private and 56·8 pauper; and of every 100 that died, 17·9 were private and 82·1 pauper. It thus appears that the ratio of recoveries among private and pauper patients is in close accordance with the ratio of admissions. A much larger proportion of private patients, however, are removed unrecovered; and as a consequence the mortality of private patients is in a lower ratio, when compared with the admissions, than that of paupers.

YEARS.	Removed re- covered.		Removed not recovered.		Deaths.		Total Removals.		
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.
1862	137	439	148	144	76	362	361	945	1,306
1863	161	452	123	205	82	301	366	958	1,324
1864	155	429	101	172	63	335	319	936	1,255
1865	166	462	137	114	64	299	367	875	1,242
1866	191	482	106	159	91	342	338	983	1,371
1867	191	513	128	134	84	419	403	1,066	1,469
1868	169	584	127	142	103	349	399	1,075	1,474
1869	197	596	124	194	75	453	396	1,243	1,639
1870	196	646	117	173	92	449	405	1,268	1,673
1871	172	638	152	225	91	448	415	1,311	1,726
TOTALS,	1,735	5,241	1,263	1,662	821	3,757	3,819	10,660	14,479

We shall see as we proceed that the results afforded by the individual asylums vary greatly, apparently according to stable influences which react on the bodily and mental health of their inmates. The operation of such influences is best illustrated by the different rates of mortality which prevail in different asylums, and which at first sight appear difficult of explanation. For instance, Dundee and Glasgow are both manufacturing towns, and the physical condition of the patients admitted into the public asylums of both might naturally be supposed to be much alike. On an average of many years, however, the mortality in the Dundee Asylum is proportionably only about one-half of that which occurs in the Glasgow Asylum. The Table on p. lxvi shows that the number of patients who die within the first year after admission is considerably greater in Glasgow than in Dundee; and the natural inference from this fact would accordingly be that the condition of the patients on admission was much worse in the asylum of Glasgow than in that of Dundee. But doubts as to the correctness of this inference are suggested by the fact that the difference is not limited to pauper patients, who might for various reasons be supposed to be in a more broken-down and exhausted condition in Glasgow than in Dundee, but extends equally to private patients. We shall return to the discussion of this question. (*See pp. xxi, xxx, and lxiv.*)

We have in former Reports expressed the opinion, that the difference in the ratio of removals of unrecovered private and unrecovered pauper patients depends chiefly on social causes, and little, if at all, on any peculiarity in the form of the mental malady. When the cost of maintenance is defrayed from private sources, and especially when the family of the patient is in straitened circumstances, a powerful inducement is held out to remove him from the asylum as soon as all hope of recovery is past, or the malady has assumed a manageable form; whereas, when the cost of maintenance is defrayed by the parish, there is no pecuniary motive directly affecting individuals to prompt to removal. It is difficult to believe that any real necessity has arisen for the detention of 599 pauper lunatics in asylums at 1st January 1871, above the number of those detained at 1st January 1868, especially as in the same period we find an increase of only 55 in the number of private asylum patients. The number of private patients is, however, to some extent kept down by the withdrawal of those who lapse into pauperism. The patients intimated to us as becoming paupers during their residence in asylums amounted to 25 in 1871.

The general inference from the comparative numbers of private and pauper patients is that insanity is essentially a disease affecting the less affluent classes. A healthy condition of the nervous system affords protection at one and the same time against pauperism and insanity; whereas an unhealthy condition of the nervous system leads directly to pauperism by destroying the capacity for useful employment. The number of pauper lunatics will thus always largely exceed the number of the private insane, for pauper lunacy is in a very large proportion of cases the expression of incapacity for

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independent productive labour. The tendency of those whose brains are abnormally constituted, if without hereditary fortune or friends willing to assist them, is, accordingly, to sink step by step through the various grades of society, until they reach the final sedimentary deposit of pauper lunacy. The conditions which promote this descent are simply those which destroy health; namely, abuse of the passions, intemperance, unhealthy habitations and occupations, improper diet, and deficient exercise and recreation. The increase of insanity, then, is not a result of modern civilization, save in so far as modern civilization has led to a departure from the conditions of healthy existence, by overcrowding in cities, by exhausting labour, by breathing vitiated air, by over-indulgence in stimulants, by inappropriate food, and by neglect in the training of children. The unhappy results thus produced are recognised by the Legislature, and our lunacy system is one of the consequences of this recognition. But the system aims only at *remedying* an evil which has been allowed to grow up and gather head through ignorance, and consequent neglect of the laws which regulate health; and the remedy which has been adopted has been shown by experience to be utterly insufficient for its purpose. The number of the insane poor goes on steadily increasing, and along with it the burdens imposed for their maintenance; and such will infallibly continue to be the case until the education of the people shall embrace practical instruction in those natural laws on attention to which both bodily and mental health depend.

The Scotch Law of Lunacy, however, strives to counteract the unnecessary accumulation of patients in asylums by making ample provision for the removal of unrecovered cases. In the first place, proceeding upon the principle that the parish stands *in loco parentis*, it gives to parochial boards, by sect. 9, 29 and 30 Vict. c. 51, the following powers of disposal over the patients for whose maintenance they are responsible:—

“It shall be lawful for any Parochial Board, by a minute at a duly constituted meeting, to direct that any pauper lunatic (not being a lunatic committed as a dangerous lunatic) with whose maintenance it is chargeable, and who is detained in any asylum or house, shall be discharged or removed therefrom; and if a copy of such minute, certified to be a true copy by the chairman for the time of such Parochial Board, be produced to, and left with, the superintendent of such asylum, he shall, within seven days from the production of such minute, discharge such lunatic, or cause or suffer such lunatic to be discharged: Provided always, that on the written representation of such superintendent that such lunatic is dangerous to himself or the public, or in any way not a fit person to be discharged, it shall be lawful for the Board, after making such investigation as they shall think expedient, to prohibit the discharge of any such lunatic; and any inspector of the poor removing any pauper lunatic from an asylum or house against the written representation of the superintendent of such asylum or house, without the sanction of the Board, shall be liable in a penalty not exceeding Ten pounds.”

In the second place, the law permits the removal of pauper

lunatics from asylums under the procedure laid down by sect. 11, 29 and 30 Vict. c. 51, which enacts as follows:—

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“It shall be lawful for any Parochial Board, by a minute at a duly constituted meeting, to remove from the poor’s roll any pauper lunatic in any asylum or house for whose maintenance it is responsible, and to intrust the disposal of such lunatic to any party who shall undertake to provide, in a manner satisfactory to the Parochial Board, for his care and treatment; and on the demand of such party, and the production and delivery of a copy of such minute, certified to be a true copy by the chairman for the time of such Parochial Board, the superintendent of such asylum or house shall permit the removal of such lunatic: Provided always, that in every case in which such superintendent is of opinion that such removal will be injurious to such lunatic, or a risk to the public, it shall be lawful for such superintendent to detain such lunatic for a period not exceeding Fourteen days from the production of such certified copy of such minute, and to report the case to the Board, and on the report of such superintendent, or on any grounds which the Board may deem satisfactory, it shall be lawful for the Board to authorize the continued detention of such lunatic in the asylum or house, and the Parochial Board shall continue to be responsible to the asylum or house for his maintenance.”

Under the foregoing forms of procedure the steps for the removal of the patient are taken by the Parochial Board; but the law taking into account the possibility of Parochial Boards, or the friends of private patients, unnecessarily, or even hurtfully, prolonging detention, has, by sect. 17, 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54, given power to the superintendent to initiate the proceedings for discharge. This section is applicable to both private and pauper patients, and is to the following effect:—

“When it shall appear to the superintendent of any asylum or house that any lunatic detained therein has so far recovered that he may be safely liberated without risk or injury to the public or the lunatic, such superintendent shall grant a certificate to that effect, or procure one from the ordinary medical attendant of such asylum or house, and shall transmit a copy thereof to the person at whose instance such lunatic is detained, or, in the absence of such person, to the nearest known relative of the lunatic, and in the case of pauper lunatics, to the person or parish by whom the expense of the maintenance of the lunatic is defrayed; and on the failure, within fourteen days from the despatch of such copy certificate, of the person to whom the same was transmitted, to take steps for the liberation of such recovered lunatic, such superintendent shall intimate the facts to the Board, who may direct such inquiry into the circumstances as they deem necessary, and if satisfied that the lunatic has recovered, or that he may be safely liberated without risk or injury to the public or himself, the Board may order his discharge forthwith.”

Another procedure by which the law provides for the discharge of patients who, although not of sound mind, do not require continued detention in an asylum, is laid down by the 7th section, 29 and 30 Vict. c. 71, which is as follows:—

“The powers conferred by the Sheriff’s order for the reception and detention of any lunatic in any asylum or house shall cease and determine with the notice of discharge of such lunatic given by the superintendent of such asylum or house to the Board; and in no case shall the Sheriff’s order remain in force longer than the first day of January first occurring after the expiry of three years from the date on which it was granted, or than the first day of January in each succeeding year, unless the superintendent or medical attendant of the asylum or house in which the lunatic is detained, shall, on each of the said first days of January, or within fourteen clear days immediately preceding, grant and transmit to the Board a certificate, on soul and conscience, according to the form of Schedule A hereunto annexed, that the detention of the lunatic is necessary and proper, either for his own welfare or the safety of the public.”

There is still another procedure under which non-recovered pauper lunatics are in practice removed from asylums. By sect. 95, 20 and 21 Vict. c. 71, it is enacted that all pauper lunatics shall be sent to the asylums of their districts unless the Parochial Board shall, with our sanction, provide for them otherwise. As the provisions of this section would empower us to send back to asylums all pauper lunatics who had been removed therefrom, application is frequently made to us by Parochial Boards for our sanction previously to removal.

The following Table shows, according to the returns made us, the numbers of unrecovered patients removed from asylums in 1871:—

MODE OF DISCHARGE.	No of Patients Removed Unrecovered from Asylums in 1871.		
	Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.
By Friends,	122	19	141
„ Medical Superintendent,	9	16*	25
„ Remaining with Guardians after expiry of Probationary Period,	11	38	49
„ Expiry of Certificate of Emergency,	4	6	10
„ Escape,	4	7	11
„ Committee of Directors,	2	...	2
„ Minute of Parochial Board, . . . . .	...	73	73
„ Sanction of General Board, . . . . .	...	41	41
„ Warrant of Sheriff, and sent to England or Ireland, . . . . .	...	23	23
„ Non-Renewal of Annual Certificate, . . . . .	...	2	2
TOTALS,	152	225	377

These figures show a considerably higher number of private as well as of pauper patients discharged unrecovered, than the average of the ten preceding years; and there thus appears to be a growing tendency, alike on the part of friends and of Parochial Boards, to

* Including several under provisions of Sect. 17, 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54.

avail themselves of the statutory facilities for the removal of such cases from asylums to private dwellings. Statistics
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The following Table shows the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to each county in Scotland at 1st January 1858, and of the ten years 1862-1871.

COUNTIES.	Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable at 1st January										
	1858.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
1. Aberdeen, . . .	318	428	414	407	411	424	418	443	459	488	496
2. Argyll, . . .	179	214	207	215	228	239	244	247	247	251	259
3. Ayr, . . .	212	238	251	237	239	241	251	278	284	294	315
4. Banff, . . .	80	91	91	91	87	99	110	122	127	133	143
5. Berwick, . . .	65	64	61	59	55	58	61	61	58	63	61
6. Bute, . . .	31	37	34	34	33	35	33	35	34	40	38
7. Caithness, . . .	72	105	104	101	97	95	85	90	90	96	98
8. Clackmannan, . . .	26	35	34	29	30	33	35	35	38	39	43
9. Dumbarton, . . .	57	69	71	70	75	74	76	78	84	84	92
10. Dumfries, . . .	129	151	145	139	139	147	154	160	174	177	177
11. Edinburgh, . . .	599	606	629	623	626	618	650	665	671	696	713
12. Elgin, . . .	70	85	83	89	89	91	88	89	96	101	96
13. Fife, . . .	245	268	253	253	259	251	257	266	288	288	290
14. Forfar, . . .	355	416	415	418	440	447	448	460	482	516	523
15. Haddington, . . .	83	97	96	88	86	85	89	91	100	99	97
16. Inverness, . . .	190	209	198	198	195	212	216	215	236	236	229
17. Kincardine, . . .	75	82	76	84	87	81	81	82	82	82	80
18. Kinross, . . .	14	16	14	14	14	16	19	23	23	26	26
19. Kirkcudbright, . . .	63	93	85	95	98	95	95	94	97	101	99
20. Lanark, . . .	663	706	736	775	793	826	861	890	951	987	999
21. Linlithgow, . . .	45	45	47	51	52	55	58	55	56	56	57
22. Nairn, . . .	26	22	23	22	20	20	17	18	23	23	19
23. Orkney, . . .	56	57	63	55	54	54	53	52	52	49	49
24. Peebles, . . .	18	19	15	17	23	22	21	24	25	28	30
25. Perth, . . .	330	365	353	357	353	353	349	351	374	384	379
26. Renfrew, . . .	181	179	177	186	184	189	200	200	190	216	220
27. Ross and Cromarty, . . .	178	181	189	184	179	182	188	192	197	189	197
28. Roxburgh, . . .	92	85	92	106	110	98	95	94	101	98	101
29. Selkirk, . . .	17	18	15	14	13	17	15	17	20	19	16
30. Shetland, . . .	42	49	49	51	48	54	46	44	52	47	40
31. Stirling, . . .	108	122	125	128	130	131	127	130	140	145	158
32. Sutherland, . . .	52	50	51	49	52	46	47	47	47	47	47
33. Wigton, . . .	66	87	87	81	93	101	97	97	96	99	96

It will be observed that in Berwick, Nairn, Orkney, Selkirk, Shetland, and Sutherland, the number of pauper lunatics has decreased since 1858. In Haddington, Kincardine, Linlithgow, Ross and Cromarty, and Roxburgh, there has been little change; but, generally, there has been a large increase, which is most probably due, first, to the influence of an increasing urban population, and secondly, to the increased amount of asylum accommodation. In the year 1870, however, a tendency towards a decrease displays itself: the increase has fallen from 203 in 1869 to 89 in 1870, while in several counties there is an actual decrease. This is the case, for instance, in Bute, Elgin, Haddington, Inverness, Kincardine, Kirkcudbright, Nairn, Perth, Selkirk, Shetland, and Wigton; all counties of moderate size, without large towns, and with few manufactories. Still the discrepancies which the

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preceding Table shows to exist in the proportion of pauper lunacy in different counties are very remarkable. Thus, while in Perthshire a population of 127,741 gives 379 pauper lunatics, in Renfrewshire a population of 216,919 gives only 220. This result, however, does not depend upon the more frequent occurrence of lunacy in Perthshire, for we shall presently see (p. xii) that many more pauper lunatics are annually intimated in Renfrewshire than in Perthshire. Various causes probably contribute to produce it. Such are the smaller ability of the poorer classes in Perthshire to maintain their insane relatives without parochial relief; the more acute and less persistent form of lunacy in Renfrewshire; and the greater longevity of a population chiefly rural, like that of Perthshire, than of one chiefly urban, like that of Renfrewshire.

The following Table shows the rate per cent. of increase or decrease in the number of the males and females of the general population in each county, which occurred in the decennial period 1861-71, and in the number of male and female pauper lunatics in the same period. The sign - prefixed to a number denotes a decrease :—

COUNTIES.	RATE PER CENT. OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.					
	GENERAL POPULATION.			PAUPER LUNATICS.		
	M.	F.	Both Sexes.	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
1. Aberdeen, . . .	11.0	9.9	10.4	21.8	22.5	22.2
2. Argyll, . . .	-5.2	-5.0	-5.1	22.1	12.6	16.7
3. Ayr, . . .	1.2	0.6	0.9	22.7	24.1	23.5
4. Banff, . . .	4.8	4.6	4.7	82.4	52.8	64.4
5. Berwick, . . .	-0.1	-0.6	-0.4	14.3	-3.0	4.9
6. Bute, . . .	5.7	2.5	4.0	-20.0	4.0	-5.0
7. Caithness, . . .	-2.1	-3.3	-2.7	-8.3	5.9	-1.0
8. Clackmannan, . . .	11.0	10.4	10.7	63.6	13.6	30.3
9. Dumbarton, . . .	13.5	12.7	13.1	48.6	17.6	33.3
10. Dumfries, . . .	-2.5	-0.4	-1.4	17.3	15.5	16.4
11. Edinburgh, . . .	21.7	18.2	19.9	23.2	13.7	17.5
12. Elgin, . . .	0.3	0.9	0.6	21.1	0.0	9.1
13. Fife, . . .	2.9	4.2	3.6	11.5	0.0	5.5
14. Forfar, . . .	15.2	17.1	16.1	35.8	30.9	33.1
15. Haddington, . . .	1.2	-0.4	0.4	-18.4	11.8	-3.0
16. Inverness, . . .	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	14.6	0.0	7.0
17. Kincardine, . . .	0.3	0.8	0.5	-5.0	0.0	-2.4
18. Kinross, . . .	-10.6	-8.8	-9.7	40.0	50.0	44.4
19. Kirkcudbright, . . .	-1.5	-1.4	-1.5	14.6	20.9	17.9
20. Lanark, . . .	24.1	18.3	21.2	48.3	44.9	46.5
21. Linlithgow, . . .	6.1	7.1	6.6	16.0	21.7	18.7
22. Nairn, . . .	0.4	2.4	1.4	0.0	-30.8	-17.4
23. Orkney, . . .	-3.9	-3.1	-3.4	16.7	-9.7	0.0
24. Peebles, . . .	5.1	10.7	7.9	11.1	66.7	42.9
25. Perth, . . .	-4.5	-4.1	-4.3	-5.5	13.1	3.8
26. Renfrew, . . .	24.2	20.4	22.2	23.6	15.9	18.9
27. Ross, . . .	0.0	-1.1	-0.5	13.5	1.1	7.1
28. Roxburgh, . . .	-4.0	3.4	-0.3	33.3	4.3	17.4
29. Selkirk, . . .	32.0	35.8	33.9	80.0	-41.7	-5.9
30. Shetland, . . .	0.2	-0.5	-0.2	-12.5	0.0	-7.0
31. Stirling, . . .	6.7	6.9	6.8	1.5	46.0	23.4
32. Sutherland, . . .	-3.7	-8.3	-6.1	33.3	-48.3	-11.3
33. Wigton, . . .	-8.1	-7.6	-7.8	10.0	7.9	9.1
Scotland, . . .	10.5	8.9	9.7	21.4	18.0	19.6

It is a curious fact that the rate of increase of pauper lunacy in all Scotland in the ten years 1861-71 is almost exactly double the rate of increase of the population, and this remark applies equally to males and females. But in the individual counties great differences occur, differences to such an extent, and exhibiting such contrasts in their results, that we cannot discern any general law on which they depend. In some counties a decrease of the population is accompanied by a decrease of pauper lunacy. This is notably the case in Sutherland, and in a less marked degree in Caithness, Orkney, and Shetland; but, on the other hand, a decreasing population in Argyllshire, Dumfriesshire, Inverness-shire, Kinross-shire, Kirkcudbrightshire, Perthshire, and Roxburghshire, gives an increase of pauper lunacy, which in Kinross-shire rises as high as 44·4 per cent. In the counties of Edinburgh, Forfar, Lanark, and Renfrew, the increase of the population has been accompanied by a great increase of pauper lunacy; the ratio of the latter being in Lanarkshire more than double that of the former; but again, in opposition to this result, we have the county of Selkirk, with an increase of 33·9 per cent. in the population, giving a decrease 5·9 per cent. in pauper lunacy.

The following Table* shows the number of pauper lunatics intimated in each of the seven years 1864-1870, distinguishing between those placed in asylums, and those who, with our sanction, were left in private dwellings. It will be found on calculation that, on an average of these years, of every 100 intimations, 92·1 were sent to asylums, and 7·9 were left at home. The almost invariable cause of removal to asylums being dispensed with is congenital idiocy, or insanity of long standing. But it does not follow that all the cases sent to asylums are deemed curable. On the contrary, many of them are already in a hopeless state, and may have been so for years before becoming chargeable as paupers. Of such cases, some, it should be stated, are already in asylums when they are intimated as paupers. The number of this class amounted in 1870 to 22; but by far the greater number have been kept by their families at home, and are only sent away when through the death of relatives, or supervening poverty, application for parochial relief cannot longer be deferred. It will be seen that while the number of patients sent to asylums shows a strong tendency to continuous increase, that of those left in private dwellings shows rather a tendency to decrease, but in later years in a lower ratio.

* In comparing the results of this Table with those of the Table on p. iv., it must be kept in view that the numbers here recorded as sent to Asylums in any given year are all derived from the cases intimated during that year, and do not include any cases intimated in previous years and disposed of in private dwellings, whose removal to asylums has become necessary. Another cause of divergence in the results of the two Tables arises from the intimations of each year including a certain number of patients *already in asylums*, who have lapsed into pauperism and are then reported by Inspectors of Poor.

COUNTIES.	1864			1865			1866			1867			1868			1869			1870		
	Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.	Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	
1. Aberdeen,	40	40	2	6	38	35	41	48	2	1	47	52	39	40	3	53	67	4	42	63	4
2. Argyll, .	21	14	3	5	14	13	13	10	5	9	16	16	17	12	2	16	20	2	16	18	3
3. Argyll, .	27	27	2	6	25	20	26	16	5	8	32	33	28	38	5	27	39	2	34	37	2
4. Banff, .	7	2	2	1	9	9	7	10	1	2	10	7	7	4	4	1	5	13	11	11	2
5. Berwick,	4	4	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	...	3	2	2	2	5	...	8	...	4	4	1
6. Bute,	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	3	...
7. Caithness,	3	3	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	8	3	...	9	4	...
8. Clackmannan,	10	7	1	...	10	3	7	11	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	3	2	...	2	3	...
9. Dumbarton,	6	16	...	...	...	...	16	18	...	...	7	9	...	...	...	10	7	...	10	6	...
10. Dumfries,	61	76	2	2	49	76	1	5	2	2	14	14	17	16	...	12	10	...	12	23	...
11. Edinburgh,	9	5	1	1	3	9	1	5	3	3	74	105	92	106	5	...	92	2	82	111	1
12. Elgin,	21	34	3	5	14	18	1	17	4	3	20	22	6	6	1	3	8	1	9	6	...
13. Fife,	25	41	2	6	33	57	2	17	16	4	35	62	24	37	3	2	19	37	21	26	...
14. Forfar,	4	9	1	...	7	7	7	5	1	1	6	9	4	4	1	...	48	1	37	46	...
15. Hadlington,	9	9	1	2	13	16	13	7	5	2	9	9	2	2	2	2	9	1	2	3	...
16. Inverness,	4	2	1	...	2	4	5	3	1	1	6	5	1	19	3	5	16	11	17	17	...
17. Kincardine,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	...	...	...
18. Kinross,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	9	...
19. Kirkcudbright,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	2	...
20. Lanark,	119	133	4	6	133	123	1	4	5	2	6	5	173	166	2	2	193	189	176	184	1
21. Linlithgow,	10	4	1	...	6	8	...	...	...	...	6	4	6	6	...	...	7	5	5	6	...
22. Nairn,	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Orkney,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Peebles,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Perth,	28	17	5	6	11	23	...	24	3	4	14	23	19	27	3	3	33	8	16	28	...
26. Renfrew,	44	29	3	1	29	37	...	26	45	...	24	27	44	43	1	41	66	...	53	51	...
27. Ross,	3	4	3	3	10	8	5	12	...	2	6	11	18	4	3	6	9	7	15	10	...
28. Roxburgh,	10	12	3	2	8	2	5	4	2	1	8	5	...	...	...	8	15	...	11	10	...
29. Selkirk,	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	...
30. Shetland,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Stirling,	15	9	...	1	12	18	1	5	...	...	19	12	16	18	...	2	1	...	12	20	...
32. Sutherland,	3	4	...	2	...	...	10	3	1	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...
33. Wigton,	6	5	...	4	...	8	4	3	...	...	3	7	3	7	1	...	4	...	3	6	...
TOTALS,	509	531	41	66	466	532	47	59	528	557	50	72	634	667	52	60	664	787	612	733	36
	1147			1104			1207			1353			1413			1516			1414		

In the following Table the results of all the years from 1858 to 1870, both inclusive, are massed together, and show considerable discrepancies in the different counties. As a rule, the proportion of patients exempted from removal to asylums is much higher in poor and thinly-populated districts, such as Caithness, Inverness, Orkney, Ross, Shetland, and Sutherland, than in those which are wealthy and populous. In all Scotland the average number of exemptions hitherto has been 10·9 per cent. of the intimations. This is about double the ratio that is found in the more recent years, owing to the large number of intimations of chronic cases which followed the institution of the Board. In Lanarkshire the average ratio is 3·5 per cent., while in Caithness-shire it is 45 per cent.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1871.		Number of Pauper Patients Intimated during the Years 1858-70.				Total Intimations.		
			Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Aberdeen,	115,891	128,716	516	617	55	65	571	682	1253
2. Argyll,	36,898	38,737	172	159	46	70	218	229	447
3. Ayr,	98,110	102,635	310	358	46	74	356	432	788
4. Banff,	29,345	32,665	79	96	26	31	105	127	232
5. Berwick,	17,406	19,068	43	59	13	17	56	76	132
6. Bute,	7,624	9,353	27	36	2	10	29	46	75
7. Caithness,	18,939	21,050	63	48	31	60	94	108	202
8. Clackmannan, ..	11,543	12,199	24	38	5	17	27	55	82
9. Dumbarton, ...	28,817	30,022	109	100	6	15	115	115	230
10. Dumfries,	34,782	40,012	165	185	21	27	186	212	398
11. Edinburgh, ..	153,821	174,514	899	1190	34	42	933	1232	2165
12. Elgin,	20,278	23,320	82	99	12	17	94	116	210
13. Fife,	74,700	85,610	238	309	45	42	283	351	634
14. Forfar,	106,223	131,305	456	633	31	39	487	672	1159
15. Haddington, ...	18,060	19,710	68	102	11	17	79	119	198
16. Inverness,	40,798	46,682	126	126	42	51	168	177	345
17. Kincardine, ...	16,790	17,861	60	87	8	16	68	103	171
18. Kinross,	3,387	3,821	12	13	3	1	15	14	29
19. Kirkcudbright, ..	19,479	22,373	80	86	14	18	94	104	198
20. Lanark,	377,739	387,540	1829	1871	57	80	1886	1951	3837
21. Linlithgow, ...	21,074	20,117	75	58	6	4	81	62	143
22. Nairn,	4,771	5,442	14	15	4	1	18	16	34
23. Orkney,	14,346	16,926	25	17	12	19	37	36	73
24. Peebles,	5,946	6,368	21	24	3	5	24	29	53
25. Perth,	60,592	67,149	231	322	54	60	285	382	667
26. Renfrew,	103,612	113,307	469	558	15	28	484	586	1070
27. Ross,	38,029	42,880	90	83	41	72	131	155	286
28. Roxburgh,	25,703	28,262	96	89	28	25	124	114	238
29. Selkirk,	6,730	7,271	18	23	5	1	23	24	47
30. Shetland,	13,080	18,525	19	17	14	26	33	43	76
31. Stirling,	48,160	50,019	166	182	18	21	184	203	387
32. Sutherland, ...	11,127	12,559	35	17	15	15	50	32	82
33. Wigton,	17,833	20,962	58	61	19	36	77	97	174
Totals,	1,601,633	1,756,980	6,675	7,678	740	1,022	7,415	8,700	16,115

The following Table was constructed with the view of throw-

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ing some light on the causes which are in operation in the different counties of Scotland to modify the amount of pauper lunacy. It shows that in all Scotland, in the thirteen years 1858-70, 5 pauper lunatics were produced for every 1000 of the population. This ratio is equivalent to 38·4 per annum for every 100,000 inhabitants. The counties in which the production of pauper lunacy is above this average are those of Aberdeen, Argyll, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Forfar, Haddington, Lanark, Perth, and Renfrew. They include the chief towns and principal manufacturing districts; but, on the other hand, they also include Argyllshire and Perthshire, counties with a decreasing population, and, it may be supposed, a decreasing industry. The fact that pauper lunacy has a double origin in pauperism and in lunacy adds greatly to the difficulty of ascertaining the conditions of its production, and renders comparisons of its extent in different counties without a full knowledge of all the circumstances of but little practical value; in one county pauperism may be the predominating element, and in another lunacy. It is evident from the results of the census of 1871 that there has been a strong flow of emigration from Argyllshire and Perthshire. Now, as a rule, only the strong and healthy emigrate; consequently an increased proportion of the remaining population must belong to the feeble and helpless class. In this fact, we are inclined to think, lies the main cause of the high rate of production of pauper lunacy in Argyllshire and Perthshire. The feebleness of body in those who remain increases pauperism, while feebleness of mind increases the number of those who are then registered as lunatics. On the other hand, the increase of pauper lunacy in the large towns and manufacturing districts is chiefly caused by exhaustion of the physical powers through over-work, bad house accommodation, want of proper relaxation, intemperance, inappropriate diet, and sexual incontinence,—in short, by a persistent neglect of those natural laws on the observance of which health depends. The contents of the Table which follows bear a certain relation to those of the Table on p. x; but there is this difference, that the former shows the amount of *occurring* pauper lunacy in the different counties, whereas the latter gives the amount of *accumulated* pauper lunacy. The amount of accumulated lunacy must, it is obvious, be greatly dependent on the quality of the occurring lunacy. Thus, a higher mortality may naturally be expected to prevail among urban patients, embracing many affected with general paralysis, than among rural patients, who more rarely suffer from this fatal form of insanity; and, accordingly, we should be led, from this and other causes of a like nature, to look for the accumulation of pauper lunatics in cities being in a lower ratio than their production, and for a reverse state of matters in country districts. But the facts before us are so complex that, as we have already said, we cannot as yet see our way to any trustworthy conclusions:—

COUNTIES.	Average Population during the Years 1861-71.*	Proportion of Pauper Lunatics Intimated during the Years 1858-70, for every 1000 of average Population.	Proportion of preceding Intimations.	
			Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.
	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.
1. Aberdeen, . . .	233,088	5.4	4.9	0.5
2. Argyll, . . .	77,679	5.8	4.3	1.5
3. Ayr, . . .	199,858	3.9	3.3	0.6
4. Banff, . . .	60,612	3.8	2.9	0.9
5. Berwick, . . .	36,543	3.6	2.8	0.8
6. Bute, . . .	16,654	4.5	3.8	0.7
7. Caithness, . . .	40,550	5.0	2.7	2.2
8. Clackmannan, . . .	22,596	3.6	2.7	0.9
9. Dumbarton, . . .	55,436	4.2	3.8	0.4
10. Dumfries, . . .	75,336	5.3	4.6	0.6
11. Edinburgh, . . .	301,166	7.2	6.9	0.3
12. Elgin, . . .	43,460	4.8	4.2	0.7
13. Fife, . . .	157,540	4.0	3.5	0.6
14. Forfar, . . .	220,976	5.2	4.9	0.3
15. Haddington, . . .	37,702	5.2	4.5	0.7
16. Inverness, . . .	87,870	3.9	2.9	1.1
17. Kincardine, . . .	34,558	4.9	4.3	0.7
18. Kinross, . . .	7,592	3.8	3.3	0.5
19. Kirkcudbright, . . .	42,173	4.7	3.9	0.8
20. Lanark, . . .	698,422	5.5	5.3	0.2
21. Linlithgow, . . .	39,918	3.6	3.3	0.3
22. Nairn, . . .	10,139	3.4	2.9	0.5
23. Orkney, . . .	31,833	2.3	1.3	1.0
24. Peebles, . . .	11,861	4.5	3.8	0.7
25. Perth, . . .	130,620	5.1	4.2	0.9
26. Renfrew, . . .	197,240	5.4	5.2	0.2
27. Ross, . . .	81,157	3.5	2.1	1.4
28. Roxburgh, . . .	54,042	4.4	3.4	1.0
29. Selkirk, . . .	12,225	3.8	3.4	0.5
30. Shetland, . . .	31,637	2.4	1.1	1.3
31. Stirling, . . .	95,052	4.1	3.7	0.4
32. Sutherland, . . .	24,466	3.4	2.1	1.2
33. Wigtown, . . .	40,445	4.3	2.9	1.4
SCOTLAND, . . .	3,210,453	5.0	4.5	0.5

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The number of Sheriffs' orders granted for the admission of patients into asylums in the six years, 1866-1871, were:—

	Private.	Pauper.		Private.	Pauper.
In 1866,	430	1142	In 1869,	453	1394
„ 1867,	422	1260	„ 1870,	441	1291
„ 1868,	401	1261	„ 1871,	490	1316

The following Table shows the orders granted by the Sheriffs of the different counties in 1871, and the nature of the houses for which they were granted:—

* Mean of the Two Censuses of 1861 and 1871.

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County of Sheriff granting Order.	Number of Sheriffs' Orders granted in 1871 for								TOTAL.	
	Royal and District Asylums.		Private Asylums.		Parochial Asylums.		Private Dwellings.			
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.
1. Aberdeen, ...	52	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	105
2. Argyll,	10	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	30
3. Ayr,	19	58	1	...	...	...	...	...	20	58
4. Banff,	6	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	16
5. Berwick,	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7
6. Bute,	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7
7. Caithness, ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
8. Clackmannan, ...	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12
9. Dumbarton, ...	5	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	17
10. Dumfries,	50	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	21
11. Edinburgh, ...	59	191	52	18	...	...	...	...	111	209
12. Elgin,	2	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	18
13. Fife,	17	48	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	48
14. Forfar,	27	102	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	102
15. Haddington, ...	...	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	11
16. Inverness, ...	3	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	30
17. Kincardine, ...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
18. Kinross, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
19. Kirkcudbright, ...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
20. Lanark, ...	58	220	50	...	...	117	...	...	108	337
21. Linlithgow, ...	3	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	11
22. Nairn, .....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
23. Orkney, .....	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5
24. Peebles,	3	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	5
25. Perth,	25	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	53
26. Renfrew,	7	5	9	2	...	106	...	...	16	113
27. Ross,	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12
28. Roxburgh, ...	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
29. Selkirk, .....	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
30. Shetland,	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	9
31. Stirling,	4	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	47
32. Sutherland, ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
33. Wigton,	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
Totals,	374	1067	116	23	...	223	...	3	490	1316

As the Board is now empowered to transfer patients from one asylum to another without the authority of the Sheriff, the orders in the preceding Table refer, with 37 exceptions* (34 transfers and 3 orders for private dwellings), to patients removed from their homes to asylums. But the number of orders granted by the Sheriff of any particular county affords no criterion of the amount of lunacy occurring in such county; but is rather to be regarded as an indication of the amount of asylum accommodation which it contains. For example, of the 50 private patients for whom the Sheriff of Dumfries granted his order, a comparatively small proportion belonged to that county. Many were brought from England or distant parts of Scotland.

* *Vide* p. xxiv.

Notwithstanding the opinion of the law advisers of the Crown that an order granted by a Sheriff, on certificates of lunacy emanating from medical practitioners resident beyond the jurisdiction of the Scotch Law Courts, is illegal, the Sheriff of Dumfries granted his order in five cases in 1871 on the certificates of medical men residing out of Scotland. He proceeds, we believe, on the ground that the certificates of registered practitioners are not rendered invalid by their place of residence, and that if such residence should be beyond the jurisdiction of the Scotch Courts of Law, the evils which may therefrom arise should be guarded against by the Legislature, and not by the Sheriff whose course is clearly laid down by Act of Parliament. The opinion of the law advisers of the Crown cannot, he maintains, alter the law, and in this view he is undoubtedly right; but if the law advisers of the Crown are correct in *their* interpretation of the law (and the weight of authority is certainly in their favour) no alteration of it is necessary, and the Sheriff of Dumfries, as an official deriving his authority from an Act of Parliament restricted in its operation to Scotland, is clearly wrong in granting his order on certificates of medical men who are beyond the reach of Scotch law, and who, in the event of wrongful certificates, could not be proceeded against. The reasons on which the Sheriff of Dumfries grants his order on the certificates of medical men residing in England or Ireland, would equally justify him in granting it on the certificates of medical men residing in France or Germany, provided their names appeared in the Medical Register. The inconveniences which such a doctrine might occasion are manifest, and the risk of them appears to us to be needlessly incurred, as the Sheriff has it in his option to require the certificates of medical men resident in Scotland.

Upon similar grounds as those to which we have alluded, certificates of lunacy granted by practitioners resident in Scotland are not regarded as valid for the admission of patients into an English Asylum. In their Twentieth Report, the English Commissioners in Lunacy express their opinion that it is "among the strict requirements of the Lunacy Acts, that all persons signing a certificate should not merely be duly qualified under them, but should also, by residence within the jurisdiction, be responsible to the penalties expressed in them for irregularities contravening their provisions; and that a person against whom such penalties could not be recovered in the event of illegality or irregularity being found in the certificate signed by him, is not a person contemplated by the Act, or receivable under it." The Commissioners further express their opinion that all who have in any way to deal with the detention of lunatics "should have it steadily impressed upon them, that any failure of strict compliance with the necessary forms gives to a lunatic person, upon recovery, the same claim to legal redress which a person never otherwise than sane would possess against the attempt to deprive him of his freedom."

The following Table shows the relation of male to female pauperism, and of male to female pauper lunacy, in the different counties of Scotland, at 1st January 1871:—

COUNTIES.	Population of Counties in 1871.			Registered Paupers on 14th May 1870.			Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1871.			Proportion of females to every 100 males in general pauper population.	Proportion of female paupers to every 100 male pauper lunatics.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1. Aberdeen,	115,891	128,716	244,607	1,584	4,531	6,115	218	278	496	111.1	127.5
2. Argyll,	36,898	38,737	75,635	817	2,038	2,905	116	143	259	104.9	123.3
3. Ayr,	98,410	102,635	200,745	1,528	3,752	5,280	135	158	315	104.6	133.3
4. Banff,	29,345	32,665	62,010	515	1,396	1,911	62	81	143	111.3	130.6
5. Berwick,	17,406	19,068	36,474	321	806	1,127	32	32	64	100.0	100.0
6. Bute,	7,624	9,353	16,977	123	373	496	12	26	38	122.7	210.7
7. Caithness,	18,989	21,050	39,989	325	1,059	1,384	44	54	98	111.1	122.7
8. Clackmannan,	11,543	12,199	23,742	132	398	530	18	25	43	105.6	138.9
9. Dumbarton,	28,817	30,022	58,839	334	879	1,213	52	40	92	104.2	263.2
10. Dumfries,	34,782	40,012	74,794	575	1,490	2,065	95	82	177	115.0	239.1
11. Edinburgh,	153,821	174,514	328,335	1,967	4,836	6,803	297	416	713	113.5	245.9
12. Elgin,	20,278	23,320	43,598	367	1,035	1,402	46	50	96	115.0	108.7
13. Fife,	74,700	85,610	160,310	1,044	2,395	3,439	145	145	290	114.6	229.4
14. Forfar,	106,223	131,505	237,728	1,464	3,066	4,530	235	288	523	123.6	209.4
15. Haddington,	18,060	19,710	37,770	268	799	1,067	40	57	97	109.1	238.1
16. Inverness,	40,798	46,682	87,480	731	2,484	3,215	118	111	229	114.4	339.8
17. Kincardine,	16,790	17,861	34,651	265	744	1,009	58	42	80	106.4	280.8
18. Kinross,	3,387	3,821	7,208	41	94	135	14	12	26	112.8	279.3
19. Kirkcudbright,	19,479	22,373	41,852	367	991	1,358	47	52	99	114.9	220.0
20. Lanark,	377,739	387,540	765,279	3,947	10,098	14,045	476	523	999	102.6	255.8
21. Linlithgow,	21,074	20,117	41,191	259	677	936	29	28	57	95.4	261.4
22. Nairn,	4,771	5,442	10,213	75	186	261	10	9	19	114.1	248.0
23. Orkney,	14,346	16,926	31,272	199	599	798	21	28	49	118.0	301.0
24. Peebles,	5,946	6,368	12,314	66	194	260	10	20	30	107.1	293.9
25. Perth,	60,592	67,149	127,741	1,029	2,491	3,520	172	207	379	110.8	242.1
26. Renfrew,	103,612	113,307	216,919	1,083	2,829	3,912	89	131	220	109.4	261.2
27. Ross and Cromarty,	38,029	42,880	80,909	698	2,223	2,923	101	96	197	112.7	318.8
28. Roxburgh,	25,703	28,262	53,965	297	774	1,071	52	49	101	109.9	260.6
29. Selkirk,	6,780	7,271	14,001	50	95	145	9	7	16	108.0	190.0
30. Shetland,	13,080	18,525	31,605	190	825	1,015	21	19	40	141.6	434.2
31. Stirling,	48,160	50,019	98,179	531	1,432	1,963	66	92	158	103.9	269.7
32. Sutherland,	11,127	12,559	23,686	159	636	795	32	15	47	112.8	400.0
33. Wigton,	17,833	20,962	38,795	530	1,132	1,662	55	41	96	117.5	213.6
Totals and general Proportions,	1,601,633	1,756,980	3,358,613	21,881	57,409	79,290	2,907	3,379	6,286	109.7	262.4

The subjoined Table shows the relation of male to female pauperism, and of male to female pauper lunacy in all Scotland in the nine years 1863-1871. Statistic
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AT 1ST JANUARY	Proportion of Female Paupers to every 100 Male Paupers.	Proportion of Female Pauper Lunatics to every 100 Male Pauper Lunatics.
1863,	288·8	118·6
1864,	279·3	117·7
1865,	283·3	117·7
1866,	281·4	117·3
1867,	281·1	116·5
1868,	277·3	116·6
1869,	270·3	115·6
1870,	260·5	116·6
1871,	262·4	116·2

These figures show a slight tendency towards an equalization of male and female pauperism, but the proportion of male to female pauper lunacy is nearly stationary.

We have already pointed out that, in the proportion of pauper lunatics to the population, great discrepancies occur in different counties, which must be dependent on differences in the constitution and circumstances of the inhabitants. As a rule, it may be assumed that there is a greater degree of mental activity in towns than in the country; and to this fact may possibly be ascribed the more frequent occurrence of insanity among an urban and busy population, than among one which is rural and placid. On the other hand, it must be taken into account that the increase of lunacy is found chiefly among the lower classes of the community, which nowhere display much mental activity, and which are most exposed in cities to influences which destroy health. From this cause, the changes among pauper lunatics in the asylums of large towns and of manufacturing districts are much more frequent than in those of pastoral and agricultural districts; much greater, as we shall point out when we come to speak of expenditure, in Lanarkshire than in all Scotland, and in all Scotland than in such counties as Sutherland and Ross.

But to whatever causes the discrepancies in the occurrence of lunacy in different districts of the country may be owing, it appears from the following Table that, in its numerical relations to pauperism and to the population, it is controlled by agencies of a tolerably stable character. The general tendency, however, it will be observed, is towards an increase. Thus in ten years the proportion of pauper lunatics in the general population has increased from 180 to 187 in every 100,000; and the proportion of pauper lunatics to paupers from 66·57 to 79·28 per 1000.

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In the years 1862-1870 the proportion of pauper lunatics must be somewhat overstated, from the calculations for these years being founded on the census of 1861, and no allowance being made for the increase of population. The calculations for 1871 rest on the results of the new census, and the correction thus made reduces the proportion from 202 per 100,000 of population in 1870 to 187 in 1871. The calculations as to the proportion of pauper lunatics to paupers rest on data which are ascertained from year to year:—

AT 1st JANUARY	PROPORTION PER 100,000.		
	Of Registered Paupers to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Paupers.
1860,	2717	180	6657
1861 (Year of Census),	2525	171	6800
1862,	2561	172	6743
1863,	2570	172	6710
1864,	2570	173	6755
1865,	2569	175	6841
1866,	2543	179	7047
1867,	2489	182	7338
1868,	2506	187	7486
1869,	2613	195	7489
1870,	2623	202	7714
1871 (Year of Census),	2361	187	7928

In Appendix D. will be found five Tables which show the changes in the population of Asylums, and Lunatic wards of Poorhouses, during the ten years 1862-1871; and the proportion per cent. of admissions, recoveries, and deaths, in each class of such establishments in each of these years. The rates of recovery and mortality as shown by these Tables are:—

	Average of 10 years.				1871.			
	Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on average number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on average number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
In Public Asylums, .	34·4	38·2	8·7	7·7	40·1	40·6	8·3	8·7
„ Private „ . . .	28·9	32·7	10·3	8·1	21·6	23·5	15·3	4·2
„ Parochial „ . .	48·4	47·0	11·0	9·4	48·4	43·8	12·0	11·6
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	7·6	8·4	8·8	7·9	3·8	11·0	10·1	9·6

The average rate of recovery thus appears to be highest in parochial asylums; but we have on former occasions pointed out that the patients received into these asylums comprise a greater proportion of ephemeral forms of insanity than those received into public and private asylums. The mortality of 1871, and also the mortality on the ten years' average, is highest in parochial

asylums; but the male mortality of 1871, taken alone, is highest in private asylums. Statistics of Insanity.

With the view of determining what difference, if any, there is in the rate of mortality of private and pauper patients, we have analysed the returns of those asylums which receive both classes, for the thirteen years 1858-1870. The following are the results:—

INSTITUTIONS.	Average Mortality on Numbers resident in the Thirteen Years 1858-1870.			
	Private.		Pauper.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Aberdeen Asylum,	6.5	6.0	6.8	4.3
Dumfries " 	6.7	6.3	6.5	8.0
Dundee " 	6.2	4.2	7.6	3.3
Edinburgh " 	12.2	7.0	12.0	8.2
Glasgow " 	9.1	7.4	9.7	11.4
Montrose " 	10.1	8.6	9.5	9.8
Perth Royal " 	5.3	4.7	7.9	4.9
AVERAGE,	8.0	6.3	8.6	7.1

The general result is 0.6 per cent. in favour of the private males, and 0.8 per cent. in favour of the private females. But the comparison shows much greater differences when it is restricted to individual asylums. The mortality of both classes, and of both males and females, is highest in the asylums of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Montrose. To what this result is to be ascribed we have not the data accurately to determine; but something may be due to the size of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Asylums, and something to the unfavourable circumstances of the old asylum of Montrose, which was still in operation during the earlier years of the period from which the returns are drawn. Possibly the condition of the patients on admission may to some extent influence the rate of mortality; and had the higher mortality in the asylums of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Montrose been limited to pauper patients, we should have been inclined to give considerable weight to this explanation. But it is difficult to believe that the condition of private patients on admission is so much worse in the asylums of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Montrose, as to make the mortality in these institutions from a third to a half higher than in those of Aberdeen, Dumfries, Dundee, and Perth. At any rate, a good deal must, we think, depend on the circumstances in which the patients are placed, and on the treatment to which they are subjected. Generally, the male mortality is higher than the female mortality; but it will be observed that there is a rather wide departure from this rule among the pauper patients in the Dumfries and Glasgow Asylums. And, as in accordance with this fact, we may point to the comments which the Commissioners have made in their reports on these institutions.

* The mortality of pauper patients in the Perth Asylum is on an average of six years only. The Institution now receives only private cases.

Reference to these reports, which are printed in the appendix, will show in what respect the Commissioners consider the treatment and management of the patients defective; but we may here briefly state that in the Dumfries Asylum the dietary is regarded as insufficient and injudicious, and the amount of exercise as too limited, and its quality as defective. In the Glasgow Asylum, also, the arrangements for exercise are considered defective. There is no proper airing-court for the female pauper patients, the mass of whom accordingly spend nearly the whole day grouped together in large numbers in day-rooms of insufficient capacity. We do not go so far as positively to affirm that the comparatively high female mortality in these two asylums is due to the causes to which we have here referred. It would be very difficult to adduce positive proof in support of this proposition; but we entertain a strong feeling that they powerfully contribute in producing the result. When we entered on our functions we found an habitually high mortality prevailing among the patients in the lunatic wards of St. Cuthbert's poorhouse. We recommended an improvement of the diet, and on the adoption of this recommendation there followed an immediate diminution of the mortality. In the reports of the Dumfries Asylum, a similar recommendation has been made at almost every visit, but hitherto without effect being given to it. Repeated recommendations to increase the appliances of the Glasgow Asylum, by the provision of a female workroom and of a recreation room, so that relief might be afforded to the overcrowding in the day-rooms, and the sources of excitement be in this way diminished, have been followed by no results—mainly, we are led to believe, from a desire to avoid incurring any great expenditure on building until the existing debt of the institution is brought within more manageable compass, and an expectation that the establishment will, before long, be restricted to the reception of private patients only.

It is a very difficult matter to institute any trustworthy comparison between the diet-tables of different institutions—such a comparison as would warrant us in ascribing to the dietary the greater or less mortality which might be found occurring in different establishments. One cause of this difficulty lies in the probability that the diet tables are not strictly adhered to, and that the patients, although nominally restricted to certain quantities, are allowed to eat as much as they desire. This remark applies especially to such food as broth and porridge. Another cause lies in the varying composition of articles of diet nominally the same. For instance, in some asylums the broth and the porridge contain in the same measured quantity a larger amount of nutriment than in others. From the statistical returns of English and Scotch Asylums, it appears that the mortality in the former is on an average considerably higher than in the latter. In our Tenth Report we showed that the average percentage of mortality, on the average numbers resident, in the five years, 1862-66, was in Scotch asylums, 8·84 for males, 7·69 for females, or 8·24 for both sexes; and in English Asylums, 12·51 for males, 8·50 for females, or 10·39 for both sexes. Again, for the 12 years, 1859-1870, the average

rate of mortality in the English County and Borough asylums was 10·85 per cent. of both sexes, on the average numbers resident, while in the public asylums of Scotland the corresponding rate for the ten years, 1861-1870, was 8·33. These figures show that the mortality in English asylums is about a fifth higher than in Scotch asylums. It would be too much to maintain that the cause of this difference depends upon the dietaries of the Scotch Asylums being more nutritious and better adapted to sustain the vital powers than those of the English asylums; but it may nevertheless be useful to point to the fact that in the Scotch asylums broth, and porridge and milk, form the staple articles of food; and that an *ad libitum* supply of such food is more likely to be accorded, than of bread, meat-pie, Irish stew, boiled or roast meat, and pudding, of which the more attractive-looking dietaries of the English asylums mainly consist. In the Scotch asylums, bread and tea at the morning and evening meals are beginning, especially in city establishments, to take the place of porridge and milk; and it would be of some interest to determine whether any increase in the mortality has resulted from this change.

But it must be kept in mind that the higher mortality in the English asylums may have an altogether different origin; it may be entirely dependent on the more severe forms of insanity, or in the more serious complications of bodily disease, with which the patients are affected. It is pretty generally understood that epilepsy, general paralysis, and other forms of nervous disease indicative of extensive organic degeneration, are more prevalent in England than in Scotland; and many will think that in this fact lies a sufficient explanation of the causes of the greater mortality which takes place in the asylums of the former country. But, admitting this to be the case, we should be thereby called on only more widely to extend the field of our inquiry, and to pass from an investigation of the causes which produce the mortality of asylums, to an investigation of those influences which operate in undermining the health and nervous energies of the people. We should then have to inquire to what extent, and in what way, the habits of the working classes of England are less favourable to health than the habits of the working classes of Scotland. In this direction, a wide field for useful observation and comparison lies ready for cultivation.

It cannot be too frequently repeated, or too deeply impressed on the public mind, that the chief agent in the reduction of insanity must be sought for in the co-operation of the people themselves. Lunatic Asylums no doubt fulfil a most useful purpose in withdrawing the insane from the rest of the community, and placing them in circumstances favourable to recovery and to safe keeping; and the appointment of Commissioners in Lunacy affords to the public a guarantee that the power vested in asylum superintendents shall not be abused; but the necessity for this machinery has in a great measure arisen from the evils which flow from the defective education and training of the people. Every man, when properly qualified, must be regarded as his own best guardian; and until every man is qualified by appropriate education and training to discharge this duty towards himself, we may lay our account with

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an increase and an intensification of those manifold evils which degrade our intellectual, moral, and physical nature, and which, among other lamentable results, bring insanity in their train. The compulsory education of the people, which is, we trust, likely soon to become law, cannot fail to prepare the way for a reform in the mode and scope of education. Hitherto, in all returns to Parliament, reading, writing, and ciphering, have been taken as the tests of education, and our criminals are accordingly classified as well or ill educated in conformity with this standard. But it is not yet seen that mere scholastic teaching, which does not include moral training, and a knowledge of the structure and functions of the animal economy and of the laws which regulate its well-being, is in reality no safeguard against either crime or insanity.

The transfers of patients from asylums to asylums, in 1871, are shown in the following Table :—

Removed from	To Royal and District Asylums.				To Private Asylums.				To Parochial Asylums.		To Lunatic Wards in Poorhouses.		Total Transfer	
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Paupers.		Paupers.		Private.	Pauper.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Royal and District Asylums,.....	5	7	32	28	3	5	24	15	7	15	33	34	20	188
Private Asylums,	6	6	11	14	3	19	...	2	...	2	1	1	34	31
Parochial Asylums,	...	...	6	7	...	...	1	...	2	3	...	1	...	20
Lunatic Wards in Poorhouses, .....	...	...	12	23	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	38
TOTALS,	11	13	61	72	6	24	26	17	9	20	34	33	54	277

In 1870 the patients transferred were 45 private and 320 pauper. Of the total transfers in the foregoing Table, those of 53 private patients and of 244 pauper patients were made by authority of the Board; those of 1 private patient and 33 pauper patients by authority of the Sheriff.

The following Table shows the number of patients admitted into establishments, the number of those discharged recovered from establishments, and the number of those who died in establishments, in the different months of 1871 :*—

* The difficulty in procuring accurate returns from inspectors of poor prevents us from bringing down the General Statistics of Lunacy to a later date than the 1st January 1871; but the Tables of changes in Asylums are for the year 1871.

The fact that our returns are obtained from two different sources, namely, from inspectors of poor and superintendents of Asylums, makes it almost impossible to bring the figures obtained from each into thorough accordance; but the divergence is rarely to such an extent as to affect their statistical value.

TABLE showing the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths in each month in 1871.

	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		TOTALS.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Admissions,	73	60	60	82	86	98	75	80	87	96	76	73	73	79	78	94	72	76	72	72	54	74	68	78	874	962
Recoveries,	30	29	17	34	40	32	24	47	39	24	39	32	37	49	31	34	48	47	29	33	17	33	34	31	385	425
Deaths,	28	33	20	19	31	24	24	19	24	24	20	26	19	26	13	16	18	23	12	24	16	24	34	22	259	280

N.B.—The Admissions in this Table do not include Transfers.

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We must not, however, accept the number of admissions in any particular period as an indication of the amount of lunacy therein occurring. The malady may already have been of considerable duration, and it is always extremely difficult to procure precise information on this point. No doubt the season of the year does exercise considerable influence on the number of patients admitted and discharged; but we apprehend less from any specific influence of the weather than from the greater facilities afforded by summer for travelling, and for disposing of patients in private dwellings.

Cold increases the mortality among all classes of the population; and accordingly the deaths in asylums are most numerous in the colder months. But it is worthy of notice that while the mortality of both sexes is higher in winter than in summer, there is a difference in the tendency to death in the two sexes in the two seasons. Thus the results of 1871, as given in the following Table, show a higher comparative mortality among females in summer than in winter:—

SUMMER. May—October.		WINTER. November—April.	
Male Mortality.	Female Mortality.	Male Mortality.	Female Mortality.
106	139	153	141

The admissions, recoveries and deaths in each month of the seven years 1865-71 are shown by the following Table:—

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS, EXCLUDING TRANSFERS.			RECOVERIES.			DEATHS.		
	Years 1865-1871.			Years 1865-1871.			Years 1865-1871.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
January, . . .	454	438	892	156	175	331	172	166	338
February, . . .	415	472	887	141	191	332	151	154	305
March, . . .	468	561	1029	210	236	446	167	135	302
April, . . .	510	561	1071	202	143	345	139	124	263
May, . . .	504	576	1080	190	241	431	159	135	294
June, . . .	526	571	1097	211	221	432	117	137	254
July, . . .	526	568	1094	241	275	516	125	154	279
August, . . .	463	568	1031	222	259	481	107	140	247
September, . . .	473	514	987	204	267	471	108	133	241
October, . . .	455	513	968	222	231	453	110	130	240
November, . . .	403	466	869	147	228	375	152	141	293
December, . . .	449	524	973	206	276	482	161	142	303
TOTALS,	5646	6332	11978	2352	2743	5095	1668	1691	3359

The general results shown by this Table are a preponderance of admissions and recoveries in April, May, June, July, and August,

and a preponderance of deaths in November, December, January, February, March, April, and May. The higher mortality in asylums in these months is in accordance with the higher mortality which then takes place among the general population. Of every 100 deaths which took place in Scotland in 1861, 54·82 occurred in winter (November–April), and 45·18 in summer (May–October.) Of every 100 deaths which took place in asylums in the seven years 1865–71, 53·70 took place in winter and 46·29 in summer. Statistics
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The proportion of female recoveries is at all seasons considerably more favourable than that of the male recoveries.

The comparative mortality of males and females follows the rule to which we have already alluded in speaking of the results of 1871. The number of deaths of both sexes is greatest in winter; but the tendency to death is in summer greater among females than males. This is shown by the following Table:—

SUMMER. May—October.		WINTER. November—April.	
Male Mortality.	Female Mortality.	Male Mortality.	Female Mortality.
726	829	942	862

We have not the means of ascertaining whether the difference which this Table shows to exist between the male and female mortality in asylums in summer and in winter extends to the general population. The question, however, is one of hygienic importance, and on this account its elucidation is desirable. For this end it will be necessary to compare the causes of death in the two sexes in the two seasons. Were this done, it would probably be found that in winter there are more deaths from pulmonary disease among males than among females; and in summer more deaths from abdominal disease among females than among males.

From the researches of the Registrar-General of Scotland, it appears that if we take the ten years 1855–1864 as offering a fair sample of the average mortality of the different months in Scotland, all being reduced to the same proportions, the most fatal month is February, after which comes March, then January. The fourth most fatal month is April, and the fifth December. The following Table shows the comparative mortality of the months in Scotland and in Scotch asylums, reduced to the same proportions:—

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MONTHS.	MONTHLY PROPORTION OF DEATHS.	
	IN SCOTLAND. 10 years 1856-64.	IN ASYLUMS. 7 years 1865-71.
January,	1,134	1,208
February,	1,193	1,090
March,	1,145	1,079
April,	1,083	939
May,	1,010	1,050
June,	956	907
July,	895	997
August,	856	882
September,	843	861
October,	858	857
November,	954	1,047
December,	1,073	1,082
TOTALS,	12,000	12,000

It may, however, be well to point out that the mortality of an asylum can only be properly compared with that of another asylum. In comparing it with the mortality of the ordinary population, there are too many sources of error to permit of any very trustworthy results being arrived at. This fact will be at once apparent if, instead of an asylum, we suppose the comparison to be made between the mortality of a fever, small-pox, or cholera hospital, and that of the general community. The circumstances of the two things compared are so totally different that the comparison becomes absurd. Even the prevalence of an epidemic may engender such different conditions, as materially to influence the relations towards each other of the inmates of establishments and of private dwellings—by the measures adopted, in the one case or the other, for arresting or facilitating the propagation of the epidemic disease.

As the facts which are here broadly stated are occasionally lost sight of, and comparisons are instituted with erroneous conclusions between the mortality of asylum patients and of the general community, we shall go a little more minutely into this question. The inmates of an asylum are all affected with a deviation from the normal condition of the organism, inducing such abnormal mental manifestations as have led to their being separated from the rest of the community and detained in special establishments. In some cases, however, this deviation can scarcely be reckoned as disease. In many imbeciles, for instance, all the organic functions are normally performed, and it becomes necessary to restrain their liberty, only from their deficient intelligence, or their deficient moral perceptions, rendering them dangerous to themselves or others. Between the mortality of such persons and that of the general community a comparison might perhaps be fairly instituted. But their number in asylums is comparatively small. Far greater is the number of those patients whose bodily health is so feeble that their death follows within a short period after their admission. From the returns made to us it appears that of the patients admitted into

public asylums, 42·3 per cent. die within the first year. The inference from this fact is, that a large proportion of the patients admitted into asylums are already affected with some incurable form of organic degeneration. But in order to give the necessary qualification for admission into an asylum, such organic degeneration must be accompanied by abnormal mental manifestations; and in the very nature of things the organs affected must be principally those of the nervous system. Consequently, it would be only natural to expect a much higher proportion of deaths from diseases of the nervous system among the inmates of asylums than among the general community. That this is really the case we shall now proceed to show. Among the population of Scotland there occurred, in 1868, 8154 deaths from consumption, and 5460 from diseases of the brain and nervous system. As the total mortality was 69,416, these figures make the percentage of deaths from consumption 11·7, and that from diseases of the nervous system 7·8. But among the restricted community of the insane, the case is far otherwise. On an average of several years the percentage of deaths in the public asylums of Scotland was 17·3 from consumption, and 34·9 from diseases of the nervous system.* Thus, while in the general community the mortality from consumption was considerably higher than the mortality from diseases of the nervous system, in the asylum communities the mortality from diseases of the nervous system was double that from consumption. Such facts show, we think, very clearly the fallacies of comparisons between the total mortality of asylums and of the general population; and also of comparisons between the different causes of mortality among the sane and insane. The percentage of deaths from consumption in asylums does not greatly exceed that which takes place among some sections of the general community; and from facts of this kind it has been maintained that consumption is not more prevalent among the insane than among the sane. But no argument could be more fallacious. This will be at once apparent when it is kept in view that the mortality of 17·3 per cent. from consumption in asylums takes place among a class selected on account of diseased mental manifestations, and that this selection involves, as we have shown, an abnormally high mortality from lesions of the nervous system. If, then, among the remaining patients the deaths from consumption are still sufficiently numerous to give a percentage of deaths surpassing that from the same cause among the general community, it necessarily follows that consumption must occur in a much higher ratio among the insane than among the sane.

There is, however, another point which, unless taken into account, must vitiate all comparisons between the mortality of asylum patients and that of the general population; that is the age of the communities between which the comparison is made. It is very clear that if an equal percentage of deaths from consumption were found occurring among an asylum community which contains very few persons under the age of puberty, and among the general community

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* It should be kept in mind that these percentages are calculated on the total number of deaths.

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which embraces persons of all ages, there must be a fallacy in the comparison. Supposing the population of asylums to consist entirely of persons between the ages of 30 and 60, the annual mortality among them from consumption, according to the returns made for the entire population of Scotland, should amount to 3·3 for every thousand resident; whereas the actual mortality of asylum inmates from consumption on an average of the five years 1866-70 was equal to 16 for every thousand resident.

But there is still another fallacy which has to be guarded against in such comparisons. The annual mortality of asylums is 8·2 per cent. on the numbers resident. The mortality of the general population, however, is only about 2·1 per cent., or a fourth of that of the asylum population. Consequently, even upon the view that the proportion of deaths from consumption to the total number of deaths from all causes was not higher among the asylum community than among the general community, there would still occur among the latter four times the number of deaths from consumption which occur among the former, simply from the higher rate at which, as a class, asylum patients die. That is, population for population, four times as many deaths would occur from consumption among the insane as among the sane.

We may here call attention to the fact that consumption is much more prevalent in some asylums than in others. The deaths from this disease, for instance, are seen from the Table on p. lxvi to amount in the Inverness Asylum to 21·4 per cent. for males, and to 36·3 per cent. for females, of the total mortality. In the Elgin Asylum, this percentage is 33·6 for males, and 30·6 for females. On the other hand, in the Aberdeen Asylum the percentage of deaths from consumption is 3·5 for males, and 17·5 for females; in the Asylum of Dundee, 9·7 for males, and 3·8 for females; and in the Royal Asylum of Perth, 4·3 for males, and 6·2 for females. It deserves to be noted that it is in those asylums which are most remarkable for their low mortality that consumption is least prevalent; and we are again confronted by the question whether this fact is dependent on conditions affecting the general community, or on conditions affecting the asylum inmates only. It may, however, be well to bear in mind the possibility of something being due to the different degrees of care bestowed by different medical men in ascertaining the causes of deaths. Has any marked difference in the reported causes of death in an asylum ever been observed to follow the appointment of a new Superintendent?

The following Table shows the changes which took place in the twelve years 1858-1869, in the numbers and disposal of the patients admitted into Asylums during the year 1858. This Table is a resumption of one given in our earlier Reports, but which was interrupted on account of errors which vitiated the results. These have now been corrected, and the results brought down to 1st January 1870; but, as the history of the cases dealt with cannot be accurately traced to a later date without involving the reconstruction of the table from the beginning, we do not propose carrying the investigation further.

	Number of Patients under treatment during year.	Number of Recoveries during year.	Number of Discharges not recovered during year.	Number of Deaths during year.	Number of Patients remaining at close of year.
1858. Patients admitted for the first time during 1858,..... 1297 Of these there were re-admitted during the year,..... 47	1344	320	88	103	833
1859. Remaining at 1st January 1859 of the 1297 original patients of 1858, 833 Patients re-admitted during 1859 of the 1297 original patients of 1858, 91	924	220	55	80	569
1860. Remaining at 1st January 1860 of the 1297 original patients of 1858, 569 Patients re-admitted during 1860 of the 1297 original patients of 1858, 65	634	75	36	56	467
1861. Remaining at 1st January 1861 of the 1297 original patients of 1858, 467 Patients re-admitted during 1861 of the 1297 original patients of 1858, 50	517	45	27	32	413
1862. Remaining at 1st January 1862 of the 1297 original patients of 1858, 413 Patients re-admitted during 1862 of the 1297 original patients of 1858, 42	455	39	10	33	373
1863. Remaining at 1st January 1863 of the 1297 original patients of 1858, 373 Patients re-admitted during 1863 of the 1297 original patients of 1858, 34	407	33	11	23	340
1864. Remaining at 1st January 1864 of the 1297 original patients of 1858, 340 Patients re-admitted during 1864 of the 1297 original patients of 1858, 34	374	20	11	14	329
1865. Remaining at 1st January 1865 of the 1297 original patients of 1858, 329 Patients re-admitted during 1865 of the 1297 original patients of 1858, 20	349	22	5	19	303
1866. Remaining at 1st January 1866 of the 1297 original patients of 1858, 303 Patients re-admitted during 1866 of the 1297 original patients of 1858, 35	338	28	4	13	293
1867. Remaining at 1st January 1867 of the 1297 original patients of 1858, 293 Patients re-admitted during 1867 of the 1297 original patients of 1858, 29	322	16	6	15	285
1868. Remaining at 1st January 1868 of the 1297 original patients of 1858, 285 Patients re-admitted during 1868 of the 1297 original patients of 1858, 28	313	20	5	11	277
1869. Remaining at 1st January 1869 of the 1297 original patients of 1858, 277 Patients re-admitted during 1869 of the 1297 original patients of 1858, 24	301	13	2	13	273

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In a series of Tables, of which the following is the fourth, we continue to trace the history of the patients who were admitted into asylums in Scotland in 1868, if not for the first time, at all events for the first time since 1st January 1858, when our Registers were instituted.

YEAR.	New Cases Admitted.	Progressive History of Patients first Admitted into Asylums in 1863.							
		Re-admitted during Year.				Removed Recovered.	Removed Unrecovered.	Died.	Remaining at 31st December of each year.
		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Total Number of Re-admissions.				
1868	1,319	38	...	...	38	305	97	107	848
1869	...	73	5	...	83	209	70	94	558
1870	...	40	...	...	40	51	23	60	464
1871	...	6	3	...	42	38	25	48	395

The most remarkable feature of this and of the Table on the preceding page is the slow decrease in the number of patients after the first two or three years.

The following Table shows the changes which occurred during the year 1870 in the numbers and distribution of Pauper Lunatics registered as Single Patients :—

Number of Single Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1870.	New Cases registered during year.		Total on Register during year.	Withdrawn from Register during year by				Total Removals from Register.
	Intimated by Inspectors.	Removed from Asylums.		Removal to Asylums.	Death.	Recovery.	Removal from Poor-roll.	
1,469	69	64	1,602	31	77	14	17	139

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The following Table shows the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to each district placed in establishments and provided for in private dwellings at 1st January 1858, and of each of the ten years 1862-1871 :—

NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS.

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	On 1st January 1858.		On 1st January 1862.		On 1st January 1863.		On 1st January 1864.		On 1st January 1865.		On 1st January 1866.		On 1st January 1867.		On 1st January 1868.		On 1st January 1869.		On 1st January 1870.		On 1st January 1871.	
	In Mental.	In Private Dwellings.	In Mental.	In Private Dwellings.	In Mental.	In Private Dwellings.	In Mental.	In Private Dwellings.	In Mental.	In Private Dwellings.	In Mental.	In Private Dwellings.	In Mental.	In Private Dwellings.	In Mental.	In Private Dwellings.	In Mental.	In Private Dwellings.	In Mental.	In Private Dwellings.	In Mental.	In Private Dwellings.
1 Aberdeen, ..	209	109	308	120	304	110	303	104	301	110	315	109	312	106	334	109	345	114	382	106	382	114
2 Argyll,	64	115	89	125	90	117	100	115	117	111	122	117	129	115	139	108	144	103	148	106	180	117
3 Ayr,	91	121	125	135	142	109	140	97	150	89	159	82	164	87	185	93	192	92	200	94	228	87
4 Banff,	23	57	44	47	50	41	47	43	45	42	54	45	66	44	72	50	77	50	86	47	95	48
5 Bute,	10	21	17	20	17	17	14	19	14	19	16	16	17	16	18	17	17	17	25	15	...	...
6 Caithness, ..	17	55	36	69	40	64	39	62	39	58	35	61	27	58	35	55	39	51	45	51	46	52
7 Dumfries, ...	130	128	211	120	197	120	203	112	212	118	224	119	223	123	234	117	255	112	258	119	253	119
8 Edinburgh, ...	525	92	544	81	564	80	549	91	563	86	562	78	589	82	609	80	615	81	645	79	752	47
9 Elgin,	34	36	53	32	51	32	58	31	54	35	58	33	54	34	56	33	63	33	69	32	68	28
10 Fife,	180	79	192	92	192	75	194	72	208	65	203	64	208	68	220	69	239	72	244	70	247	69
11 Forfar,	296	59	352	64	350	65	358	60	373	67	385	62	390	58	402	58	420	62	453	63	465	58
12 Glasgow,	554	109	603	103	637	99	658	117	680	113	729	97	755	106	783	107	842	109	884	103	893	106
13 Haddington, ...	51	32	60	37	61	35	56	32	55	31	55	30	60	29	64	27	74	26	73	26	75	22
14 Inverness, ...	134	312	174	288	180	281	181	272	194	252	220	234	234	234	246	226	276	227	279	219	287	205
15 Kincardine, ...	46	29	55	27	52	24	60	24	58	29	56	25	56	25	55	27	62	20	63	19	62	18
16 Midlothian and Peebles,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Orkney,	17	39	21	36	25	38	22	33	22	32	22	32	21	32	21	31	24	28	23	26	20	29
18 Perth,	175	155	221	144	215	138	226	131	217	136	219	134	224	125	222	129	246	128	255	129	250	129
19 Renfrew,	153	28	148	31	148	31	159	27	156	28	164	25	176	24	176	24	171	19	191	25	187	33
20 Roxburgh, ...	76	98	85	82	80	88	88	81	92	86	86	87	88	83	100	72	108	71	116	64	120	61
21 Shetland, ...	18	24	19	30	19	30	20	31	20	28	21	33	18	28	18	26	24	28	22	25	16	24
22 Stirling, ...	150	86	191	80	190	87	202	78	208	79	214	79	235	71	235	63	261	57	267	57	285	65
TOTALS,	2953	1784	3548	1741	3604	1679	3683	1637	3783	1609	3922	1568	4046	1548	4224	1521	4494	1500	4728	1469	4823	1463

* Bute now forms part of the Argyll District.

† Numbers belonging to the Urban District of Edinburgh only.

Position of
Districts.

Position of
Districts.

The most striking feature of this Table is the large increase of the patients placed in establishments. Indeed, this increase is in some districts so great, that the numbers returned in 1871 are considerably more than double those of 1858. This is the case, for instance, in the districts of Argyll, Banff, Bute, Caithness, and Inverness.

The decrease in private dwellings, however, is very far from being commensurate with this increase. Thus, while in all Scotland the increase of pauper lunatics in establishments has amounted to 1870, the decrease of those in private dwellings is only 321. This decrease has taken place in all the districts, with the exception of those of Aberdeen and Renfrew, in each of which there is an increase of 5. But as a rule the decrease is small, except in the Inverness district, where it amounts to 107, or more than a third of the whole.

The influence which the provision of district accommodation has exercised on the disposal of pauper lunatics, within or beyond the district in which their parish of settlement is situated, is shown by the following Table :—

Placed in	At 1st January 1859.		At 1st January 1871.	
	Within the District.	Beyond the District.	Within the District.	Beyond the District.
Royal and District Asylums, .	1181	506	3180	392
Private Asylums,	180	441	63	14
Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	723	72	1161	13
TOTALS,	2084	1019	4404	419

It thus appears that there are now only 419 patients placed in establishments beyond their respective districts, and included in this number are 118 belonging to the Roxburgh District, who occupy temporary accommodation at Musselburgh, pending the opening of the District Asylum at Melrose.

Of the number of private lunatics belonging to the different counties, we have not the means of forming a correct estimate, but the following Table shows the number of orders granted for such patients in 1858, and in each of the ten years 1862-1871, by the Sheriffs of the different counties. It must be borne in mind, however, that the Sheriffs of those counties in which asylums are situated frequently grant orders for patients brought from other counties; and on this account the amount of lunacy occurring in any particular county cannot by any means be safely deduced from the number of orders granted by its Sheriff.

COUNTIES.	1858.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	Position of Districts.
1. Aberdeen, .	38	32	38	29	25	45	46	41	49	45	52	
2. Argyll, .	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	10	
3. Ayr, .	7	3	4	5	6	4	8	4	5	22	20	
4. Banff, .	1	3	3	4	3	5	6	13	8	4	6	
5. Berwick, .	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	
6. Bute, .	1	...	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	...	4	
7. Caithness, .	...	3	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	
8. Clackmannan, .	3	1	1	2	3	2	2	2	...	3	2	
9. Dumbarton, .	4	9	...	2	4	3	3	3	5	3	5	
10. Dumfries, .	41	35	26	45	38	46	44	32	37	30	50	
11. Edinburgh, .	97	94	92	84	108	122	99	105	112	118	111	
12. Elgin, .	1	8	4	2	4	4	6	1	...	...	2	
13. Fife, .	18	8	11	5	10	6	2	8	10	11	18	
14. Forfar, .	35	37	32	27	28	35	38	32	37	38	27	
15. Haddington, .	5	2	1	1	1	5	...	3	5	1	1	
16. Inverness, .	2	2	4	3	3	1	4	1	2	1	3	
17. Kincardine, .	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	4	...	2	
18. Kinross, .	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	
19. Kirkcudbright, .	2	5	2	4	...	...	2	4	1	5	5	
20. Lanark, .	147	115	102	94	107	90	105	91	117	106	108	
21. Linlithgow, .	...	3	2	2	1	3	1	1	3	...	4	
22. Nairn, .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Orkney, .	...	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	
24. Peebles, .	1	3	2	...	3	...	...	1	4	2	3	
25. Perth, .	30	24	25	20	30	32	35	25	29	17	25	
26. Renfrew, .	8	2	4	3	11	6	6	11	5	15	16	
27. Ross, .	1	1	1	1	...	3	...	1	1	1	1	
28. Roxburgh, .	1	2	2	4	5	3	2	4	4	6	2	
29. Selkirk, .	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...
30. Shetland, .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
31. Stirling, .	7	...	6	1	2	7	4	7	6	5	4	
32. Sutherland, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
33. Wigton, .	1	5	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	5	4	
TOTALS,	455	409	371	347	398	430	422	401	454	441	490	

Prior to 1863, the Sheriff's order was necessary for the transfer of patients from one asylum to another, and accordingly the orders granted in the years 1858-1862 do not correctly represent the number of patients sent to asylums. But since 1863 the Sheriff's order is no longer necessary for this purpose, and accordingly the orders since granted are numerically more in accordance with the persons removed from their homes to asylums.

The average annual number of orders for private patients granted in each of the three periods 1863-65, 1866-68, and 1869-71, was 372, 418, and 462. Of these numbers, five-sixths were granted by the Sheriffs of those counties in which the Royal Asylums are situated. This is shown by the following Table:—

Position of
Districts.

BY WHOM GRANTED.	Average annual No. of Orders for private Patients granted in the Triennial period.		
	1863-65.	1866-68.	1869-71.
Sheriff of Aberdeen,	31	44	49
" Dumfries,	36	41	39
" Edinburgh,	95	109	114
" Forfar,	29	35	34
" Lanark,	101	95	110
" Perth,	25	31	24
	317	355	370

These figures illustrate the influence of the extent of accommodation existing in each county, in determining the Sheriff for whose order application shall be made. At any rate, this element seems to afford an explanation of the reason why the orders for private patients granted by the Sheriff of Edinburgh, should exceed the number of those granted by the Sheriff of Lanark, whose jurisdiction extends over a much larger population. The number of private patients in asylums at 1st January 1871 was 396 in Edinburghshire, against 208 in Lanarkshire, the population of the two counties being respectively 328,335 and 765,279. But in opposition to this view, the average number of orders for private patients granted by the Sheriff of Aberdeen, exceeds the average number of like orders granted by the Sheriff of Dumfries, although the private patients, at 1st January 1871, were only 156 in the Aberdeen Asylum, against 192 in that of Dumfries. This divergence from the results afforded by Edinburghshire and Lanarkshire is probably to be explained by a considerable proportion of the patients of the Dumfries Asylum being sent from a distance, and bringing with them an order by the Sheriff of the county in which they were resident.

As regards the position of the individual districts, we have no change to report in those of Ayr, Banff, Caithness, Dumfries, Fife, Forfar, Haddington, Inverness, Kincardine, Orkney, Shetland, and Stirling. The measures taken for the accommodation of their pauper lunatics are at present adequate.

The position of the remaining districts as regards accommodation is as follows:—

District of Aberdeen. The enlargement of the Aberdeen Royal Asylum by the erection of a new wing, which accommodates 70 female patients, has now been completed.

District of Argyll and Bute. The extension of the Argyll and Bute District Asylum has been finished. Accommodation on a liberal scale is now provided for 275 patients, and it is not probable that any further extension will be required, at all events for many years. A proposal to secure constant and abundant means of occupation for the patients, by taking on lease an adjoining farm of considerable size, is, we

understand, at present under the consideration of the District Board. Position of Districts.

In the Royal Edinburgh Asylum various important improvements have been effected, but as yet they are almost entirely limited to those portions of the establishment in which the private patients are accommodated. The house is full, and unless efficient means be adopted for the removal of incurable cases, difficulty will soon again be experienced in meeting all the demands for admission. The Parochial Board of Edinburgh has not yet come to any decision with reference to the provision of lunatic wards in connection with their new poorhouse at Craiglockhart. In the meantime, temporary accommodation for 40 patients has been provided in a house at Maryfield, in the suburbs of Edinburgh, which was formerly occupied as a Roman Catholic school. Of the remaining patients who were formerly in the Lunatic Wards of the Old City Poorhouse, some are boarded in private dwellings, and others who were considered unsuitable to be so disposed of, have been sent to the Royal Asylum. District of Edinburgh.

The plans for the Asylum of the Landward District of Midlothian and Peebles, near Roslin, have been approved of, and the works have been begun. In the meantime, such of the patients of the district as are not admitted into the Royal Asylum are accommodated in Hallcross Asylum, Musselburgh. Landward District of Midlothian and Peebles.

The Royal Asylum at Gartnavel is still overcrowded, but relief will, we expect, soon be afforded by the opening of the new poorhouse of Govan parish. The Barony parish, also, has resolved to provide for its pauper lunatics, by the erection of a new parochial asylum for 400 patients, near the Lenzie junction station of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. The site has been purchased and the plans have been approved of. District of Glasgow.

Longdales Asylum at Bothwell has been closed, and the patients have been transferred to a new asylum in the same neighbourhood erected by Dr. Fairless, which is licensed for 45 private and 40 pauper patients.

The asylum on Garngad-hill, belonging to Dr. Hill, having become unsuitable for the proper care of patients, owing to the smoke and fumes of neighbouring manufactories, and the increase of surrounding buildings, is to be given up; and, as Dr. Hill has resolved to retire from asylum superintendence, the inmates will be transferred to other establishments.

The Asylum of the District of Perth, built for 222 patients, contained, at 1st January 1872, 267, of whom 13 were private. It must consequently be regarded as fully occupied, and although no evil effects have yet resulted from overcrowding, it will not be prudent much to exceed the present numbers. Liberty to admit private patients was sometime ago withdrawn. District of Perth.

We are led to think that the Parochial Boards of Greenock and District of Renfrew.

Position of
Districts.

of the Burgh of Paisley will each resolve to erect an asylum for their own wants, and also, respectively, for the wants of those parishes in the lower and upper wards of Renfrewshire which are as yet unprovided with accommodation. A site has already been acquired by the Parochial Board of Greenock in the neighbourhood of that town, and we expect that the Parochial Board of Paisley will soon adopt a similar course. In this way, the whole of the pauper lunatics of Renfrewshire will be accommodated in asylums under the management of parochial boards. We see no reason to fear the results of this arrangement. The Parochial Boards of the Abbey and Burgh parishes of Paisley have always shown a desire to act with judicious liberality in the management of their insane poor; and latterly the Parochial Board of Greenock has manifested a similar spirit. The site purchased for the Greenock Asylum is not altogether such a one as we should have selected, had there been any great room for choice. But there is this in its favour, that its proximity to Greenock will enable the Parochial Board to exercise effective supervision, while the patients will be within easy reach of their friends. In other essential respects, the site will, we believe, meet all reasonable expectations; but, owing to the uneven surface of the ground, some ingenuity will be required on the part of the architect in the arrangement of the buildings.

District of
Roxburgh.

The Asylum for the District of Roxburgh at Melrose is now nearly finished, and will soon be taken into occupation. The dilapidated condition and unsuitable nature of the premises now occupied at Musselburgh render a speedy removal very desirable.

EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

Expendi-
ture for
Pauper
Lunatics.

The expenditure for pauper lunatics in 1858, and in each of the ten years 1861-1870 has been as follows:—

Years.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certificates, cost of Transport, etc.	TOTAL.
1858,	£50,425 13 10	*	£10,877 14 2	£14,230 4 3	£5,118 9 8	£80,652 2 0
1861,	48,683 13 7	£15,472 7 6	14,340 14 4	14,855 19 11	3,979 11 0	97,382 11 4
1862,	48,948 1 6	15,972 8 5	15,140 11 4	14,567 10 6	3,558 0 10	98,186 12 7
1863,	49,858 16 2	15,187 18 9	16,243 11 4½	14,668 4 3½	3,957 8 7	99,910 14 2½
1864,	52,181 6 7½	14,856 8 2½	16,796 19 0	14,892 9 9½	4,505 5 0½	102,682 8 8
1865,	54,666 5 7	12,966 18 5	18,569 11 7	15,107 1 6	3,664 16 2	104,974 13 8
1866,	58,566 8 5	13,288 9 9	19,483 7 4	15,236 7 7	4,229 18 0	110,604 11 1
1867,	69,319 6 2	7,879 6 8	20,310 1 9	15,151 13 6	4,526 6 3	117,186 19 4
1868,	75,852 9 8	8,051 5 3	21,047 5 9	15,396 5 6	5,073 13 5	125,420 19 7
1869,	85,418 4 0	4,422 9 7	21,327 13 10	15,508 14 8	5,032 6 8	131,709 13 9
1870,	88,131 11 3	1,811 9 8	23,277 18 9	15,825 11 11	4,546 11 7	133,593 2 0

* Included in Public Asylums.

The total number of days of relief to lunatic paupers during the year 1870 was 2,264,818, equivalent to the maintenance of 6205 patients during the whole year. The total number of days of relief in 1869 was 2,223,864. There was thus, in 1870, an increase of 40,954 days, equivalent to an increase of 112 patients maintained during the year. In the money expenditure of 1870 there was an increase of £1883, 9s. over that of 1869, partly due to the increased number of pauper lunatics, and partly to the greater proportion under treatment in public asylums.

Expendi-
ture for
Pauper
Lunatics.

The proportion per cent. in which pauper lunatics were maintained in the various kinds of establishments and in private dwellings, in the ten years 1861-1870, is shown in the following Table:—

ASYLUMS.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
In Royal and District Asylums, . . . }	38.9	39.2	40.0	41.5	42.6	44.3	50.6	51.6	55.2	56.7
In Private Asylums, . . . }	12.3	12.6	12.0	11.1	9.8	9.4	5.3	5.0	2.7	1.2
In Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . . }	16.0	16.2	16.7	16.9	18.2	18.2	17.3	17.8	17.8	18.6
In Private Dwellings, . . . }	32.7	31.9	31.2	30.4	29.3	28.1	26.8	25.5	24.2	23.5

The most notable features of this Table are the steady increase of patients in Royal and District Asylums, the steady decrease of those in private dwellings, and, in the later years, the rapid decrease of those in Private Asylums.

From the Table on p. xli it appears that in all Scotland nearly one-fourth of the number of pauper lunatics is maintained in private dwellings at an average cost per head of sevenpence a day. This rate, however, must not be regarded as the total cost of maintenance, but only as a contribution by the public to assist friends in keeping their patients at home. The average cost of maintenance in private dwellings is thus only about a half of the asylum rate. This is no doubt an important consideration; but still more important is the counteracting influence which such contributions exercise against indiscriminate recourse to asylum treatment. Even when, through the patient being placed with strangers, the cost of maintenance in private dwellings more nearly approaches to that in asylums, it may still be desirable, in the interests of the patient, to avoid removing him from all participation in the ordinary scenes of life.

The subjoined Table shows the expenditure of each county for pauper lunatics in 1858, and in each of the nine years 1861-1869:—

Expendi-
ture for
Pauper
Lunatics.

COUNTIES.	1858.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Aberdeen, .	4,920	8,329	8,032	8,050	8,310	8,327	8,610	9,087	9,367	9,361
2. Argyll, . .	3,349	3,428	4,063	4,082	4,154	4,275	4,631	4,597	4,901	4,848
3. Arr, . . .	3,598	4,456	4,218	4,424	4,796	4,998	5,669	6,172	6,090	6,188
4. Banff, . . .	1,515	1,655	1,690	1,609	1,846	1,978	2,280	2,511	2,579	2,855
5. Berwick, . .	1,102	1,330	1,300	1,161	1,173	1,201	1,252	1,208	1,533	1,660
6. Bute, . . .	400	544	627	630	685	735	704	640	725	826
7. Caithness, .	931	1,535	1,473	1,473	1,463	1,309	1,441	1,490	1,704	1,776
8. Clackmannan,	686	676	551	556	681	803	843	870	917	933
9. Dumbarton, .	1,291	1,585	1,607	1,712	1,694	1,943	1,824	1,773	1,719	1,836
10. Dumfries, . .	1,880	2,482	2,528	2,459	2,538	2,791	3,275	3,081	3,156	3,162
11. Edinburgh, .	10189	12758	13202	12966	13240	14026	14,414	14633	15176	15701
12. Elgin, . . .	982	1,240	1,108	1,416	1,359	1,348	1,398	1,497	1,723	1,635
13. Fife, . . .	4,471	5,087	4,988	5,223	5,145	5,580	5,544	5,861	6,207	6,249
14. Forfar, . . .	5,828	7,867	8,082	8,451	8,350	8,443	8,469	9,787	10636	11072
15. Haddington, .	1,545	1,866	1,864	1,696	1,731	1,815	1,976	2,115	2,197	2,032
16. Inverness, . .	2,976	3,112	3,059	3,146	3,243	3,699	3,691	4,534	5,160	4,763
17. Kincardine, .	1,338	1,461	1,453	1,472	1,527	1,494	1,532	1,661	1,640	1,524
18. Kinross, . .	194	278	238	254	296	341	425	435	477	524
19. Kirkeudbright,	784	1,510	1,502	1,620	1,610	1,617	1,559	1,657	1,725	1,723
20. Lanark, . . .	12934	14931	15296	16158	17615	19701	22,280	24006	24735	25309
21. Linlithgow, .	731	847	954	1,064	1,193	1,199	1,197	1,178	1,085	1,192
22. Nairn, . . .	594	469	439	497	372	364	362	457	577	477
23. Orkney, . . .	657	830	870	789	779	799	762	850	810	771
24. Peebles, . . .	395	342	443	476	553	632	596	625	699	752
25. Perth, . . .	5,885	6,652	7,012	6,697	6,559	6,852	6,809	7,180	7,390	7,611
26. Renfrew, . . .	3,895	3,465	3,582	3,775	4,062	4,265	4,747	4,847	5,248	5,666
27. Ross, . . .	2,053	2,757	2,757	2,987	2,648	2,807	3,094	3,700	4,046	4,156
28. Roxburgh, . .	1,354	1,550	1,730	2,077	1,800	1,765	1,821	2,046	2,267	2,276
29. Selkirk, . . .	271	312	248	240	284	269	288	393	410	367
30. Shetland, . .	405	647	691	768	771	679	675	841	1,009	624
31. Stirling, . . .	2,100	2,316	2,359	2,506	2,397	2,624	2,806	3,123	3,332	3,318
32. Sutherland, .	583	736	719	919	690	643	686	909	837	833
33. Wigton, . . .	800	1,119	1,212	1,312	1,395	1,484	1,508	1,559	1,609	1,565

In only one county, that of Nairn, has there been a decrease in the expenditure since 1858. In the whole of Scotland the total expenditure has increased more than a third; but the increase is very unequally distributed, being in some counties moderate, and in others very great. This increase refers only to the maintenance of patients, and would be considerably greater were it to embrace the interest of the money expended in the erection of district asylums. The increase in the expenditure, from £80,652, 2s. in 1858 to £133,593, 2s. 9d., is in a considerably higher ratio than the increase in the number of pauper lunatics, from 4737, on 1st January 1858, to 6286, on 1st January 1871. This chiefly arises from the greater number of patients now accommodated in public asylums, who have increased from 1594, on 1st January 1858, to 3572, on 1st January 1871; but in some degree also from the general increase in the rate of maintenance.

The total number of patients relieved during 1870 was 7410, and the average number of days of relief to each patient in all Scotland was 305, which is the same proportion as last year. In Lanarkshire the average number of days of relief to each patient was 278, while in a district composed of Caithness, Orkney, Shetland, Sutherland, and Ross, it was 323. These figures in

1869 were respectively 277 and 333. They indicate that the movement among pauper lunatics is regulated by stable laws, which determine its being proportionably greater in Lanarkshire than in all Scotland, and proportionably less in the other counties enumerated. In other words, the placing of lunatics on the poor roll, and their removal from the poor roll, go on with considerably more activity among an urban, busy, and restless population, than among one which is rural and plodding in its ways.

The average daily rate of maintenance in each county in 1870 was as follows:—

COUNTIES.	In Royal and District Asylums.		In Private Asylums.		In Parochial Asylums.		In Licensed Wards of Poor-houses.		In Private Dwellings.		General Averages.		Percentage of Patients.	
													In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		
1. Aberdeen, .	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	...	...	0	10	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	77·4	22·6
2. Argyll, .	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	60·1	39·9
3. Ayr, .	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	70·7	29·1
4. Banff, .	1	5	...	...	...	...	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	65·7	34·3
5. Berwick, .	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	74·6	25·4
6. Bute, .	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	6	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	61·4	38·5
7. Caithness, .	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	47·3	52·6
8. Clackmannan, .	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	75·4	24·4
9. Dumbarton, .	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	83·3	16·7
10. Dumfries, .	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	77·8	22·1
11. Edinburgh, .	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	6	1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	90·0	9·9
12. Elgin, .	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	8	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	67·2	32·8
13. Fife, .	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	78·5	21·4
14. Forfar, .	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	0	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	2	88·2	11·7
15. Haddington, .	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	74·1	25·9
16. Inverness, .	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	0	6	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	57·9	42·0
17. Kincairdine, .	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	0	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	76·7	23·2
18. Kinross, .	1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	7	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	71·8	28·1
19. Kirkcudbright, .	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	64·1	35·8
20. Lanark, .	1	8	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	89·6	10·3
21. Linlithgow, .	1	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	...	...	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	85·7	14·2
22. Nairn, .	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	7	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	75·1	24·8
23. Orkney, .	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	...	...	1	4	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	45·2	54·7
24. Peebles, .	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	0	11	1	5	80·7	19·2
25. Perth, .	1	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	...	...	1	2	0	8	1	1	66·1	33·8
26. Renfrew, .	1	2	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0	10	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	87·4	12·4
27. Ross & Cromarty, .	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	9	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	54·9	45·0
28. Roxburgh, .	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	...	...	0	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	3	62·3	37·6
29. Selkirk, .	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	3	61·6	38·4
30. Shetland, .	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	1	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	38·4	61·5
31. Stirling, .	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	80·4	19·5
32. Sutherland, .	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	45·1	54·8
33. Wigton, .	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	...	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	51·2	48·7
GENERAL AVERAGES, .	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	0	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	7	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	76·5	23·5

In the preceding Tables the total expenditure has been reckoned as defrayed by the parishes of the patients. A portion of it, however, is occasionally contributed by the patient or his relatives, to the extent shown by the following figures, viz. :—

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

Expendi-	In 1861,	£2314 14 11	In 1866,	£2455 1 0
ture for	" 1862,	2190 0 3	" 1867,	3017 7 10
Pauper	" 1863,	2304 7 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 1868,	3195 6 5
Lunatics.	" 1864,	2391 16 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	" 1869,	3913 2 4
	" 1865,	2277 16 7	" 1870,	4505 7 8

The general tendency of this contribution, it will be observed, is towards an increase. Compared with the total expenditure it is still insignificant, but it has doubled since 1860, and there is good reason to think that, with more restricted facilities for gratuitous treatment, its present amount would be greatly increased. It is very desirable that inquiries concerning the circumstances of those relatives who are legally responsible for the maintenance of patients should be made from time to time, with the view of calling on them, when able, to fulfil their statutory obligations. At present, it is too often the case that, when the maintenance of a patient has once been accepted by the parish, it is looked upon as a settled thing that it should continue to be defrayed in the same manner as long as life or lunacy endures.

The following Tables show the present rates of maintenance for pauper lunatics in the various classes of asylums, and the minimum rates for private patients in District Asylums:—

I.—ROYAL OR CHARTERED ASYLUMS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.	For District Patients.	For patients from beyond the District.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	£23 10 0	£26 0 0
Dumfries " "	20 0 0	25 0 0
Dundee " "	123 8 0	26 0 0
Edinburgh " "	223 0 0	28 0 0
	225 18 6	} None such.
Glasgow " "	31 16 1	
	29 3 10	
Montrose " "	426 0 0	28 0 0
	523 10 0	626 0 0

It will be seen that there is a considerable difference in the rates of these asylums, and it is not easy to see why this should be the case. The highest rates are those of the Glasgow Asylum, and contrasting these with the rates of the Edinburgh Asylum, it would appear that the former are very decidedly greater. To what this is

¹ Rate for privileged parishes, several of which are in Fifeshire and Perthshire.

² Other parishes in various parts of the country besides those forming the District have the right of boarding their patients at this rate.

³ £25, 18s. 6d. for City and Barony parishes; £31, 16s. 1d. for Govan parish; £29, 3s. 10d. for landward parishes of the District.

⁴ Rate for parishes having patients in the Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

⁵ Rate for other parishes of the District.

⁶ Rate for Caithness and Shetland patients.

owing we are unable to say, but something may depend upon the larger debt of the Glasgow Asylum. It is, however, possible that the charge made for pauper patients in this establishment is in excess of their actual cost, and that the private patients receive the benefit of the excessive parochial payments. At any rate, the treatment and accommodation afforded in the Glasgow Asylum to patients paying at the rate of £50 or £60 are wonderfully good. We understand that the accounts do not discriminate between the cost of private and of pauper patients.

Expendi-
ture for
Pauper
Lunatics.

II.—DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.	For District- Pauper Patients.	For Non- District Pauper Patients.	Minimum Rate for Private Patients.*
Argyll and Bute District Asylum, .	£22 15 0	£27 6 0	£32 0 0
Ayr " "	26 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0
Banff " "	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
Elgin " "	+26 0 0	None such.	28 0 0
Fife " "	24 0 0	Do.	28 0 0
Haddington " "	25 0 0	25 0 0	28 0 0
Inverness " "	25 10 0	None such.	40 0 0
Perth " "	23 0 0	Do.	None such now admitted.
Roxburgh " "	28 0 0	Do.	30 0 0
Stirling " "	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0

III.—PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Rate for Pauper Patients.
Hallcross Asylum, Musselburgh,	£27 0 0
Melville House Asylum, do.,	28 0 0
Newbigging Asylum, do.,	30 0 0
Kirklands Asylum, Bothwell,	28 12 0

* Exclusive of Clothing.

† Lately raised, it is expected only temporarily, with the view of paying off accumulated arrears.

Expendi-
ture for
Pauper
Lunatics.

IV.—PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.
Abbey Parochial Asylum,	£29 5 0
Barony „ „	None such.
Burgh „ „	26 0 0
Glasgow „ „	None such.
Greenock „ „	26 0 0

V.—LUNATIC WARDS.

POORHOUSES.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.	POORHOUSES.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.
Aberdeen,	£19 10 0	Kincardine,	£ 0 0
Buchan,	None such.	Leith, South,	None such.
Cunninghame,	22 2 0	Liff and Benvie,	Do.
Dumbarton,	21 0 0	Linlithgow,	20 16 0
Dundee,	None such.	Old Machar,	19 0 0
Edinburgh	Do.	Perth,	19 10 0
Govan,	23 8 0	Wigton,	None such.
Hamilton,	None such.		

The rates charged for boarders by parochial asylums and lunatic wards of poorhouses are understood to be in excess of the average cost of maintenance of the whole inmates, by such an amount as will allow a fair sum for rent, repairs, and contingencies.

The cost of pauper lunatics maintained by parochial boards in asylums or lunatic wards attached to their own poorhouses is not accurately known, as the accounts for the maintenance of sane and insane paupers are not kept distinct.

SINGLE PATIENTS.

Single
Patients.

By inquiries which we instituted when we first entered on our functions, we ascertained that at 1st January 1859, 3764 persons

regarded as lunatics were living in ordinary dwelling-houses. Of this number 1887 were maintained at their own expense or that of their relatives, while 1877 received more or less assistance from their parishes. Hence the division into private and pauper patients. Over the former we exercise no jurisdiction, unless in the few cases which we shall presently specify ; but we have no reason to think that there has been any falling off in their number since the date stated. The number of the latter class, however, over which we do exercise supervision, had fallen to 1463 at 1st January 1871, being a decrease of 321 since 1st January 1858.

Of the condition of the private insane little is known, except the broad fact that most of them belong to the classes closely bordering on pauperism, and that many are in a considerably worse position than recognised pauper lunatics. The Statute, it is true, directs that no lunatic shall be received for gain into a private dwelling without the order of the Sheriff or the sanction of the Board ; but the only effect of this provision hitherto has been to bring 63 such patients under our jurisdiction. For pauper lunatics, however, it is enacted that every one shall be sent to the asylum for the district in which the parish of his settlement is situated, unless the General Board of Lunacy shall consent to their disposal otherwise ; that is, to their being placed in lunatic wards of poorhouses or in private dwellings.

Of the pauper lunatics in private dwellings, the greater number have never been under asylum treatment ; but the proportion of those who have been in asylums is increasing from the greater numbers now being removed under the different forms of procedure stated on p. viii.

In the Appendix will be found a report by Deputy Commissioner Dr. Paterson on the condition of single patients within the district under his supervision, to which we beg to direct attention. It gives a lucid summary of the result of his visitations during the past year, and ably illustrates the principles on which the Board deals with single patients. We regret that serious illness has prevented Dr. Sibbald from furnishing us with a general report upon his district, the visitation of which he had completed ; but in his individual reports we have evidence of the generally satisfactory condition of the patients under his charge.

The total number of pauper patients in private dwellings visited and reported on was 1306, and in a considerable number of instances the patients were seen more than once. Reports were likewise made respecting 85 private patients ; but these constitute but a fraction of the total number of the private insane resident with their families, or boarded out.

During the year 1871, 70 pauper lunatics were exempted from removal to asylums, the number left in private dwellings in the pre-

Single
Patients.

vious year having been 69. Application for exemption was refused in two cases only. The pauper patients removed unrecovered from establishments, and placed under our cognizance in private dwellings, were 93, and, in addition, 132 were removed by their friends or others, and withdrawn from our supervision by their names being taken off the poor-roll. In the previous years these numbers were respectively 64 and 109. In 59 of the 132 cases removal was effected by a minute of the parochial board.

Sixteen new special licenses were granted in 1871. The total number of special licensed houses at 1st January 1872 was 81; and the number of patients placed in them was 142. These numbers at 1st January 1871 were respectively 70 and 118.

The facts stated in the two preceding paragraphs illustrate the growing tendency, to which we have elsewhere alluded, of removing unrecovered patients from asylums.

The mortality among pauper lunatics in private dwellings in the years 1861-1870, is shown in the following Table:—

YEARS.	Average Number of Patients.			Deaths.			Mortality per cent.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Both Sexes.
1861	784.0	980.0	1764.0	34	47	81	4.3	4.7	4.5
1862	758.5	951.5	1710.0	40	58	98	5.2	6.0	5.6
1863	730.0	927.5	1657.5	47	40	87	6.4	4.2	5.2
1864	707.5	916.0	1623.5	43	61	104	6.0	6.6	6.4
1865	696.0	892.5	1588.5	30	55	85	4.3	6.1	5.3
1866	683.5	874.5	1558.0	35	53	88	5.1	6.1	5.6
1867	667.5	867.0	1534.5	41	59	100	6.1	6.8	6.5
1868	659.5	851.0	1510.5	40	52	92	6.1	6.1	6.1
1869	652.5	832.0	1484.5	38	44	82	5.8	5.2	5.5
1870	646.0	820.0	1466.0	29	48	77	4.5	5.9	5.3
AVERAGES & TOTALS,	698.5	891.2	1589.7	377	517	894	5.4	5.8	5.6

The mortality among pauper patients in private dwellings is thus seen to be more favourable than among patients in asylums or lunatic wards of poorhouses. We have shown in another part of this report that the average annual mortality in the various classes of establishments is:—

	M.	F.
In Public Asylums,	8.7	7.7
„ Private Asylums,	10.3	8.1
„ Parochial Asylums,	11.0	9.4
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	8.8	7.9

That the mortality in private dwellings is less than in establish-

ments, of whatever kind, is a fact that must be received as proof that the circumstances in which their inmates are placed are, to say the least, not inimical to health. Had the mortality been lower than that of asylums only, in which active disease is necessarily most prevalent, there would have been no cause for wonder; but that it should be materially lower than in lunatic wards of poor-houses, into which only chronic and selected cases are admitted, is a fact which shows that the removal of certain classes of the insane to establishments may properly be dispensed with.

During the past year two deaths from suicide took place among non-asylum patients. In the one case, the patient was intimated as a pauper lunatic in consequence of the suicidal act, and was too weak to be removed to the asylum. In the other, suicide was committed three days after the patient, who was not a pauper, had been removed from the Ayr District Asylum by his friends against the advice of the Superintendent. In neither of these cases was the patient under the jurisdiction or sanction of the Board.

The following Table shows the number of pauper patients chargeable to each of the statutory districts at 1st January 1871; the relative numbers placed in asylums and private dwellings, and the proportion which pauper lunatics bear in the different districts to the entire number of paupers and to the general population. It appears from this Table that in all Scotland there were, at 14th May 1870, 2361 registered paupers per 100,000 inhabitants. If, however, the dependants of such paupers had likewise been reckoned, the proportion would have been 3757 paupers per 100,000 of population. The amount of pauperism varies in different counties, from 1036 registered paupers per 100,000 of population in Selkirkshire, to 3841 in Argyllshire. The proportion of pauper lunatics in the population is highest in Kinross-shire and Argyllshire, and lowest in Renfrewshire and Selkirkshire, being in the ratio of 361, 342, 101, and 114, to 100,000 inhabitants in these counties respectively. The proportion of pauper lunatics to registered paupers varies materially in different counties, but in all Scotland it is in the ratio of 7928 to 100,000. The counties in which, in proportion to the population, the largest number of pauper lunatics is placed in establishments, are those of Argyll, Edinburgh, Kinross, Forfar, Haddington, and Perth, in which the proportion is respectively 208, 195, 250, 195, 199, and 196 per 100,000 inhabitants. This proportion is 114 in Ayrshire, 117 in Lanarkshire, and 86 in Renfrewshire. It is lowest in Orkney and Shetland, where it is respectively 64 and 51. These results are not altogether what might *à priori* have been expected. This remark is especially applicable to the high proportion of patients sent to asylums from Argyllshire and Perthshire. These are both backgoing counties so far as population is concerned. Reasons have been already given on p. x. to account for the large amount of their pauper lunacy; but with a poor and sparse population it might have appeared natural to expect a high proportion of patients placed in private dwellings,

Single
Patients.

and a low proportion in asylums. But, on the other hand, the low character of the accommodation of the houses of the peasantry of Argyllshire and Perthshire, and the small allowance generally made for the maintenance of the patients by Parochial Boards, might have appeared adequate causes for the greater accumulation of patients in asylums, had not similar causes been in operation in Orkney and Shetland without producing a similar result. But there is this difference between the counties thus compared, that recourse to asylum treatment is a much easier matter in the two first-named than in the last.

It must, however, be kept in view that in contrasting the lunacy of an active, busy, and increasing population with that of a community which is less busy, standing still, or perhaps even decreasing, two different things are brought into comparison. There can be little doubt that active and acquired insanity is more prevalent among the former, and idiocy or imbecility among the latter; and while acquired insanity may be curable, idiocy once established remains for evermore. Besides it has to be considered that the great centres of business attract the more energetic and pushing members of back-going communities, who by transferring their domiciles at once increase the ratio of lunacy among those they leave behind, and decrease it among those they join. The one community gathers strength from the infusion of new and healthy blood, the other deteriorates from the inferior material left for its propagation. Thus, as a rule, the proportion of lunacy will be less in a new community than in an old one; and on this principle we should look for a higher ratio of lunacy in Midlothian than in Lanarkshire, and in Perthshire than in Forfarshire. But, again, it has to be taken into account that the increase of manufacturing towns is largely caused by an influx of the lower classes, whose health, bodily and mental, is apt to give way under the unsatisfactory conditions in which they are placed. The explanation of the causes why different degrees of lunacy should be found in different localities, is thus seen to be a very difficult and complicated problem.

DISTRICTS.	COUNTIES.	Population in 1871.	Registered Paupers at 14th May 1870.	Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1871.				Proportion per 100,000				Percentage of Pauper Lunatics.		
				Total Num- bers.	Public & Private Asylums.	Placed in Poor- houses.	Private Houses.	Of Paupers to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Paupers.	Of Pauper Lunatics in Establish- ments to Population.	In Asylums.	In Poor- houses.	In Private Houses.
1. Aberdeen, ...	Aberdeen,	244,607	6,115	496	266	116	114	2,499	203	8,111	53.6	23.4	23.0	
2. Argyll,	Argyll,	75,635	2,905	259	157	...	102	3,841	342	8,916	60.6	...	39.4	
3. Ayr,	Ayr,	200,745	5,280	315	179	49	87	2,630	157	5,966	56.8	15.6	27.6	
4. Banff,	Banff,	62,010	1,911	143	94	1	48	3,082	231	7,483	65.7	0.7	33.6	
5. Bute,	Bute,	16,977	496	38	21	2	15	2,922	224	7,661	55.3	5.3	39.4	
6. Caithness, ...	Caithness,	39,989	1,384	98	46	...	52	3,461	245	7,081	46.9	...	53.1	
7. Dumfries, ...	Dumfries,	74,794	2,065	177	142	...	35	2,761	237	8,571	80.2	...	19.8	
	Kirkcudbright, ...	41,852	1,358	99	63	...	36	3,245	237	7,290	63.6	...	36.4	
*8. Edinburgh,...	Wigton,	38,795	1,662	96	40	8	48	4,284	247	5,776	41.7	...	50.0	
	Edinburgh,	328,335	6,803	713	541	99	73	2,072	217	10,481	75.9	13.9	10.2	
9. Elgin,	Peebles,	12,314	260	30	24	...	6	2,111	244	11,538	80.0	...	20.0	
	Elgin,	43,598	1,402	96	68	...	28	3,216	220	6,847	70.8	...	29.2	
10. Fife,	Fife, ...	160,310	3,439	290	229	...	61	2,145	181	8,433	79.0	...	21.0	
	Kinross,	7,208	135	26	18	...	8	1,873	361	19,259	69.2	...	30.8	
11. Forfar,	Forfar,	237,528	4,530	523	344	121	58	1,907	220	11,545	65.8	...	11.1	
	Glasgow,	765,279	14,045	999	414	479	106	1,835	131	7,113	41.4	47.9	10.6	
13. Haddington, ...	Haddington,	37,770	1,067	97	75	...	22	2,825	257	9,091	77.3	...	22.7	
	Inverness,	87,480	3,215	229	136	...	93	3,675	262	7,123	59.4	...	40.6	
14. Inverness, ...	Sutherland,	23,686	795	47	22	...	25	3,356	198	5,912	46.8	...	53.2	
	Ross & Cromarty,	80,909	2,923	197	113	...	82	3,613	243	6,740	57.4	1.0	41.6	
15. Kincardine, ...	Nairn,	10,213	261	19	13	1	5	2,556	186	7,280	68.4	...	26.3	
	Kincardine,	34,651	1,009	80	46	16	18	2,912	231	7,929	57.5	20.0	22.5	
16. Orkney,	Orkney,	31,272	798	49	20	...	29	2,552	137	6,140	40.8	...	59.2	
	Perth,	127,741	3,520	379	219	31	129	2,748	297	10,767	57.8	...	34.0	
18. Renfrew,	Renfrew,	216,919	3,912	220	4	183	33	1,803	101	5,624	1.8	...	15.0	
	Roxburgh,	53,965	1,071	101	63	...	38	1,985	187	9,430	62.4	...	37.6	
19. Roxburgh, ...	Berwick,	36,474	1,127	64	46	...	17	3,090	175	5,679	71.8	...	26.6	
	Selkirk,	14,001	145	16	10	...	6	1,036	114	11,034	71	...	37.5	
20. Shetland,	Shetland,	31,605	1,015	40	13	3	24	3,211	197	8,941	32.5	...	60.0	
	Stirling,	98,179	1,963	158	115	12	31	2,000	161	8,049	72.8	...	19.6	
21. Stirling,	Dumbarton,	58,839	1,213	92	46	30	16	2,062	156	7,585	50.0	...	32.6	
	Linlithgow,	41,191	936	57	35	14	8	2,272	138	6,090	61.4	...	14.0	
	Clackmannan, ...	23,742	530	43	27	6	10	2,232	181	8,113	62.8	...	23.2	
	TOTALS AND AVERAGES,	3,358,613	79,290	6,286	3,649	1,174	1,463	2,361	187	7,928	58.0	18.7	23.3	

* The numbers include both the Urban and Rural District of Midlothian.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Establish-
ments.

We have in former reports called attention to the questionable use made of the certificate of emergency, in placing patients in asylums. By the 14th sect. 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 54, it is enacted, "that the superintendent of any public, private, or district asylum may receive and detain therein, for any period not exceeding three days, and without any order by the Sheriff, any person as a lunatic, whose case is duly certified to be one of emergency by one medical person qualified as aforesaid." This provision has been found of great service in facilitating the disposal of patients until the Sheriff's order is procured. But we pointed out in our Thirteenth Report that it is liable to abuse by leading to the transmission of patients to asylums without due cause, and by raising in the patient's mind a feeling that he is illegally detained. These evil results, we stated, are most apt to occur when the certificate of emergency has been granted without either of the ordinary medical certificates having been filled up; and especially when it is granted, under such circumstances, by an asylum officer. The intention of the legislature in sanctioning the use of the certificate of emergency, it appears to us, was merely to provide against any risk which might arise from delay in procuring the Sheriff's order. In practice, however, patients are sometimes brought to asylums on a certificate of emergency alone; and occasionally without even this, in the expectation that one will be granted by an asylum officer. It then not infrequently happens that when the patient is examined for the purpose of obtaining the two ordinary certificates of lunacy, necessary to procure the Sheriff's order for permanent detention, no sufficient proof of insanity can be discovered, and discharge within three days consequently follows. But the social position and prospects in life of the patient may have been seriously injured by steps unnecessarily and hastily taken. At other times when the certificate of emergency has been granted by an asylum officer, and the patient is permanently detained on two certificates of lunacy subsequently obtained, a feeling of wrong and distrust against the asylum authorities is apt to arise, sufficient to interfere with recovery, especially when the patient has been removed from home or taken into custody by attendants sent from the asylum. For these reasons we are strongly of opinion that no patient, except under circumstances of extreme urgency, should be admitted into an asylum on a certificate of emergency, without at least one of the Statutory certificates necessary to obtain the Sheriff's order having been signed. And these circumstances, with common discretion and prudence, can scarcely ever occur, as no one should, on any pretext, be removed to an asylum without medical sanction.

In 1871, 10 patients were discharged from asylums on the expiry of the certificates of emergency, but how far in consequence of inability to procure the Statutory certificates of insanity and the Sheriff's order, or simply from not obtaining such certificates within the Statutory time, the returns made to us do not show.

We have had repeatedly to call attention to the illegality of

detaining patients after the certificate of emergency had expired without the Sheriff's order having been obtained. Irregularities of this kind have occurred most frequently at the Dumfries Asylum, but were ascribed by Dr. Gilchrist, the medical superintendent, to various causes beyond his control, and particularly to delay on the part of the Sheriff in granting his order, although application was made for it in ample time. The question is one of so much importance in many points of view, that we have considered it proper to print in the Appendix the whole correspondence which took place in relation to it between the Board, the Sheriff, and Dr. Gilchrist.

Establish-
ments.

In Dr. Gilchrist's letters an unfortunate tendency is displayed to take as his rule of conduct, not the course laid down by the Statutes, but that which in his opinion would most conduce to the interests of the patient. Notwithstanding the strongly expressed opinions of the Board and the warning given by the Sheriff, he continued to follow his own views, and in accordance therewith, prolonged the detention of a patient, who had been brought from the Isle of Man, without any legal authority, after the expiry of the certificate of emergency. By so doing, he at last involved himself in serious consequences. This patient was brought to the asylum on the evening of 17th July 1871. Medical certificates of lunacy had been granted by practitioners resident in the Isle of Man, but no Sheriff's order had been obtained. The immediate detention of the patient was, however, legalized by Dr. Gilchrist granting a certificate of emergency, and application was made next day for the Sheriff's order. The papers presented to the Sheriff were not, however, considered to be in accordance with the requirements of the Statute, and his order was withheld until the irregularity should be rectified. This involved the delay of sending back the papers to the Isle of Man, and before they were returned and the Sheriff's order was obtained, the certificate of emergency had ceased to be valid. In this case the cause of insanity was intemperance, and it appears not improbable that had the patient been discharged on the expiry of the certificate of emergency, considerable difficulty would have been experienced in procuring fresh certificates of lunacy. By his illegal detention, however, although only for a few hours after the expiry of the certificate of emergency, his subsequent detention under the Sheriff's order was accomplished. Had the patient been at liberty, half an hour would have taken him across the border into England, and placed him beyond reach of the Scotch law of lunacy.

The history of this case was remarkable also in respect that permanent detention took place on an order by the Sheriff granted on certificates of insanity by medical men residing in the Isle of Man, and beyond Scotch jurisdiction. But within a short time after his admission into the asylum, the patient procured certificates of sanity from two medical men residing in Dumfries, and thereupon petitioned the Sheriff, through his agent, to be liberated under the provisions of the 92d section of the Lunacy Act. This petition the Sheriff dismissed on the ground that the Statute

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did not contemplate that the patient should himself be the petitioner. Application was then made to the Board to order his discharge under the powers conferred on us by the same section of the Act. One of the medical commissioners was at once directed to visit the patient, and on his report that no symptoms of insanity were apparent, we requested two medical men, in conformity with the provisions of the Statute, to furnish us with their opinion as to his mental state. This being to the effect that the patient was not insane, we at once gave orders for his discharge. Immediately on his liberation he commenced law proceedings against Dr. Gilchrist for the recovery of damages for illegal detention ; but he afterwards agreed to compromise his claim on receiving a payment of £150.

We again direct attention to the constantly increasing number of asylum patients. This, no doubt, arises in part from the opening of new District Asylums ; but reference to the Table on page xxxiii. will show that the increase is, as a rule, going on as steadily in those districts which have long possessed asylums, as in others which have only recently been provided with them. Thus the pauper patients in establishments in the district of Aberdeen have increased from 209 in 1858 to 382 in 1871. In the district of Dumfries the increase in the same period has been from 130 to 253 ; in the districts of Edinburgh and Midlothian combined, from 525 to 664 ; in that of Elgin from 34 to 68 ; and in that of Glasgow from 554 to 893 ; and it will be observed, on consulting the Table, that the increase goes on as steadily in the later as in the earlier years, and that there is as yet scarcely any indication of a diminution in the rate. One of the main causes of this increase lies in the fact that pressure for accommodation is met, not by the removal of those patients who no longer require the appliances of an asylum, either for their own welfare or the public safety, but by an extension of the asylum buildings. But experience has shown that the removal of the pressure seems merely to increase the demand for accommodation by causing to be enrolled as lunatics, and sent to asylums at the public expense, many persons of feeble or decayed mental powers, who under other circumstances would have been tended at home. Of the patients sent to asylums, a very large proportion, certainly considerably above a half, are incurable on admission. Of these, again, many have been insane for years, and are in need of nothing but care and nursing, which would have been continued to them at home, but for the temptation of gratuitous treatment in asylums, and the saving of home trouble which removal implies. Reference to the Tables on pp. iii and iv will show that the main cause of the accumulation of patients in asylums does not lie in an increase of the numbers admitted, but of the numbers retained. In the year 1867, 137 more pauper patients were admitted into asylums than in 1866 ; in 1868, 59 more than in 1867 ; in 1869, 147 more than in 1868 ; in 1870, 109 fewer than in 1869 ; and in 1871, 2 fewer than in 1870. Thus in these five years there was an increase of 232 in the number of admissions. On the other hand, the number of pauper patients in asylums at 1st January 1867

was 124 more than the numbers at 1st January 1866 ; 178 more at 1st January 1868 than at 1st January 1867 ; 270 more at 1st January 1869 than at 1st January 1868 ; 234 more at 1st January 1870 than at 1st January 1869 ; and 95 more at 1st January 1871 than at 1st January 1870. There was thus in the five years an increase of 901 in the numbers resident. Of this increase 232 arose from the increased number of admissions, and 669 from accumulation resulting from the excess of admissions over discharges and deaths.

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We have been led to think that one cause which exercises considerable influence in producing the accumulation of chronic and incurable cases in asylums, lies in the impediments placed by asylum authorities in the way of the removal of patients. When difficulties are experienced by friends and by Parochial Boards in regulating the disposal of those in whom they are interested, an unwillingness naturally arises to denude themselves of the power of control ; and they accordingly hesitate to have recourse to asylums, until either through a failure of funds, or through other circumstances, they are compelled to adopt this step. In this way an inducement is held out to put off having recourse to asylum treatment ; and the delay no doubt frequently involves incurability. Indeed, complaints by Medical Superintendents are not unfrequent that patients are not placed under their care while the disease is still in its early and curable stage ; but it would be well for them to consider how far this result is owing to the power of control which they assume. The proper policy, in our opinion, would be to facilitate equally the admission and removal of patients. Detention in an asylum is at the best a grievous calamity, which necessity alone can justify ; but the necessity of the step should be determined, not solely, or even mainly, from the point of view that it can be justified by the existence of some form of mental aberration, but from the conviction that it is really required either for the sake of the patient himself, or for the safety of the public. It is only in very clear cases that the wishes of friends or of Parochial Boards to remove the patients should be withstood. The behaviour of a patient in an asylum is by no means a safe criterion of his behaviour under other circumstances, and it has to be kept in mind that detention may have a prejudicial as well as a beneficial effect ; and most superintendents will recall instances in which, contrary to their expectations, removal was followed by excellent results.*

There is no doubt, however, that the removal of unrecovered patients, with the view of disposing of them in private dwellings, is being more systematically and extensively carried out than formerly, and in some districts to a very considerable extent.

The following Table shows the changes which took place among attendants in 1871, and the causes which led to them :—

* *Vide* the remarks in connection with Escapes, p. lxi.

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TABLE showing the Number of Changes that took place among

ASYLUMS.	CHANGES									
	Left									
	Voluntarily.		On account of Ill-health.		Absconded.		Drunkness.		Insubordination—Disobedience.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . . .	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2. Argyll District Asylum, . . .	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Ayr District Asylum, . . .	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
4. Banff District Asylum, . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Dumfries Royal Asylum,— Crichton Institution, . . .	4	4	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	1
Southern Counties Asylum, . . .	2	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Dundee Royal Asylum, . . .	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Edinburgh Royal Asylum, . . .	22	22	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
8. Elgin District Asylum, . . .	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Fife and Kinross District Asylum, . . .	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
10. Glasgow Royal Asylum, . . .	8	22	1	1	2	3	2	2	1	...
11. Haddington District Asylum, . . .	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Inverness District Asylum, . . .	2	4	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
13. Montrose Royal Asylum, . . .	9	8	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
14. Perth Royal Asylum, . . .	3	11	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Perth District Asylum, . . .	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
16. Roxburgh District Asylum, . . .	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
17. Stirling District Asylum, . . .	7	6	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
18. Garngad Private Asylum, . . .	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Gilmer House do. . . . .	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
20. Hallcross House do. . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
21. Larbert Institution,	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
22. Longdales Private Asylum, . . .	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Melville House do. . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Newbigging House do. . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Saughtonhall do. . . . .	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
26. Westermains do. . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Whitehouse do.	No	Change.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Abbey Parochial Asylum, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
29. Barnhill do.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Burgh (Paisley) do.	No	Change.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Glasgow do.	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Greenock do.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Aberdeen Poorhouse,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Buchan do.	No	Change.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. Cunninghame do.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36. Dumbarton do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37. Dundee do.	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
38. Edinburgh do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
39. Govan do. . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
40. Hamilton do.	No	Change.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41. Kincardine do.	No	Change.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42. Leith (South) do.	No	Change.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43. Liff and Benzie do. . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44. Linlithgow do.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45. Old Machar do.	2
46. Perth do.	No	Change.
47. Wigton do.	No	Change.
TOTALS,	94	137	7	13	3	5	11	5	6	6

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Attendants in Establishments during the Year 1871.

Establish-
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in 1871.

Discharged on account of

[illegible]

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The changes among attendants in 1871 were thus 382. In 1870 they amounted to 281, and in 1869 to 222. There is thus a decided tendency towards an increase, which is ascribable partly to the increase in the number of patients in asylums, and the consequent increase in the number of attendants; but mostly, it is evident, to other causes. It will be seen that more than one-half, namely, 94 males and 137 females, left voluntarily. This fact illustrates the difficulty of securing the permanent services of persons having an aptitude and inclination for the duties of attendants, and points to the desirability of encouraging the establishment of associations, the members of which would take upon themselves the duty of being at once attendants and companions. Drunkenness led to the dismissal of 11 males and 5 females; incompetency to that of 10 males and 14 females; carelessness to that of 9 males and 7 females; and maltreatment of patients to that of 15 males and 7 females. Three males and 5 females absconded, and 14 males and 1 female were dismissed for absenting themselves without leave.

In one of the cases of maltreatment Dr. Tuke, the Superintendent of the Fife and Kinross District Asylum, adopted the proper course of prosecuting the attendant before the Sheriff. The attendant was fined £3, with the alternative of imprisonment for 30 days, the Sheriff intimating that in any future case the culprit would be much more severely dealt with.

With the view of eliminating from the ranks of attendants all persons discharged from asylums for any grave fault, we require that all engagements and discharges shall be reported to us, in order that we may take measures to prevent the re-engagement in another asylum of any one who has been found unsuitable. By this means we hope to render the re-engagement, in a similar capacity, of discharged attendants a matter of some difficulty, and so to afford greater inducements to steadiness and good behaviour. During the past year, 2 attendants were discharged in consequence of information given by the Board; and in 3 cases the letter of the Board was read as a warning. We cannot, however, be blind to the fact that there is a growing difficulty in securing good attendants for asylums. This is seen in the increasing number of changes which take place from year to year, and which we are inclined to think is in a great degree attributable to the abundance of employment in the country, and the consequent facility with which situations are obtained. This facility has been much increased by the wide establishment of registers, in which, on the payment of certain small fees, the names of the applicants for situations are entered, in order to be submitted to employers. It naturally follows that when engagements are easily made, they are readily broken; and the ease with which new places are procured tends in no small degree to lower the standard of the qualifications, which under other circumstances would be deemed necessary for the proper discharge of the duties. It is impossible to attach too great importance to the character of attendants in the management of asylums. The patients are for the greater part of the day under their exclusive care, and it is not too much to say that the welfare and comfort of the inmates of such establishments are far more dependent upon this element than upon any other. The position of an attendant is

no doubt a very trying one. High qualities, intellectual, moral, and physical, are required for the satisfactory performance of the duties; but it is too much to expect that great endowments can be commanded by remuneration which, for men, is little more than half of what is paid to ordinary in-door servants. It is not surprising that under such a state of matters many accidents should occur, which can only be ascribed to violence. Establishments.

The accidents of all kinds reported to us as having taken place in asylums in 1871 are shown in the following List. Many of them are of a serious character, and 17 ended in death, namely, 6 from intentional suicide, 2 from unintentional suicide, 2 from choking, 2 from accidental drowning, 3 from injuries involving broken ribs, and 2 from accidental falls. One of the suicidal cases, however, was that of a patient absent from the Argyll Asylum on pass. Fractured bones and dislocations occurred in 19 cases, from falls, or from struggles with other patients or attendants.

We may here allude to the great difficulty that is frequently experienced in arriving at any satisfactory conclusion as to the manner in which injuries are inflicted on the inmates of asylums. Many of the patients are unfit to give trustworthy evidence, and those who might give information are withheld by the fear of incurring the resentment of the attendants. Plausible statements by the parties who might be implicated, or an affected ignorance of the whole matter under inquiry, too often prevent the discovery of the perpetrator of the violence, although no doubt is felt that he is to be found among the attendants or patients. Troublesome and excited patients are the most liable to suffer from injuries in asylums. They, as it were, provoke assaults, and when they are found with broken ribs or extensive bruises, the plausible explanation is at once forthcoming, that the injuries were committed by their throwing themselves on bedsteads or benches. During the past year our attention has been called to several such cases, and in an especial manner to that of E. M'I., who died in Gartnavel, January 21, 1871. The cause of death in this case was supposed to have been apoplexy, but on a *post-mortem* examination being undertaken, it was found that seven ribs were fractured, that the pleura was pierced, and the liver ruptured. The patient had been removed from Govan Poorhouse on the 19th January, but a careful inquiry into all the circumstances convinced us that the fatal injuries had been inflicted in Gartnavel Asylum; we entirely failed, however, in bringing home guilt to any one. The history of this case shows the great importance of instituting *post-mortem* examinations in asylums, even where no suspicion is entertained of death being due to any but natural causes.

The accidents which take place in asylums show, when tabulated, a formidable list, which may be aptly quoted as illustrating the difficulties under which asylums are conducted, and the serious responsibilities which attach to their management. But, on the other hand, it may raise a doubt whether the aggregation of patients in asylums is not the cause of many accidents. If it be maintained that but for the care and precautions taken in asylums, deaths from violence and serious accidents would have been far more numerous, it may be replied that the aggregation of lunatics is a dangerous and unnatural system, which has only economy and

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convenience to recommend it. Fatal or serious attacks by lunatics out of asylums are comparatively rare; but when they do occur they at once attract public attention, and a legitimate demand is raised for the protection of the public by the removal of the offenders to asylums. But fatal or serious attacks in asylums attract comparatively little attention from the public, and are soon forgotten. The fact of their frequent occurrence, however, remains; and the question, how far they were unavoidable, or were the result of the circumstances in which the patients were, perhaps unnecessarily, placed, is one which is worthy of careful study. It would be well that every one who is responsible for the disposal of the insane should consider, not only to what risks they may be exposed out of asylums, but also to what risks they may be subjected in asylums.

RECORD OF ACCIDENTS IN 1871.

- ABERDEEN ASYLUM.**—Fracture of left radius through a fall. One slight.
- ARGYLL ASYLUM.**—Suicide by hanging while absent on pass. Two suicides by drowning in the reservoir in asylum grounds. Fracture of left femur by a fall. Severe kick on the scrotum by another patient.
- AYR ASYLUM.**—Compound fracture of right leg by a fall. Concussion of brain by striking head against the wall of the airing-court.
- BANFF ASYLUM.**—Found dead—supposed to have fallen on the rocks, and been drowned by the rising tide. Severe scalds on two occasions to the same patient while in a fit.
- DUMFRIES ASYLUM.**—Attempted suicide by strangulation. Attempted suicide by cutting throat with a razor. Fracture of the ulna by striking it against the wall. Simple fracture of the fibula by a fall. Severe bruise on hip by a fall. Three slight.
- DUNDEE ASYLUM.**—Two slight.
- EDINBURGH ASYLUM.**—Suicide by eating yew leaves. Death by choking while at tea. Death through severe bruise to the hip joint. Death resulting from the fracture of the neck of the femur. Fracture of the clavicle while getting out of bed. Fracture of the ulna of the right arm through striking against the iron bed. Fracture of the left wrist while in an epileptic fit. Fracture of the index finger. Severe burn near the elbow. Severe scalp wound through thrusting head through the window. Incised wound on the temple from a stroke from another patient. Two cases of severe contusion of the eye. Severe burn to hand by putting it in the fire. Twenty-eight slight.
- ELGIN ASYLUM.**—Severe contused wound over the occiput while in an epileptic fit.
- FIFE ASYLUM.**—Fracture of left leg during an epileptic fit. Fracture of the left zygomatic process by a blow from another patient. Fracture of the ninth rib on the right side while in an epileptic fit.
- GLASGOW ASYLUM.**—Death from fractured ribs and ruptured liver; cause unknown. Death from fractured ribs; cause unknown. Severe injury to the face, caused by a fall during an epileptic fit. Scalp wound by stumbling against a seat. Fracture of the ulna; cause not known. Scratches upon neck, self-inflicted. One hundred and five slight.
- HADDINGTON ASYLUM.**—Suicide by drinking carbolic acid. Attempted suicide by fire.
- INVERNESS ASYLUM.**—Death from gangrene of the right forearm through a fall. Fracture of the left elbow joint, caused by a kick from another patient. Fracture of the right fibula from a fall. Fracture of the lower jaw, caused by a kick from another patient. Injury to chest, self-inflicted. Injury to face, self-inflicted. Separation of the tenth costal cartilage; cause unknown. Severe kick on the face by another patient. Fifteen slight.
- MONTROSE ASYLUM.**—Fracture of a rib by a blow from another patient. Fracture of a rib; cause not known. Attendant severely kicked on the eye by a patient. Two slight.
- PERTH ROYAL ASYLUM.**—Suicide by hanging. Injury to hand, the result of glass-smashing. Three slight.
- PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM.**—Injury to hand, caused by smashing glass.
- STIRLING ASYLUM.**—Five separate attempts at suicide by the same patient. Attempted suicide by strangulation. Two separate attempts at suicide by

- drowning. Scalp wound, self-inflicted. Dislocation of shoulder-joint by a stroke with a chair from another patient. Two slight.
- HALLCROSS HOUSE ASYLUM.—One slight.
- KIRKLANDS ASYLUM.—Severe sprain of the left arm by a fall while in an epileptic fit.
- MELVILLE HOUSE ASYLUM.—Suicide by cutting throat.
- SAUGHTON HALL.—Death from drowning. *Vide Escapes*, p. lxi.
- BARNHILL PAROCHIAL ASYLUM.—Fracture of jaw on both sides by a fall while in an epileptic fit. Scalp wound, caused by a fall while in an epileptic fit.
- GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM.—Death through choking while at dinner. Establishment. Scalp wound, caused by falling against one of the benches while in an epileptic fit. One slight.
- GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM.—Fracture of the right fibula, caused by a fall.
- DUMBARTON POORHOUSE LUNATIC WARDS.—Attempt, to strangle an attendant by a patient, in which both received slight scratches.
- LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE LUNATIC WARDS.—Severe wound on the front of the head by a fall during an epileptic fit.
- OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE LUNATIC WARDS.—Slight wound from a stroke with a brush from another patient.

The following analysis of suicide shows that in six cases the act was intentional, and in two unintentional.

- D. S.—Admitted into the Argyll Asylum 21st March 1871, suffering from melancholia. Hanged himself, 15th April 1871, having been allowed to go home on pass, at the earnest entreaty of his friends.
- M. L. S.—Admitted into the Argyll Asylum 22d November 1869, suffering from melancholia. Drowned herself in the reservoir of the Asylum, 28th May 1871.
- C. M'C. or G.—Admitted into the Argyll Asylum 19th September 1870, suffering from melancholia. Drowned herself in the reservoir of the Asylum, 20th January 1871.
- N. G.—Admitted into Ayr Asylum 30th September 1869. Ran his head against the wall of the airing-court, and died from concussion of the brain, 3d July 1871.
- J. B.—Admitted into the Edinburgh Asylum 5th February 1870, suffering from mania. Poisoned herself unintentionally by eating yew leaves, 19th October 1871.
- M. W.—Admitted into Haddington Asylum 1st November 1866, affected with dementia. Poisoned herself unintentionally by drinking carbolic acid.
- J. L. or W.—Admitted into Perth Royal Asylum 16th June 1868, affected with delusional insanity. Hanged herself, 2d January 1871.
- A. W.—An epileptic, admitted into Melville House Asylum 23d September 1869. Cut his throat, 19th July 1871.

The proportion of deaths from suicide continues to be much higher in Scotch than in English asylums. To what extent this is owing to differences in natural character and training, and consequent differences in the forms of insanity; to differences in the treatment and supervision of the patients; or to fuller and more exact reports, we are unable to offer an opinion.

There has been no epidemic in any of the asylums under our supervision during the past year. There have, however, been one or two cases of small-pox, but the precautions taken prevented the spread of the malady. The re-vaccination of the patients and attendants has been very generally undertaken.

The number of voluntary patients admitted into asylums in 1871 was 42. The corresponding number in 1870 was 45.

At 31st December 1870, 60 patients were absent from asylums on probation. Of these, 34 have been finally discharged as recovered, 6 have been returned to asylums, and 20 remain at large under the care of friends. In the course of 1871, 185 cases were discharged on trial. Of these, 52 have been finally discharged as recovered, 1 has died, 29 remain insane under the care of friends, 28 have been returned to asylums, and 75 are still on probation.

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The total number of probationary discharges, since their authorization in 1862 to the close of 1871, has been 1118, namely :—

In 1862 and 1863,	109	In 1868,	137
„ 1864,	73	„ 1869,	149
„ 1865,	103	„ 1870,	148
„ 1866,	102	„ 1871,	185
„ 1867,	112		

The numbers from the different asylums in 1871 were—

Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	11	Brought forward,	175
Argyll District do.,	14	Westermains Private Asylum,	0
Ayr, do. do.,	7	Whitehouse do. do.,	3
Banff do. do.,	5	Abbey Parochial do.,	2
Dumfries Royal do.,	29	Barnhill do. do.,	0
Dundee do. do.,	3	Glasgow do. do.,	1
Edinburgh do. do.,	20	Greenock, do. do.,	0
Elgin District do.,	2	Paisley do. do.,	0
Fife do. do.,	9	Aberdeen Poorhouse,	3
Glasgow Royal do.,	1	Buchan do.,	0
Haddington District do.,	3	Cunninghame do.,	0
Inverness do. do.,	10	Dumbarton do.,	0
Montrose Royal do.,	2	Dundee do.,	0
Perth do. do.,	0	Edinburgh, do.,	0
Perth District do.,	9	Govan do.,	0
Roxburgh do. do.,	4	Hamilton do.,	0
Stirling do. do.,	34	Kincardine do.,	1
Garngad Private do.,	0	Leith, South, do.,	0
Gilmour do. do.,	2	Liff and Benvie do.,	0
Hallcross do. do.,	4	Linlithgow do.,	0
Longdales do. do.,	3	Old Machar do.,	0
Melville do. do.,	0	Perth do.,	0
Newbigging do. do.,	0	Wigton do.,	0
Saughtonhall do. do.,	3		
Carry forward,	175	Total,	185

Of the total number of patients discharged on probation since 1862, 156 were replaced in the asylums from which they had been removed before the expiry of the period of probation, having been found unsuitable for continued residence in a private dwelling. A remarkable feature of the preceding Table is the degree in which the number of probationary discharges varies in different asylums; but the cause of the difference is probably ascribable more to the peculiar views of their respective superintendents than to any prevalent diversity of form in the mental affections of the patients.

We have already stated that, at the end of 1871, 2 patients were discharged, after more than three years' detention, in consequence of the medical superintendent declining to grant the necessary certificates to keep the Sheriff's order in force. Since the date of our last Report, several patients have been removed from asylums under the provisions of Sect. 17, 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54 (*vide* p. vii), and 2 have been discharged, in consequence of the medical men, whom, on appeal being made to us, we, in conformity with the Statute, sent to examine them, declaring them to be of sound mind, or presenting no symptoms warranting continued detention. The 92d section of the Act 20 and 21 Vict. cap. 71, under the

provisions of which these patients were discharged, empowers the Sheriff to order the discharge of patients certified by two medical men to be harmless, although they may still be of unsound mind; but the Board has authority to order the discharge of such patients only as may be certified to be sane. But for this restriction, we should much more frequently take the opinion of medical men, whether adequate reasons exist for the continued detention of patients in asylums. We are of opinion that our powers in this respect might very properly be extended. We occasionally see patients whose lunacy, we are convinced, instead of being removed, is confirmed by detention. Under the existing statutes we are unable to take steps for the discharge of such cases, however proper this course may appear, and there are many difficulties in the way of an appeal to the Sheriff, who, moreover, has not the same opportunities of acquainting himself with the condition of the patients. The result is, we fear, not unfrequently, their unnecessary or even hurtful detention.

The escapes during the year have been 167. Of these, 101 were brought back within 24 hours, 39 within a week, and 15 after a week. Twelve were not recovered during the currency of the Sheriff's order. Of these one was found drowned, but whether from accident or design is unknown. The patient was so well that his discharge had been proposed to his friends, and he was allowed almost unrestricted liberty. It very rarely happens that escaped patients are permanently lost sight of, but we believe that some who are taken back to asylums might properly have been left at large. In one case the Commissioners had frequently expressed an opinion that the detention of the patient was not calculated to effect any good, and had recommended that he should be discharged on probation, or at all events be removed to another asylum. It was therefore with no feelings of regret that they heard of his escape. He is supposed to have gone abroad. In another case the patient went home and remained with his friends, no necessity appearing for his returning to the asylum. Yet, had he not escaped, his detention would to all appearance have been indefinitely prolonged. In another case the patient, when captured, was found at work in a quarry. He has since been liberated on the representations of the Board, is self-supporting, and is conducting himself with propriety.

IN ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

The following Table shows the number of patients, distinguishing between private and pauper, in each Royal and District Asylum at 1st January of each of the ten years 1863-72, or since they were opened. It will be seen that there has been a general increase of patients in the Public Asylums in 1871, amounting in the aggregate to 52. Of this increase, 42 were pauper, and 10 private patients.

In Royal
and Dis-
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Asylums.

In Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

ROYAL OR DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.		1871.		1872.																								
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.																								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																							
Aberdeen, .	49	48	105	120	51	55	112	141	55	65	112	132	61	55	119	137	64	63	112	147	60	65	124	149	69	63	127	156	76	73	119	161	81	75	118	166	83	70	123	157			
Argyll,	48	40	61	54	58	60	62	68	..	3	62	75	62	75	..	1	62	83	..	2	75	100	6	5	81	88			
Ayr,		
Banff,	19	29	25	36	1	5	30	39	5	8	33	42	5	8	34	45	1	7	40	48	5	4	38	45			
Dumfries, .	85	55	115	83	72	56	114	87	84	66	113	106	94	64	119	106	108	68	121	105	106	80	123	113	93	68	133	125	93	75	143	111	105	87	139	107	94	74	150	117			
Dundee, .	24	19	80	76	28	27	84	72	28	24	74	73	23	24	67	57	27	26	52	63	25	23	62	68	24	27	70	70	23	28	82	66	28	30	64	49	19	27	71	61			
Edinburgh, .	102	93	255	237	93	109	255	216	91	94	234	224	96	104	237	239	103	110	233	231	103	102	241	275	92	96	265	232	95	92	272	295	90	101	259	274	120	102	240	288			
Elgin, .	8	6	25	27	5	4	28	32	10	3	22	24	9	5	28	32	10	7	28	27	8	10	33	25	9	3	33	32	8	4	35	34	8	2	38	32	7	1	34	34			
Fife,	89	85	111	102	2	..	112	118	1	1	117	120	2	1	120	125	3	5	112	118			
Glasgow, .	87	87	168	156	93	81	152	158	98	83	161	155	89	91	172	150	84	85	135	171	78	80	208	195	75	74	234	204	79	68	228	169	81	70	237	172	79	73	251	164			
Haddington,	18	21	..	2	33	33	3	2	37	41	3	2	86	38	3	1	30	45	3	2	35	48			
Inverness,	107	105	3	4	124	108	4	5	133	112	1	5	150	122	..	1	160	112	..	4	155	116	..	1	147	130			
Montrose, .	22	49	192	278	35	39	207	270	25	27	165	246	85	24	153	191	42	25	135	160	30	38	145	165	27	37	145	173	30	34	143	165	30	32	143	185	23	34	156	181			
Pertb (Royal), .	37	32	51	51	32	37	41	45	37	34	38	31	..	36	24	1	..	38	25	1	..	43	31	1	..	48	41	1	..	48	41	1	..	45	40	1	..	42	43
Pertb (District),	2	87	87	6	14	82	97	7	16	95	90	10	18	94	98	9	12	104	112	9	10	105	120	8	8	101	126	6	7	103	151		
Roxburgh District, (Millholm House),	
Stirling,
Totals, . . .	414	389	991	1028	409	408	1041	1061	428	398	1116	1138	441	412	1151	1203	434	428	1280	1327	463	461	1457	1493	452	428	1565	1598	476	438	1761	1780	488	464	1755	1817	506	466	1761	1853			

The following Table shows the changes in the number of patients, and the results of treatment, in the Royal and District Asylums in 1871:—

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum, { Private patients, Pauper do., Total,	81.0 121.5 202.5	73.0 161.0 234.0	24 52 76	28 56 84	12 23 35	17 30 47	10 22 32	10 19 29	1 7 8	5 9 14	50.0 44.2 46.1	60.7 53.6 56.6	1.2 5.8 6.0	6.8 5.6 6.0
2. Argyll District Asylum, { Private patients, Pauper do., Total,	81.0 121.5 202.5	97.5 161.0 258.5	38 76 114	27 56 83	15 30 45	15 27 42	9 19 28	10 22 32	1 7 8	11 14 17	39.5 33.3 35.3	55.6 50.0 53.7	1.2 6.5 7.3	12.7 6.0 8.0
3. Argyll District Asylum, { Private patients, Pauper do., Total,	77.0 121.5 198.5	102.5 161.0 263.5	41 76 117	40 56 96	22 30 52	20 27 47	8 19 27	12 22 32	3 7 8	3 7 8	57.1 30.3 35.3	66.7 33.3 35.3	7.3 8.0 6.0	6.0 ... 1.7
4. Banff District Asylum, { Private patients, Pauper do., Total,	41.0 87.5 128.5	50.0 87.5 137.5	14 33 47	12 30 42	8 10 18	8 10 18	5 6 11	5 6 11	7 9 16	7 9 16	30.3 35.3 35.3	33.3 35.3 35.3	8.0 6.0 6.7	... 1.1 1.1
5. Dumfries Royal Asylum, { Private patients, Pauper do., Total,	151.0 238.5 389.5	116.0 184.5 300.5	17 50 67	20 50 70	16 33 49	17 27 44	6 16 22	16 33 49	3 8 11	3 8 11	30.0 33.3 33.3	33.3 33.3 33.3	13.0 4.4 7.2	10.7 7.2 8.4
6. Dundee Royal Asylum, { Private patients, Pauper do., Total,	68.0 91.0 159.0	55.5 83.5 139.0	24 43 67	35 35 70	9 10 19	15 26 41	6 11 17	6 11 17	6 8 14	6 8 14	41.5 23.3 32.1	25.7 29.7 28.8	7.0 12.1 10.4	8.4 7.9 10.2
7. Edinburgh Royal Asylum, { Private patients, Pauper do., Total,	240.5 354.5 595.0	281.0 382.5 663.5	81 124 205	111 146 257	33 42 75	33 42 75	28 39 67	33 49 82	29 37 66	31 39 66	32.1 29.0 50.0	29.7 28.8 45.5	12.1 10.4 10.1	11.0 10.2 8.1
8. Elgin District Asylum, { Private patients, Pauper do., Total,	118.5 179.5 298.0	124.0 168.5 292.5	25 45 70	44 93 137	16 33 49	16 33 49	10 11 21	10 11 21	12 14 26	10 11 21	64.0 39.4 39.4	56.8 39.4 39.4	5.0 5.0 5.6	5.6 5.6 5.6
9. Fife and Kinross District Asylum, { Private patients, Pauper do., Total,	244.5 324.0 568.5	168.5 239.5 408.0	145 173 318	93 126 219	57 71 128	37 50 87	49 59 108	33 44 87	27 31 58	34 38 72	39.3 41.0 31.6	39.7 39.7 31.6	9.6 14.1 8.8	15.9 14.6 8.8
10. Glasgow Royal Asylum, { Private patients, Pauper do., Total,	35.5 151.0 186.5	48.0 125.5 173.5	15 24 39	19 31 50	6 10 16	6 8 14	3 5 8	3 5 8	5 7 12	3 5 8	30.0 32.4 37.5	28.6 37.5 37.5	15.1 6.0 5.5	8.5 5.5 5.5
11. Haddington District Asylum, { Private patients, Pauper do., Total,	26.5 149.5 176.0	26.5 180.5 207.0	10 37 47	14 32 46	3 12 15	4 16 19	6 13 19	6 13 19	4 9 13	4 10 13	32.4 31.9 33.3	37.5 34.8 35.0	6.0 7.4 4.5	6.0 14.5 4.5
12. Inverness District Asylum, { Private patients, Pauper do., Total,	44.0 109.0 153.0	41.5 146.0 187.5	9 18 27	24 40 64	6 6 12	6 6 12	5 5 10	5 5 10	7 7 14	4 4 11	33.3 33.3 33.3	17.5 21.1 21.1	6.4 12.9 12.2	2.7 4.7 15.2
13. Montrose Royal Asylum, { Private patients, Pauper do., Total,	62.0 98.0 160.0	63.5 111.5 175.0	17 51 68	19 51 70	9 23 32	9 26 35	2 22 24	2 22 24	8 12 20	3 17 19	52.9 45.1 45.1	21.1 51.0 51.0	12.9 12.2 8.3	4.7 15.2 8.7
14. Perth Royal Asylum, { Private patients, Pauper do., Total,	224.0 228.5 452.5	224.0 228.5 452.5	755 811 1566	811 811 1622	303 329 632	303 329 632	236 236 472	236 236 472	186 198 384	186 198 384	40.1 40.6 40.6	40.6 40.6 40.6	8.3 8.3 8.3	8.7 8.7 8.7
15. Perth District Asylum, { Private patients, Pauper do., Total,	224.0 228.5 452.5	224.0 228.5 452.5	755 811 1566	811 811 1622	303 329 632	303 329 632	236 236 472	236 236 472	186 198 384	186 198 384	40.1 40.6 40.6	40.6 40.6 40.6	8.3 8.3 8.3	8.7 8.7 8.7
16. Roxburgh District Asylum, { Private patients, Pauper do., Total,	224.0 228.5 452.5	224.0 228.5 452.5	755 811 1566	811 811 1622	303 329 632	303 329 632	236 236 472	236 236 472	186 198 384	186 198 384	40.1 40.6 40.6	40.6 40.6 40.6	8.3 8.3 8.3	8.7 8.7 8.7
17. Stirling District Asylum, { Private patients, Pauper do., Total,	224.0 228.5 452.5	224.0 228.5 452.5	755 811 1566	811 811 1622	303 329 632	303 329 632	236 236 472	236 236 472	186 198 384	186 198 384	40.1 40.6 40.6	40.6 40.6 40.6	8.3 8.3 8.3	8.7 8.7 8.7
GENERAL RESULTS,.....	2246.0	2286.5	755	811	303	329	236	236	186	198	40.1	40.6	8.3	8.7

In Royal
and
District
Asylums.
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Compared with the results of 1870, this Table shows a decrease in the proportion of recoveries from 41.9 to 40.1 per cent. on the male admissions, and from 42.1 to 40.6 per cent. on the female admissions. The average mortality which, in 1870, was 8.9 per cent. on the numbers resident for males, and 8.6 per cent. on the numbers resident for females, was in 1871, respectively, 8.3 and 8.7.

The following figures show the changes in the results of the years 1870 and 1871:—

YEARS.	Average No. resident.	Admis- sions.	Re- coveries.	Removals. unrecovered.	Deaths.
1870, . .	4487	1521	639	451	396
1871, . .	4532	1566	632	468	384

The percentage of deaths on the average number resident in Royal and District Asylums, in each of the ten years 1862-1871, was as follows:—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Years.	Males.	Females.
1862,	10.4	7.5	1867,	10.7	7.8
1863,	8.8	6.7	1868,	8.2	7.9
1864,	8.1	6.6	1869,	9.5	9.0
1865,	6.7	6.9	1870,	8.9	8.6
1866,	8.3	8.1	1871,	8.3	8.7

These results, when compared with those furnished by the asylums of other countries, are far from being unfavourable.

The Table on p. lxvi shows the average mortality on the average numbers resident during the thirteen years 1858-1870, or for the shorter period during which they have been in operation, in each of the asylums named. It will be observed that the rate of mortality varies greatly in the different asylums; and with the view of eliciting the causes on which this depends, we have appended columns showing the percentage of patients who die within a year after admission, and the percentage of deaths from different causes. It will be seen that, on an average, 42.7 per cent. of the males, and 40.8 per cent. of the females die within the first year after admission. Of the establishments which have been longest in operation, and which alone afford a safe basis of comparison, the percentage of deaths during the first year is considerably lower in those of Aberdeen, Dumfries, Dundee, Elgin, Montrose, and Perth, than in those of Edinburgh and Glasgow. The probable inference from this fact would seem to be, that patients from large cities are in a lower state of bodily health on admission, than those from moderate sized towns and country districts.

But the nature of the mental manifestations which have led to the patients being placed in asylums must also influence the result. And with this fact is linked the interesting inquiry, whether in different districts different forms of insanity are more or less prevalent. We cannot, from the returns made to us, come to any positive conclusion that the patients received into different asylums manifest certain prevailing types of insanity, originating in, or

modified by the soil or climate of the district from which they are drawn ; or that the form of the malady is influenced by the occupations, dietary, and religious observances of the population. The materials for such an inquiry are, however, within reach of the superintendents of asylums, and are capable of yielding very important information both as to the causes of insanity, and as to the measures which should be adopted for counteracting them. It would be of importance to ascertain whether any or what prevailing distinctions exist in the forms of insanity admitted into the asylums of urban and rural districts ; and, on this being determined, to inquire what prevailing distinctions occur in the insanity of patients brought from different towns and from different country districts. Do the patients in the Aberdeen Asylum, for instance, show any material differences in their mental or bodily condition from the patients in the Dundee Asylum ? or do the patients in the Inverness Asylum differ, in these respects, from those in the Asylum of Ayr ? Formerly when patients from all parts of the country were received indiscriminately into the few asylums then in existence, an inquiry of this kind could have led to no trustworthy results, but now that the patients from each district are received into their own particular asylum, comparisons capable of leading to important conclusions may possibly be made.

In Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

It will be seen from the columns which show the percentage of deaths from different diseases, that great differences occur in this respect in different asylums. For instance, in the asylum of Dundee the percentage of male deaths from apoplexy and paralysis is 20.3, from general paralysis 29.6, and from consumption 9.7 ; whereas in the Edinburgh Asylum these proportions are respectively 3.9, 24.9, and 21.3. A comparison of the causes of death in males and females shows that epilepsy, general paralysis, organic disease of the brain, and inflammatory affections of the lungs are more fatal to males than to females ; and that maniacal and melancholic exhaustion, consumption, organic disease of the abdominal viscera, dysentery and diarrhoea, and general debility and old age, are more fatal to females than to males.

It will be noticed that, as a rule, the mortality from general paralysis is considerably lower in those asylums which derive their patients chiefly from a rural population, than in those in which there is a large admixture of city patients. The asylums in which this malady least prevails are those of Haddington, Inverness, Elgin, Fife, Perth (District), and Roxburgh. It prevails most in those of Aberdeen, Argyll, Dumfries, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Perth Royal, and it will be observed that it is chiefly in those asylums which receive urban patients, that female patients die from this disease. The average percentage of the female mortality from general paralysis in all the asylums of Scotland is 3.3 per cent. It is 6.0 per cent. in the combined Asylums of Aberdeen, Dumfries, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Montrose, and Perth, and only 1.4 per cent. in those of Argyll, Ayr, Banff, Elgin, Fife, Haddington, Inverness, Perth District, Roxburgh, and Stirling.

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.

NAME OF ASYLUM.	Average Annual Number of Deaths.		Number of Years on which Average is taken.		Average Annual Per- centage of Deaths on Number Resident.		Average Percentage of Deaths within a year after admis- sion.		CEREBRAL AND SPINAL AFFECTIONS.				THORACIC AFFECTIONS.				ABDOMINAL AFFECTIONS.				General Debility and Old Age.				Suicide and Accidents.		Unknown from Deaths happening on Probation.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
									Apoplexy and Paralysis.				Epilepsy and Con- vulsions.		General Paralysis.		Maniacal and Melancholic Rx- haustion.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, etc.		Consumption.				Inflammation of Lungs and other forms of Pul- monary Disease.				Disease of the Heart, Anæmia, &c.		Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum.		Disease of Liver, Kidneys, &c.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, &c.		General Debility and Old Age.		Suicide and Accidents.		Unknown from Deaths happening on Probation.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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The percentage of recoveries on the admissions was as follows ; In Royal but these results, owing chiefly to the disturbing influence of trans- district fers, do not at present afford data for estimating what might be Asylnms. termed the normal proportion of recoveries :—

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Male.	Female.
1862,	34.9	42.4	1867,	33.0	39.6
1863,	32.8	40.8	1868,	35.6	40.8
1864,	30.5	31.9	1869,	30.2	33.3
1865,	36.6	36.6	1870,	41.9	42.1
1866,	29.1	34.1	1871,	40.1	40.6

For the sake of comparison it may be stated that, in the five years 1850-1854, the percentage of recoveries on admissions was 44.20 in the Public Asylums. It is almost certain, however, that during this period a higher proportion of chronic incurable cases were detained at home, and that the results of asylum treatment were thus rendered apparently more favourable.

The following remarks on the present condition of the individual asylums are founded on the entries made in the asylum registers by the medical Commissioners :—

The over-crowded state of the day-rooms of the Aberdeen Asylum is again commented on, and an opinion is expressed that the proportion of attendants is too small for the efficient supervision and proper employment of the patients. Temporary relief will to a certain extent be given to the overcrowding, by taking into occupation a new wing in which accommodation has been provided for 70 female patients, of whom about one-half will be placed in single rooms, and the other half in associated dormitories ; but the probability must be kept in view that further extension will soon be required, unless systematic measures be adopted and persistently carried out for the removal of chronic cases. The mortality continues to be low. This result is ascribed to the liberal manner in which the physical wants of the patients are met, and to the free access which they have to the airing-courts. Some progress has been made in improving the general aspect of the old parts of the house by papering and painting, but there is still a very general want of objects of interest and decoration, and of comfortable furniture. There is not, it would seem, a sufficient margin between income and expenditure to allow of the purchase of articles not absolutely necessary. This is regarded as an unfortunate mistake, as the condition of insane patients is greatly modified by the nature of their surroundings. Patients in bed from excitement are looked upon as under medical treatment and not as in seclusion. Hence the entries in the register of seclusion are much fewer than they would otherwise be. The number of wet-beds is regarded as high, but it is thought it would be less were the patients of degraded habits associated in dormitories under a night nurse, instead of being placed in single rooms, where little if any supervision can be exercised over them.

In Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

Argyll
and Bute
Asylum.

The history of the Argyll and Bute District Asylum during the past year has been unfortunately marked by the occurrence of two cases of suicide in the house, and one by a patient on leave. Otherwise, the reports on the establishment are exceedingly favourable. * The wards are fully and comfortably furnished. The floors are waxed and extensively covered with matting or carpeting. The objects of interest and decoration are numerous and varied, and are provided in equal abundance in all the wards. The clothing and bedding were in excellent order. The dietary is abundant and the meals are neatly served. Industrial occupation is carried out with energy; adequate attention is given to recreation; and extended exercise is taken by all the patients except those who are prevented by sickness or debility. No occasion has arisen for the use of seclusion, and the number of wet-beds is low. Only 2 males and 6 females are placed in single rooms from necessity. Wherever it is possible, a preference is given to association in dormitories, as facilitating supervision, and impeding the acquirement or confirmation of degraded habits.

Ayrshire
District
Asylum.

Considerable improvement has been effected in the Ayrshire District Asylum by papering and painting, by the introduction of articles of interest and decoration, by providing cushions for the seats, by improving the airing-courts, by the formation of walks in the grounds, and by extending industrial occupation. The consequences have been the disuse of restraint, a great diminution in the use of seclusion, and a great increase of tranquillity. These beneficial results afford grounds for hoping that further measures will soon be taken for increasing the quantity and improving the quality of the furniture of the wards. The dietary, clothing, and bedding were satisfactory. A recommendation to bring together the patients of degraded habits during the night, for their better care and supervision, will, it is understood, be adopted.

Banffshire
District
Asylum.

The management of the Banffshire District Asylum continues to be distinguished for the large amount of liberty accorded to the patients, and for the extent and variety of the industrial occupation in which they engage. The appearance of cheerfulness has been increased by additional papering, and by the supply of additional objects of decoration; but further progress in the latter direction is desirable. The physical wants of the patients are fully met. More tidiness in serving the meals, and in dress and person, is however desirable. Seclusion is rarely resorted to. No restrictive appliances of dress are in use; no patient is confined to the airing-courts, and no male patient even to the general grounds.

Dumfries
District
Asylum.

The reports on the Dumfries Asylum refer again to the unsatisfactory manner in which the meals are cooked and served in the Crichton Institution; and to the inappropriate and insufficient dietary of the Southern Counties Asylum. Both the Commissioners are of opinion that the comfort of the patients would be increased, and that excitement and refractory conduct would be diminished, by introducing greater variety in the food, and by

increasing the amount of the evening meal. Under existing arrangements the attendants have, after the mid-day meal, more than double the allowance of bread that is given to the patients. The new wards of the Crichton Institution have been taken into occupation, and are favourably spoken of; but the alterations in the old portions of the building were not sufficiently advanced to show to what extent they will prove successful in removing the gloomy and cheerless aspect of many of the wards, which has been so frequently commented on. The rough and bare character of the refractory wards of the Southern Counties Asylum, and the unsatisfactory condition of their inmates, especially in the female department, are ascribed partly to an inappropriate dietary, and partly to the deficient amount and defective nature of their exercise. Under the existing arrangements for patients of degraded habits, the number of wet beds is considerably greater than it would probably become, were such patients more associated in dormitories, and placed under persistent supervision during the night. The manner in which the registers, and especially the case-books, are kept is very unsatisfactory. In this respect, however, and also in the cooking in the Crichton Institution, an improvement is promised; but there is no indication that in the other matters to which reference is here made, the remonstrances of the Commissioners will meet with any attention.

In Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.
—
Dumfries
Asylum.

The disadvantages under which the Dundee Asylum labours, from becoming more and more surrounded and overlooked by houses, are again commented on. In food and clothing the wants of the patients are abundantly supplied, but it is thought that more attention, generally, might fitly be given to neatness and tidiness. A considerable improvement has, however, been effected in the appearance of the wards by papering and painting; and the facilities for industrial occupation, recreation, and instruction, have been increased by the erection of two rooms in connection with the male airing-court. Some additions have likewise been made to the furniture; but there is still a great lack of objects of interest and decoration in the wards of the lower class patients. Endeavours have been made by alterations in the laying out of the grounds to lessen the evils of being overlooked, but such endeavours can have only very partial success. It is very desirable that sheds were provided for exercise and amusement in wet weather.

Dundee
Asylum.

The Reports on the Royal Edinburgh Asylum indicate that vigorous measures are being adopted for removing defects, and bringing the Institution more into harmony with the views of the day. The accommodation of the East House has been extended and improved in various ways, especially by the provision of a common drawing-room and dining-room. In the West House also, a common room has been provided for social meetings of the patients of the private galleries. In this part of the establishment various other improvements have been effected, but a great deal still remains to be accomplished, by structural modifications, by

Royal
Edinburgh
Asylum.

In Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

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Royal
Edinburgh
Asylum.

additional furniture, and by supplying more articles of interest and decoration, before its condition can be regarded as satisfactory. Industrial occupation has been considerably extended, but not, it is thought, to the extent that might be effected, with benefit alike to the patients and the Institution, were the principle of pecuniary remuneration adopted. The state of matters as regards excitement, restraint, and seclusion was found considerably better at the second visit than at the first, and it is hoped that this improvement will be permanent. The Institution was deprived of Dr. Skae's services for several months of last year, through indisposition, but he is now restored to health, and actively engaged in the discharge of his duties.

Elgin
Asylum.

The reports on the Elgin Asylum are as usual very satisfactory as regards the condition of the inmates, their industrial occupation, and the arrangements of the house. Some fears are, however, expressed, lest in the management of the farm, the pecuniary interests of the District Board should be allowed to take precedence of the welfare of the patients. An assurance to the contrary has, however, been given by the Chairman. On the representations of the Commissioners a sum of £10 was granted for purposes of recreation. The number of patients was in excess of the accommodation, but this defect was about to be remedied by the erection of a cottage for six males.

Fife and
Kinross
District
Asylum.

The reports on the Fife and Kinross District Asylum bear testimony to the steady progress which is being made in furnishing and ornamenting the wards, and to the generally pleasing aspect of the house. Much attention continues to be given to industrial occupation, and the effect upon the patients in promoting tranquillity is very marked. Seclusion is rarely used, and there is a marked desire to reduce the restrictions imposed upon liberty to the lowest point compatible with safety. The number of locked doors has consequently been greatly reduced, and freedom of access to the airing-courts and grounds has been much extended. The physical wants of the patients are on the whole well supplied. The food is varied and abundant, but more neatness might, it was thought, be introduced into the manner of serving the meals in the general hall. The day-clothing of the men was not regarded as altogether satisfactory. Night-nursing is so efficiently carried out that the number of wet beds rarely exceeds two for each sex. Means of recreation are amply supplied, and successful efforts have been made to institute classes for the instruction alike of patients and attendants. The desirability of additional land for the permanent prosperity of the institution is again referred to, but in the meantime the sources of occupation are sufficient.

Glasgow
Royal
Asylum.

The Glasgow Royal Asylum continues to be distinguished for the great attention bestowed on cleanliness and ventilation. The contrast between the full and comfortable accommodation of the private patients, and the bare and rough nature of a large portion

of that provided for parochial cases, still attracts attention. The dietary, day-clothing, and bedding of the latter class are regarded as fully meeting their wants, but there is room for improvement in the manner of serving their meals. Considering the large numbers associated in the day-rooms, a wonderful degree of tranquillity was generally prevalent, and recourse to seclusion has been sensibly diminished. Nevertheless, comfort would be increased, and the risk of accidents diminished, by such an extension and modification of the accommodation as would afford the means of dividing the community into smaller groups. The infirmary arrangements call for particular commendation. Night-nursing is so effectually carried out that the number of wet beds rarely exceeds one or two. Industrial occupation might, it is thought, be greatly and beneficially extended by providing a general female work-room, by increasing the sources of employment for the men, and by introducing the principle of pecuniary remuneration. In extended exercise too, there is room for considerable development. The want of a chapel and recreation hall very essentially restricts the usefulness of the Institution.

In Royal
and
District
Asylums.
—
Glasgow
Royal
Asylum.

The Haddington Asylum is reported as being fully and comfortably furnished, and as in excellent order. Seclusion is rarely, if ever, resorted to, and the airing-courts have never been taken into use, all the patients resorting for exercise to the general grounds. It is again recommended that, with a view to future requirements, measures should be adopted to secure additional land. Such an acquisition could scarcely fail to pay its own expenses, while its possession and cultivation would prove very beneficial to the patients. Inconvenience from an insufficient supply of water was still experienced.

Hadding-
ton District
Asylum.

The Inverness Asylum continues to show a high mortality from consumption and other pulmonary affections. Cleanliness and ventilation are well attended to, but the means of heating the house in winter are still not altogether satisfactory. The dietary is regarded by the Superintendent as sufficient; but with the view of counteracting the tendency to consumption, a suggestion is made to increase the supply of fat. An opinion is likewise expressed that it is desirable that the patients should be more in the open air, and that increased attention should be given to out-door sports and amusements. There was considerable excitement among the females; nevertheless, seclusion is sparingly resorted to. Suggestions are made for placing the sick in association, as better calculated to secure their proper care than placing them in single rooms, and for introducing the principle of remuneration for work. The general aspect of the house has been much improved by the additional furniture and articles of decoration which have been supplied.

Inverness
District
Asylum.

Steady progress continues to be made in papering and painting the Montrose Asylum, and in adding to the objects of decoration and interest. The house was in excellent order, and the physical wants of the patients are liberally supplied. Varied and abundant

Montrose
Royal
Asylum.

In Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

means of occupation and amusement are provided, and restrictions on liberty are considerably relaxed. Seclusion is never used, and extended exercise is taken by nearly all the inmates.

Perth
District
Asylum.

The Perth District Asylum is reported as so fully occupied as to be verging on being overcrowded. Consequently, unless measures be adopted for the removal of chronic cases, an extension of the buildings must soon be required. The house was clean and well ventilated, and its general aspect is being gradually improved by papering and painting. There is however a lack of comfortable furniture. There were various indications of a considerable amount of refractory behaviour, which, it was thought, is capable of reduction by improved supervision during the night. Great attention is given to industrial occupation. The Asylum estate has been to a great extent reclaimed, and the want of additional land will probably soon be felt. Much encouragement is given to out-door sports. The physical wants of the patients are fully met, but the clothing might be improved in appearance. The mortality has been low.

Perth
Royal
Asylum.

Gradual improvements are being effected in various ways in the accommodation of the Perth Royal Asylum. The patients were free from excitement, and the use of seclusion is rarely resorted to. But exercise restricted to the airing-courts is not uncommon. Although excursions and picnics are numerous, liberty on parole, especially beyond the grounds, is rare in comparison with what is elsewhere seen. The wards are prettily decorated with growing plants, and the general aspect of the house, especially of the main building, is pleasing and cheerful. The food is of excellent quality, well cooked, and tidily served.

Roxburgh
District
Asylum.

The reports on the Roxburgh District are as favourable as could reasonably be expected under its present unsatisfactory circumstances. The new asylum will be ready for occupation in the Spring of this year, when it is hoped the condition of the patients will be greatly improved. Their physical wants are at present sufficiently met; the dietary is ample, the bedding clean, and the clothing, although not altogether satisfactory in appearance, is sufficient in quantity. Exercise and occupation are however inadequate, mainly from the want of land.

Stirling
District
Asylum.

The reports on the Stirling District Asylum afford satisfactory indications of comfort and efficient management. Persistent and commendable efforts continue to be made through the discharge of chronic cases, to render the existing accommodation sufficient for the wants of the district. The general aspect of the house is cheerful and pleasing. The sick-rooms have been very comfortably furnished, and it is recommended that the comparative bareness of other parts should be gradually removed. Articles of decoration are being pretty plentifully introduced, and a recommendation was made that the means of keeping up a constant supply of flowers should be afforded by the erection of a green-house. The dietary

is ample, and the benefit of a dairy has been obtained by leasing some adjoining land. In the manner of serving the meals, however, some improvement is desirable. Industrial occupation and recreation, both within and out of doors, are carefully fostered, but no steps have yet been taken to render the hall above the dining-room available for dancing. The patients were free from excitement, and seclusion is rarely used. The number of wet beds rarely exceeds one or two a night. The mortality has been considerable, but the condition of the patients on admission has on various occasions been so low that death has speedily taken place. A recommendation to afford the medical officer the means of remunerating a substitute during his holiday absence was at once agreed to by the District Board.

In Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylum.
Stirling
District
Asylum.

IN PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

The subjoined Table shows the population of Private Asylums at 1st January 1871 and 1st January 1872 :—

In Private
Asylums.

ASYLUMS.	Number of Patients					
	At 1st January 1871.			At 1st January 1872.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Garngad House, . . .	16	9	25	13	...	13
Gilmer House, . . .	11	12	23	10	11	21
Hallcross House, . . .	29	52	81	24	47	71
Kirklands, . . .	19	23	42	37	34	71
Melville House, . . .	12	8	20	7	15	22
Newbigging House, . . .	2	30	32	2	30	32
Saughton Hall, . . .	29	36	65	28	38	66
Westermains, . . .	...	3	3	...	13	13
Whitehouse, . . .	12	35	47	12	37	49
TOTALS,	130	208	338	133	225	358

The numbers at 1st January 1858 were 330 males and 415 females. There has thus in fourteen years been a decrease of 197 males and 190 females, but the numbers are again showing a tendency to increase.

The results of treatment in 1871 are shown in the following Table :—

In Private
Asylums.

NAMES OF ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Garngad,	14.5	4.5	19	14	5	4	16	19	1	...	26.3	28.6	6.9	...
2. Gilmer,	10.5	11.5	1	5	...	1	1	5	1	...	...	20.0	9.5	...
3. Hallcross,	26.0	48.5	17	33	4	8	12	19	6	7	23.5	24.2	23.1	14.4
4. Kirklands,	28.0	28.5	34	28	4	7	8	9	4	1	11.8	25.0	14.3	3.5
5. Melville,	9.0	11.0	6	9	2	...	4	3	5	...	33.8	...	55.6	...
6. Newbigging,	2.0	30.0	...	11	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	36.4	...	...
7. Saughton Hall,	28.5	37.5	10	11	4	2	5	4	2	1	40.0	18.2	7.0	2.7
8. Westernmains, .....	...	8.0	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Whitehouse,	12.0	36.0	1	11	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	45.5	8.3	...
GENERAL RESULTS,	130.5	215.5	88	132	19	31	46	67	20	9	21.6	23.5	15.3	4.2

The following Table shows the difference between the results of In Private Asylums.
1870 and 1871.

YEARS.	Average No. Resident.	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Removals unrecovered.	Deaths.
1870,	333·0	245	67	103	44
1871,	346·0	220	50	113	29

The following Table shows the proportion of deaths per cent. on the average numbers resident in Private Asylums in each year of the ten years 1862-1871.

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Male.	Female.
1862,	10·3	8·6	1867,	10·6	7·9
1863,	6·8	8·9	1868,	10·6	6·0
1864,	9·3	7·5	1869,	6·5	8·8
1865,	9·3	8·2	1870,	14·1	12·7
1866,	10·2	8·5	1871,	15·3	4·2

The general rate of mortality does not greatly differ from that of the Public Asylums, but the cases admitted into Private Asylums are, on the whole, of a less acute type. In 1870 and 1871, however, the male mortality has been exceptionally high.

The percentage of recoveries on the admissions in the same years was as follows:—

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Male.	Female.
1862,	23·0	35·8	1867,	25·6	35·7
1863,	26·5	44·1	1868,	34·6	33·3
1864,	16·2	24·0	1869,	48·1	41·0
1865,	38·2	36·0	1870,	26·2	28·4
1866,	29·6	25·5	1871,	21·6	23·5

These results are on the whole less favourable than those furnished by the Royal and District Asylums; but the mental affections of patients in Private Asylums are generally of a more chronic nature, and a trustworthy comparison between the results of the two classes of establishments cannot therefore be made.

The condition of the individual asylums, as deduced from the reports of the Medical Commissioners, is as follows:—

The number of patients in Garngad Asylum has been greatly reduced, and the house will probably before long be altogether closed. Every day the site is becoming more and more unfavourable from the increase of surrounding buildings, and the growth of the smoke nuisance from neighbouring manufactories. Making due

In Private
Asylums.

allowance for the operation of such influences, the condition of the house and patients was satisfactory. The changes among the patients, taking into account the size of the establishment, are numerous. The proportion of admissions due to the abuse of intoxicating liquors is high, and the removals of unrecovered cases are numerous.

Gilmer
House.

The condition of Gilmer House Asylum is described as satisfactory and home-like. Several of the patients dine at the table of the proprietor, and as a rule they are free from many of the restrictions common in asylums. Tranquillity and contentment were notably prevalent. In some respects the appearance of the house was susceptible of improvement, and the necessary renovations were to be immediately undertaken.

Hallcross
House.

The number of the inmates of Hallcross Asylum was considered too great for the capabilities of the house, and it has been reduced to 70. The house is not well adapted for the purposes of an asylum, and we trust that, on the opening of the Asylum for the landward district of Midlothian, it will be found possible to withdraw the license. The males are without adequate means of occupation, and both sexes without adequate means of exercise. The physical wants of the patients are tolerably well supplied, but the attendance is imperfect, and cleanliness requires more attention.

Kirklands
Asylum.

The patients who were in Longdales Asylum have been transferred to a new establishment in the same neighbourhood, to which the name of Kirklands Asylum has been given. This house has now been some months in occupation. It is well furnished, has a cheerful, home-like aspect, and is on the whole well adapted for its purpose. Some fears were however expressed lest the desire to secure patients should lead to the admission of an undue number of troublesome cases.

Melville
House.

The provision made for attendance on the patients in Melville House Asylum was reported at the first visit to be very unsatisfactory. In this respect, however, the second report records an improvement. The establishment is a small one, and the comfort of the patients is on the whole pretty well seen to.

Newbig-
ging
House
Asylum.

For a long time the condition of Newbigging House Asylum has been reported upon in unfavourable terms. But in consequence of the urgent remonstrances of the Board, steps have at last been taken to introduce improvements. The proprietor's daughters have acted on the suggestion made by the Commissioners that they should visit some other well conducted asylum; and they have accordingly spent some time in making themselves acquainted with the management of the District Asylum at Haddington. Unsuitable cases have been removed, various structural alterations have been effected, papering and painting have been renewed, and the furniture has been improved. If proper care be now taken to

exclude cases for which the house cannot furnish appropriate accommodation, there is reason to expect that future reports will be favourable. In Private Asylums.

The reports on Saughton Hall Asylum refer to the comfortable arrangements of the house, and to the endeavours which are made to assimilate the condition of the patients to that of the occupants of private dwellings. The patients were free from excitement, but the high proportion of females of degraded habits attracted attention, and a recommendation was made to try the effect of association during the night, with the view of bringing such cases under persistent supervision. Endeavours are being made to limit restrictions on liberty, and to increase association with the outer world. Saughton Hall Asylum.

Westermains Asylum is reported as being well-furnished and in excellent order. The patients are all females, and of a selected class. Westermains Asylum.

The reports on Whitehouse Asylum are in the usual favourable terms. The accommodation is home-like and comfortable, the attendance good, and the supervision most careful and painstaking. The amusements and occupations are those of ordinary life, and successful endeavours are made to banish as much as possible all appearance of restriction on liberty. Several patients dine at the table of the proprietor, and the food there and throughout the establishment is served in accordance with the usages of good society. Whitehouse Asylum.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

The subjoined Table shows the population of Parochial Asylums at 1st January 1871 and 1st January 1872. In Parochial Asylums.

ASYLUMS.	Number of Patients					
	At 1st January 1871.			At 1st January 1872.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abbey Parochial Asylum, .	34	44	78	40	43	83
Barony " " . .	73	85	158	75	85	160
Burgh " " . .	19	20	39	22	24	46
Glasgow " " . .	60	140	200	59	148	207
Greenock " " . .	28	41	69	25	40	65
Totals,	214	350	544	221	340	561

There is thus an increase of 17 in the number of patients during the past year.

In Paro-
chial
Asylums.

The results of treatment in 1871 are shown in the following Table:—

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Re-covered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Re-coveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Abbey, Paisley, ...	37·0	43·5	26	22	10	12	6	5	4	6	38·5	54·5	10·8	13·8
2. Barony, Glasgow,	74·0	85·0	35	23	16	13	7	4	10	7	45·7	56·5	13·5	8·2
3. Burgh, Paisley, ...	20·5	22·0	22	19	11	11	7	3	1	1	50·0	57·9	4·9	4·5
4. Glasgow,	59·5	144·0	21	52	9	18	7	7	6	20	42·9	34·6	10·1	13·9
5. Greenock,.....	26·5	40·5	22	14	15	3	5	6	5	5	68·2	21·4	18·9	12·3
GENERAL RESULTS,	217·5	335·0	126	130	61	57	32	25	26	39	48·4	43·8	12·0	11·6

The following Table shows the difference between the results of 1870 and 1871.

YEARS.	Average No. resident.	Admis- sions.	Re- coveries.	Removals Unrecovered.	Deaths.
1870,	548·5	249	126	82	51
1871,	552·5	256	118	57	65

The following figures show the proportion of deaths per cent. on the average numbers resident in Parochial Asylums, in each of the ten years 1862-1871.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Years.	Males.	Females.
1862,	12·9	12·2	1867,	13·2	9·6
1863,	12·6	7·8	1868,	9·5	9·0
1864,	13·4	11·8	1869,	8·0	6·0
1865,	10·0	7·2	1870,	8·4	9·8
1866,	10·8	9·3	1871,	12·0	11·6

Although the mortality during recent years has on the whole decreased, it is still considerably above that of the Public Asylums, and in connection with this fact, it should be kept in view that the average age of patients in Parochial Asylums is considerably less than that of patients in Public Asylums; and also that a larger proportion of the patients sent into the former are affected with the more ephemeral forms of insanity. On the other hand, it should not be overlooked that a comparison between Parochial Asylums and

Public Asylums is not a comparison of similar things, inasmuch as a higher proportion of the inmates of the Parochial Asylums is drawn from urban communities. In Parochial Asylums.

The following figures show the percentage of recoveries on the admissions into Parochial Asylums in each of the ten years 1862-1871 :—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Years.	Males.	Females.
1862,	51·1	47·4	1867,	52·1	42·8
1863,	50·8	51·1	1868,	54·3	53·7
1864,	38·6	46·9	1869,	42·5	35·2
1865,	49·4	50·4	1870,	48·5	52·0
1866,	48·6	47·3	1871,	48·4	43·8

The proportion of recoveries, it will be seen, is generally higher in Parochial Asylums than in Public and Private Asylums. This result is owing, first, to the nature of many of the cases admitted being of a less serious character. The proof of this fact lies in the comparatively large number of recoveries and small number of deaths which take place in Parochial Asylums within the first month after admission, and in the recorded causes of death in the two classes of establishments. (*Vide* Tables of Appendix D in this and previous Reports.) Another cause is the comparatively small number of chronic patients transferred from other establishments. (*Vide* Table p. xxiv of this Report, and the corresponding Table in previous Reports.) The unfavourable ratio of recoveries in 1869 was chiefly due to the large number of chronic cases transferred in that year from the Glasgow Royal Asylum to the Glasgow Parochial Asylum.

The condition of the individual asylums, as deduced from the reports of the Medical Commissioners, is as follows :—

The reports on the Abbey Parochial Asylum allude to the great tranquillity which prevailed among the males, and the abundant means of occupation at their command. Some excitement among the females is ascribed to the want of appropriate industrial occupation, and of adequate exercise. Measures have, however, been taken to remedy these shortcomings, and considerable benefit is expected from a more systematic method of remunerating the industrial patients. Much attention is given to recreation, and a proper value is entertained of the influence of objects of interest and decoration. Several patients attend the ordinary services of the public churches. Seclusion is rarely used. Abbey Parochial Asylum.

The resolution to erect a new asylum for the Barony parish renders any expensive alterations or improvements upon the present buildings unnecessary ; nevertheless, care is being taken by papering and painting, by supplying new furniture, and by guarding against dilapidation, to maintain an appearance of cheerfulness and comfort. The physical wants of the patients are well met ; more care, how- Barony Parochial Asylum.

In Parochial Asylums.**Barony Parochial Asylum.**

ever, might fitly be given to personal cleanliness; and the manner of serving the meals, although improved, is not yet altogether satisfactory. The patients were free from excitement, and seclusion is rarely resorted to. Night nursing is so successfully carried out that many nights pass without the occurrence of a wet bed.

Burgh Parochial Asylum.

The Burgh Parochial Asylum, Paisley, is reported as clean, as well kept, and as conducted in a kind and liberal spirit. But the buildings are again condemned as unfit for the purposes of an asylum. The recommendation is accordingly repeated to take steps for the erection of a new building on a suitable site. This recommendation has been adopted by the Parochial Board, and we trust that it will soon be carried into effect.

City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum.

The Parochial Asylum of Glasgow is reported as comfortably furnished, but an opinion is expressed that its general aspect would be improved by a fuller supply of objects of decoration, and by a choice of brighter tints in papering and painting. Personal cleanliness is very fully seen to, and the clothing was in satisfactory condition. The locality of the Asylum places difficulties in the way of procuring adequate means of industrial occupation, but much attention is given to recreation and exercise. The institution of a gymnasium is regarded as a successful experiment. The patients were free from excitement, seclusion is little used, and the number of wet beds rarely exceeds one or two. Effect is being given to a recommendation to provide a greenhouse; a source of interest and decoration which is especially necessary in a locality where out-of-door vegetation is destroyed by smoke and chemical fumes.

Greenock Parochial Asylum.

The reports on the Greenock Parochial Asylum bear testimony to the desire of the Parochial Board to provide liberally for the wants of the patients; and to the great improvements which have been effected in the furnishing and decoration of the house, and in the clothing and bedding. But the unfavourable situation of the Asylum, and the consequent difficulty of providing the patients with adequate means of exercise and occupation, tell injuriously upon them, and tend to render them pallid and listless. Still, they were free from excitement, and seclusion is rarely required.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

The subjoined Table shows the population of Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses at 1st January 1871 and 1st January 1872:—

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Number of Patients					
	At 1st January 1871.			At 1st January 1872.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Aberdeen Poorhouse, . . .	28	30	58	31	30	61
Buchan Poorhouse, . . .	7	11	18	10	12	22
Cunningham Combination Poorhouse,	24	25	49	25	34	59
Dumbarton Poorhouse, . . .	21	17	38	22	19	41
Dundee Poorhouse, . . .	44	48	92	44	51	95
Edinburgh City Poorhouse, .	...	80	80	...	35	35
Govan Poorhouse, . . .	46	45	91	44	47	91
Hamilton Poorhouse, . . .	15	16	31	15	17	32
Kincardine Combination Poorhouse,	8	9	17	7	9	16
Leith (South) Poorhouse, . .	9	9	18	8	10	18
Liff and Benvie Poorhouse, .	14	13	27	14	14	28
Linlithgow Poorhouse, . . .	11	14	25	14	15	29
Old Machar Poorhouse, . . .	22	24	46	23	25	48
Perth Poorhouse,	14	18	32	14	18	32
Wigton Poorhouse, . . . . .	...	8	8	...	8	8
Totals,	263	367	630	271	344	615

The following Table shows the changes among the inmates in 1871. It will be observed, that although Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses are restricted to the reception of incurable cases, a few recoveries are reported:—

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admission.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Aberdeen (City),	29.5	30.0	6	8	...	2	1	3	2	4	...	25.0	6.8	13.3
2. Buchan (New Maud),	8.5	11.5	4	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	11.8	...
3. Cunningham Combination (Irvine),	24.5	29.5	6	15	...	1	1	3	4	2	...	6.7	16.3	6.8
4. Dumbarton,	21.5	18.0	5	8	1	1	2	1	1	4	20.0	12.5	4.7	22.2
5. Dundee,	44.0	49.5	5	10	...	...	1	1	4	6	...	...	9.1	12.1
6. Edinburgh (City), ... ..	...	57.5	...	5	...	1	...	41	...	8	...	20.0	...	13.9
7. Govan (Glasgow),	45.0	46.0	5	4	...	...	2	1	5	1	...	...	11.1	2.2
8. Hamilton,	15.0	16.5	2	5	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	20.0	6.7	12.1
9. Kincardine Comb. (Stonehaven),	7.5	9.0	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	100.0	...	13.3	22.2
10. South Leith,	8.5	9.5	3	3	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	33.3	11.8	...
11. Liff and Benvie (Dundee),	14.0	13.5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Linlithgow,	12.5	14.5	6	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	8.0	6.9
13. Old Machar (Aberdeen),	22.5	24.5	5	5	...	1	...	2	4	1	...	20.0	17.8	4.1
14. Perth,	14.0	18.0	4	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	14.3	11.1
15. Wigton (Stranraer), ... ..	...	8.5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	11.8
GENERAL RESULTS,	267.0	356.0	52	73	2	8	15	55	27	84	3.8	11.0	10.1	9.6

The following Table shows the differences between the results of Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses, 1870 and 1871 :—

YEARS.	Average No. resident.	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Removals Unrecovered.	Deaths.
1870, . . .	602·0	138	11	19	50
1871, . . .	623·0	125	10	70	61

The large increase in the number of patients removed unrecovered was caused by the closing of the Lunatic Wards of the old poor-house of the city of Edinburgh.

The following Table shows the proportion of deaths per cent. in the average numbers resident in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, in each of the ten years 1862-1871 :—

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Male.	Female.
1862,	8·6	10·9	1867,	10·9	9·6
1863,	8·2	9·1	1868,	8·3	8·6
1864,	8·2	7·6	1869,	10·7	6·9
1865,	5·9	4·0	1870,	9·3	7·6
1866,	7·8	5·2	1871,	10·1	9·6

The rate of mortality is on the whole much the same as that of asylums. The prevailing causes of death, however, may be different, although the general result is nearly the same.

The condition of the wards of the several Poorhouses is reported on by the Medical Commissioners to the following effect :—

The Lunatic Wards of Aberdeen Poorhouse are reported as being in excellent order, and the condition of the patients as satisfactory. The additional land recently acquired has had a very beneficial effect on the health of the inmates who have thus become more contented and manageable. Aberdeen Poorhouse.

The reports on the Lunatic Wards of the Buchan Combination Poorhouse are not altogether satisfactory, and the selection of patients has not always been judicious. A desire is however shown to comply with the recommendations of the Commissioners, and the accommodation has accordingly been improved, and the remuneration of the attendants increased. Buchan Combination Poorhouse.

The general aspect of the Lunatic Wards of the Cunningham Combination Poorhouse is reported as comfortable and cheerful. The recommendations of the Commissioners meet with prompt attention, and the furniture and decorations have been improved and increased. Considerable attention is given to industrial occu- Cunningham Combination Poorhouse.

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

pation, and the experiment of placing the money received for work in a separate fund for special purposes has increased the general contentment and well-being of the patients. The changes among the attendants have been rather numerous; but until their engagement and dismissal be intrusted to the governor, his authority will be too uncertain to command respect and obedience.

Dumbarton
Poorhouse.

The patients in the Lunatic Wards of Dumbarton Combination Poorhouse are reported as judiciously selected and as well cared for. Considerable pains are taken to keep the accommodation in a satisfactory state, and industrial occupation and recreation receive proper consideration. The remuneration of the attendants is liberal.

Dundee
Poorhouse.

The reports on the Lunatic Wards of the Dundee Poorhouse state that very satisfactory progress has been made in their furnishing and decoration, and in the laying out of the airing-courts. The sanitary condition of the patients was good, and their bodily wants are well supplied. But there is a difficulty in providing proper industrial occupation for the men.

Edinburgh
City
Poorhouse.

The premises at Maryfield, temporarily occupied as the Lunatic Department of the Edinburgh City Poorhouse, had when visited only been recently taken into occupation. The arrangements are not such as can receive permanent sanction, but under the circumstances they are satisfactory.

Govan
Poorhouse.

The reports on the Govan Lunatic Wards make the usual reference to the satisfactory manner in which industrial occupation is fostered by the system of placing the gains of the patients in a separate account, from which is defrayed the cost of entertainments and of decorative furniture. The physical wants of the patients are well provided for. Both sexes were free from excitement, and there is no record of seclusion having been required.

Hamilton
Combina-
tion Poor-
house.

The management of the Lunatic Wards of Hamilton Combination is reported as judicious and efficient. The house is comfortably furnished, and the objects of decoration are numerous. Industrial occupation receives much attention, and the result in promoting tranquillity and contentment is very evident.

Kincardine
Combina-
tion Poor-
house.

The Lunatic Wards of the Kincardine Combination Poorhouse are reported as well furnished, and the patients as suitably and neatly clothed. The extent of land is too small for the proper occupation of the inmates, but the general state of the establishment was very satisfactory.

South
Leith
Poorhouse.

The condition of the patients in the Lunatic Wards of South Leith Poorhouse is reported as satisfactory, and as fully meeting all reasonable demands.

Liff and
Benvie
Poorhouse.

The manner in which the Lunatic Wards of Liff and Benvie Poorhouse is conducted is very commendable, and great credit is

accordingly due to the management. The comfort of the patients is well seen to, and the general aspect of the accommodation is pleasing and cheerful. Through the labour of the patients the grounds have been converted from a wilderness into an ornamental garden, while a small greenhouse supplies a constant source of occupation and pleasure. The attendants are liberally remunerated.

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.
—

The Lunatic Wards of Linlithgow Poorhouse were found in good order. Most of the patients are usefully employed, and exercise beyond the grounds is regularly taken. The state of the wards and airing-courts, and the condition of the patients, are reported as very satisfactory, and as very creditable to the governor and medical officer.

Linlithgow
Poorhouse.

The only drawback to the satisfactory condition of the patients in the Lunatic Wards of Old Machar Poorhouse lies in the want of an adequate extent of land for the industrial occupation of the males; but hopes are held out that it will soon be remedied. The sanitary state of the establishment was good. The accommodation is cheerful and the walls have been painted and stencilled, almost entirely by the attendants and patients.

Old
Machar
Poorhouse.

The Lunatic Wards of Perth Poorhouse were found in their usual excellent order. Personal cleanliness is well attended to, and the clothing and bedding were in a satisfactory state. Industrial occupation is fairly developed.

Perth
Poorhouse.

The condition of the patients in the Lunatic Wards of the Wigtownshire Combination Poorhouse is now satisfactory. The house was in good order, the airing-court is neatly kept, and the clothing and bedding were clean and in good repair. The dietary is sufficient, and increased attention is given to extended exercise.

Wigtown-
shire Com-
bination
Poorhouse.

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.

Training Schools for Imbecile Children are useful establishments, but they serve, we apprehend, more the purpose of temporary homes, than of institutions from which permanent benefit is to be hoped for. In Scotland, the great mistake is committed of sending to such schools children of so low a mental type that no benefit from training can be looked for. When this is not the case, great good is effected; and it is therefore all the more to be lamented that the resources of the institutions should be so frequently wasted on cases in which improvement is hopeless, or in which it endures only as long as the children remain under training.

Training
Schools for
Imbecile
Children.

The manner in which the children in the Baldovan Institution are cared for continues to be very satisfactory. The house was in excellent order, and the bedding and day-clothing were clean and

Baldovan
Institution.

Training Schools for Imbecile Children. in good repair. The dietary is ample and appropriate. Few of the children, however, are capable of useful scholastic or industrial training, and many are even incapable of acquiring persistent habits of cleanliness. The appliances of the institution are about to be increased by the erection of a new hall for a gymnasium.

Columbia Lodge. Columbia Lodge continues to afford a comfortable home to a few idiot children belonging to the upper classes of society.

Larbert Institution. At the first visit to the Larbert Institution, Dr. Ireland had been recently appointed, and the house was not in such good order as at the second inspection, when the inmates were reported as comfortably and suitably clothed, and the bedding as satisfactory. Additional objects of a useful and ornamental character have been introduced, but not yet to the extent which is desirable. The dietary is ample, and the sanitary condition of the inmates has been excellent. Increased attention is given to industrial training, and to muscular exercise. A good deal of trouble has been caused by unsuitable nurses and attendants.

DAINGEROUS LUNATICS.

Dangerous Lunatics. The following Table shows the number of persons sent to asylums, at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal, as dangerous lunatics in each of the ten years 1862-1871:—

1862,	.	.	22	1867,	.	.	25
1863,	.	.	16	1868,	.	.	36
1864,	.	.	15	1869,	.	.	20
1865,	.	.	10	1870,	.	.	30
1866,	.	.	14	1871,	.	.	20

Of the cases of 1871 there occurred 1 in Aberdeenshire, 1 in Dumbartonshire, 1 in Edinburghshire, 1 in Inverness-shire, 11 in Lanarkshire, 1 in Peebles-shire, 2 in Renfrewshire, 1 in Ross-shire, and 1 in Stirlingshire. Thus, of the total number, 14 occurred in the contiguous western counties of Dumbarton, Lanark, and Renfrew. In 26 additional cases, of which 23 were from the county of Edinburgh, the Sheriff, in 1871, accepted the guarantee of the inspector of poor for the safe disposal of the patient, in accordance with the provisions of the 15th sect. of 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 54. This number in 1870 was 13.

Persons who are reckoned as “dangerous lunatics” in the statutory sense, that is, lunatics who have been arrested by the police and placed in asylums at the instance of the Procurator-fiscal, are, when without means, maintained at the expense of their parishes. They thus become pauper lunatics, and in terms of the 95th sect. of the Statute 20 and 21 Vict. cap. 71, should accordingly be sent to the asylum of the district in which the parish chargeable with their maintenance is situated. It however frequently happens that a lunatic, when taken up by the police, is

not within his own district; and he is consequently sent to some other asylum, in which the cost of his maintenance is in the first instance defrayed by the parish in which he was arrested. The section of the Statute under which the Sheriff grants his order authorizing the reception and detention of a so-called dangerous lunatic, states that "he shall be detained in such asylum until cured, or until caution be found for his safe custody;" but when this asylum is not the asylum of the patient's district, some difficulty has been experienced in reconciling the provisions of the two sections of the Statute to which we have alluded. By sect. 16, 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54, the Board is authorized to sanction the removal of pauper lunatics from one asylum to another, "on the application of the inspector of poor of the parish by which the expense of the maintenance of the lunatic is defrayed;" and under this authority we were in the habit of sanctioning the transfer of patients, committed as dangerous lunatics, to the asylums of their own districts, taking care, however, to intimate to the superintendent of such District Asylum the procedure in accordance with which the lunatic was detained, and directing that he should not be discharged until cured, or until caution were found for his safe custody. The Sheriff of Lanarkshire, however, was of opinion that our powers of transfer did not extend to dangerous lunatics, and that in removing them from the asylum to which they had in the first instance been committed, we were setting aside the decision of a court of justice.

Dangerous
Lunatics.

Any doubts which might be entertained as to the legality of our procedure have now, however, been set at rest by the 8th sect. of the Act 34 and 35 Vict. cap. 55, which expressly extends our powers of transfer to lunatics committed at the instance of the Procurator-fiscal.

CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

During 1871, 8 patients were admitted into the Lunatic Wards of the General Prison at Perth. The offences of which they were accused or guilty, and the prisons from which they were received, are shown in the following Table:—

Criminal
Lunatics.

No.	Whence brought.	Date of Admission.	Initials of Names.	Date of Trial.	Offence of which accused or convicted.
1	Main Prison, .	23 Jan. 1871.	S. W.	5 Oct. 1869.	Theft and prev. con.
2	Do., .	15 Feb. "	C. R.	3 " 1870.	Falsehood, fraud, and wilful imposition.
3	Do., .	25 " "	C. R.	5 Sept. "	Theft and prev. con.
4	Do., .	28 " "	P.D.	4 Oct. "	Assault and robbery, and prev. con.
5	Edinburgh Prison,	29 June "	E. S. or C.	19 June 1871.	Murder.
6	Dundee Prison,	20 Sept. "	J. G.	5 Sept. "	Attempt to commit murder.
7	Main Prison, .	26 Oct. "	J. G.	25 April "	Horse-stealing and prev. con. of theft.
8	Do., .	1 Dec. "	J. K.	19 " "	Theft and prev. con.

Criminal
Lunatics.

The subjoined Table shows the changes among the inmates of the wards in 1871 :—

Admitted.		Discharged.				Died.	
		Recovered.		Not Recovered.			
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
3	5	1	...	2	3	2	...

The recovered patient was a convict who was sent back to prison. Two of the non-recovered patients were also convicts who on the expiry of their sentences were transferred to the local prisons from which they had been brought, and from thence were sent to asylums. The three other unrecovered patients were transferred direct to asylums, under the provisions of the Statute referred to below.

Of the patients who were in the Lunatic Department of the General Prison at 31st December 1871, there were :—

1. Found to be insane and not fit for trial,	21
2. Found to be insane on trial and not fit for punishment,	1
3. Found to have been insane at time of committing offence and not fit for punishment,	19
4. Sentenced to death, but respited on account of insanity,	1
5. Convicts whose sentences had expired,	3
6. Convicts whose sentences had not expired,	6

51

As might naturally be expected, recoveries take place from time to time among the patients belonging to all these categories ; but the recovered patients, when not convicts, have hitherto, as a rule, been detained in the asylum. Occasionally this practice became a matter of very great hardship, especially in those cases in which the patient committed the misdeed under the influence of puerperal insanity.

A more humane system has now, however, been inaugurated by the Statute 34 and 35 Victoria, cap. 55, which enacts that it shall be lawful for her Majesty, by an order of a Principal Secretary of State, to discharge any person who may by judicial order be detained as a lunatic, on such terms and conditions as shall be specified. Under this enactment, arrangements are, we understand, about to be made for the probationary discharge of those patients whose mental state is such as to render it probable that their continued detention is no longer required either for the public safety or their own welfare.

By the same Statute it is enacted, that whenever the insanity of a patient who is detained in the Lunatic Department of the Central Prison, shall be certified by two medical persons to be of a kind which can be properly treated in an ordinary asylum, it shall be lawful

for one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State to order the removal of such patient to any district asylum, or to any chartered or licensed asylum in which pauper lunatics are maintained in terms of any contract for such maintenance. The object of this enactment was to afford relief to the Lunatic Department of the General Prison from overcrowding, and to obviate the necessity for undertaking an extension of the accommodation, any proposal for which, it was feared, would not be favourably regarded by the Government. But the chartered asylums and licensed private asylums are so far exempted from the operation of this clause, that the consent of their managers or administrators must be previously obtained, both as to the reception of the patient and the rate of board. This concession was made in deference to the opinion of the managers of the chartered asylums that the reception of so-called criminal lunatics would have an injurious influence on the institutions under their care.

Criminal
Lunatics.

This opinion seems in a considerable degree to be founded on the idea that as a rule the patients in the lunatic department of the prison are exceptionally dangerous; which idea, again, is no doubt chiefly caused by the large proportion of the patients accused of having committed murder. In the reports of the Prison Managers to the Secretary of State, all actions resulting in the death of another person are counted as murder, and the impression produced by their collective number is at first highly unfavourable. It however becomes much less so when the circumstances of each case are carefully examined. It will then be found that many of the so-called murders of which the patients were accused would have been more correctly designated as manslaughter, or indeed as simple accident. In fact, the patients, with few exceptions, are as little prone to violence, and are as easily managed, as those in ordinary asylums.

From this fact not having been realized, objections were made by the Lunacy Board of the district of Fife and Kinross to the admission of a patient ordered to be removed to their asylum from the Lunatic Department of the General Prison. The grounds of objection were that the construction and management of the asylum are not of such a nature as to insure the safe custody of such patients, and that their reception would be derogatory to its character as an hospital, and detrimental to the other patients who are not accustomed to associate with criminals. An appeal was made by the Fife and Kinross Board to the other District Lunacy Boards of the country to assist in the repeal of what was thus considered an obnoxious provision, and we were asked to lend our aid in attaining this end. We however declined to do so, believing that there were no features in the case of the patient whom it was proposed to transfer to the Fife and Kinross District Asylum that rendered him an unsuitable inmate of that establishment; and, moreover, that it was too soon to agitate for the repeal of a statutory provision which had never undergone a trial. The correspondence which took place on the occasion we have thought fit to print in Appendix G. It shows that the patient whose reception was objected to had committed no more serious offence than a common assault, and that he was certified as perfectly suitable for detention in an ordinary asylum

Criminal
Lunatics.

by Sir Robert Christison, and Mr. Thomson, the surgeon of the General Prison. There is no intention, we understand, on the part of the Prison Managers to transfer any patients who have committed any heinous offence. Indeed, their object is rather to secure sufficient accommodation for the patients of a dangerous character, or having a history which might cause them to be regarded with suspicion or aversion, by the removal of those who do not require the appliances of the Lunatic Department of the Prison for their safe custody and proper treatment.

We confess, however, that the opposition made to the transfer of patients from the Lunatic Department of the Prison to ordinary asylums, receives *prima facie* strong support from the light in which the patients are placed in the Report of the Prison Managers. Of the 51 patients at 31st December 1871, no less than 28 are reported as having been accused of murder; this, however, simply means that in one way or another they were the cause of death. But the impression produced by this large assemblage of so-called murderers is further strengthened by the remarks appended to each case—remarks which in themselves are calculated to convey erroneous ideas of the mental condition of the inmates. The reports of the Commissioners bear testimony to the quiet and orderly behaviour of the patients (Appendix, p. 261), but the remarks to which we allude, if taken alone, would, on the contrary, give rise to the belief that, as a rule, they were exceedingly dangerous, violent, and unmanageable. Moreover, as these remarks remain unvaried from year to year, there is in this fact alone an indication that the descriptions they contain, although at one time true, may no longer represent the actual condition of the patients. For many years the first patient in the list has been thus described: “*Naturaliter idiota*; mischievous, dumb. Offences:—Pushed two children over Lerwick Pier, and assaulted several children, striking them severely; dangerous, suddenly rushes at persons, strikes and kicks; is filthy.” There is no doubt that this is not an inviting picture, and we cannot wonder that it should have a repelling effect upon asylum Superintendents. There are many other descriptions of a like character to which it is unnecessary to refer, but we quote the following to show how it must operate in creating an unwarranted prejudice:—“Is subject to melancholy; murdered her infant while nursing it.” In this case a woman, in the confusion of puerperal insanity, got hold of a bottle containing a narcotic liniment which was being used for rheumatic pains by a member of the family, and gave some of its contents to her infant. There is not the slightest reason to think that this was done with the intention of poisoning the infant, nor has it even been shown that the presence of poison in the liniment was known to the patient. The bottle had been left carelessly within her reach, and the fatal result was a mere accident. Under these circumstances it seems to us unwarrantable to speak of this poor woman as having “murdered her infant.” In both of these cases the plea of insanity was accepted in bar of trial; in neither, accordingly, was the accusation proved.

But although the managers of the chartered asylums were ^{Criminal Lunatics.} strongly opposed, and as we have shown, not without some show of reason, to the transfer of patients from the Lunatic Department of the General Prison to the establishments under their care, they yet do not act consistently on the views which they profess. Already in almost all, if not in all, the public asylums, whether chartered or district, there are patients who have been actually convicted of crime. Such patients became insane in prison, and were removed to the asylum of their district on the expiry of their sentences. Nominally, these patients then cease to be criminal lunatics, but in reality they are more truly criminal, and as such are more to be shunned, than many of those unhappy persons who, under the influence of insanity, have committed an act which has brought them within the cognisance of the criminal law. But even with reference to the latter class, the behaviour of the managers of the chartered asylums was inconsistent and at variance with their own previous proceedings. In 1869, a patient who had stabbed and killed a man in the streets of Paisley, and who was proved to have been insane at the time the offence was committed, was admitted into Gartnavel Asylum by the voluntary act of the managers. Again, in 1864, a woman who, under the influence of puerperal mania, had strangled her infant, was admitted as an ordinary patient into the Royal Edinburgh Asylum on the recommendation of Dr. Skae himself. She was discharged recovered, and a second admission took place in 1871, for threatening to strangle another infant. She again recovered, and has been again discharged. We may further refer to the case of a female patient in the Montrose Asylum, who in 1859, killed another patient by beating her to death with her shoe, and who, notwithstanding this act, still remains an inmate of the asylum. These examples will suffice to show that the opposition to the proposal of the Prison Managers, by the directors of the chartered asylums, did not rest on any well-defined principles, or on any well-matured doctrines.

With the view of facilitating the disposal of persons who have become insane in local prisons, authority is given, by the Act 34 and 35 Vict. c. 55, to the Sheriff, on summary application by the administrators of the prison, and on the production of certificates of insanity by two medical men, to order the removal of any such insane prisoner to the lunatic asylum of the district, or to such chartered or private asylum as may contract to receive the pauper lunatics of the district; but under the proviso already stated, that the consent of the managers or other administrators of such chartered or private asylum, both as to the reception of the patient and the rate of board to be paid, should be previously obtained. Under these provisions, five lunatics were in 1871 transferred from prisons to asylums.

In the event of the recovery of any such lunatic before the expiry of his sentence, the order of the Sheriff, it is enacted, shall be sufficient authority to transfer him back to the prison from which he was removed. By former Acts, this power of removing insane prisoners was vested in the Home Secretary, and the procedure which was thus necessary was frequently felt to be not only incon-

Criminal
Lunatics.

venient, but dangerous from the inevitable delay which was thus caused. The modifications which have been effected in the law affecting criminal lunatics, are thus all conceived in a spirit of liberality. They are calculated to afford all proper facilities for the discharge of patients whose strict custody is no longer required, and to sanction the detention as a class apart only of those for whose proper care and safe custody especial appliances are necessary.

General
Prison.

The Lunatic Wards of the General Prison at Perth were found in their usual good order, and the bedding and clothing were in a satisfactory state. Industrial occupation has been considerably extended with great success and much benefit, but the limited extent of land at command unfortunately restricts further development in this direction. Something might however be done by enlarging the newly erected workshop. The concerts and other entertainments recently introduced have been found beneficial and useful.

DIPSOMANIACS.

Dipso-
maniacs.

The proper manner of dealing with habitual drunkards is at present a subject of inquiry by a Committee of the House of Commons. The question is in many ways one of great difficulty. There cannot be a doubt as to the magnitude of the evils which spring from habitual drunkenness; but it is not easy to see how they can be removed, save by measures calculated to prevent their occurrence. The education and training of its citizens may without difficulty be allowed to be proper subjects for the care of the State; but the reform of drunkards comes less clearly within the duties which it can safely be called on to discharge. To what extent the State would be authorized in interfering to protect innocent citizens against the misconduct of drunkards is a question well deserving of careful consideration; but the arguments in favour of this course might easily be made to appear equally applicable to gamblers and spend-thrifts. Indeed, it may even be a question whether, in undertaking so extensively as it has done the care of lunatics, the State has not exceeded its legitimate functions. It is scarcely a quarter of a century since in England it recognized the necessity of undertaking this work, and already the number of pauper lunatics, and the cost of housing and maintaining them, exceed in a very great degree the estimates then made. Nor, it must be remembered, have we at all reached the limit of the burden which this duty has imposed. In every succeeding year, the number of pauper lunatics is increased in England by 1000 or 1200; and we have pointed out, under the head of "Statistics," that in Scotland, during the decennial period 1862-1871, the ratio of the increase of pauper lunatics has been exactly double the ratio of the increase of the population. We are not, however, inclined to ascribe this increase in the number of lunatics to an actual increase of lunacy, but rather to the greater advantage which is being gradually taken of the means provided by the State for the gratuitous maintenance of lunatics, and for their detention at the instance of those whose own comfort will be

promoted by their removal. The definition of lunacy is elastic, and expands to meet the requirements of modern life. This fact holds out a warning against the institution of reformatories for the compulsory detention of habitual drunkards at the expense of the State. It is true that the State, by the culpable neglect of the proper training of its citizens, has made itself in some degree responsible for the lunacy, crime, sickness, and vice which thence arise; but the proper course, especially now on the dawn of improved education, is not to expend the resources of the State on reformatory establishments, but to adopt measures for destroying the evils named at the fountain-head.

It is possible that prolonged compulsory abstinence from alcoholic liquors may restore to habitual drunkards the power of self-control, and enable them to resist the craving to which, when at liberty, they succumb. Our experience, however, does not give us much reason to expect this result. Indeed it would not be easy to point out one single case of permanent and satisfactory reform. Still the experiment is worthy of trial. But it should be tentative; and the State would in our opinion go far astray were it to start with providing a system of establishments for the detention and reformation of habitual drunkards. The main hope of reformation, all are agreed, must lie in compulsory abstinence extending over a considerable period. But the question then presents itself—At whose expense are habitual drunkards to be maintained during this period? An habitual drunkard, when kept from drink, soon recovers the power of applying himself to work, and regains the capability of supplying his own wants. He is thus in a very different position from an hospital or asylum patient, or the infirm inmate of a poorhouse, who is in a greater or less degree unfit for self-support by reason of bodily or mental disease or debility. On this account his treatment should also be different, and he should be made to pay, or, if unable to pay, to work, for his own maintenance.

Possibly it may be thought to be the duty of the State, in consideration of its past neglect in seeing to the proper education of the people, to provide the means of isolating habitual drunkards, and preventing their access to alcoholic liquors. But it would in our opinion be an abuse of the resources of the State, and an injustice to the general community, to defray the whole cost of their maintenance by assessment. Establishments for the reformation of habitual drunkards should therefore be as nearly self-supporting as possible, and be made so, if necessary, by compulsory labour. But seeing the uncertainty which still prevails as to the amount and permanence of the benefit to be derived from special institutions of this kind, we would repeat the suggestion made in our last report, that a commencement might be made by enacting that no person who had been sent to an asylum under certificates of lunacy, bearing that the disease was the result of intemperance, should be set at liberty without the concurrence of the Commissioners in Lunacy. In this way, with the means already at our command, the certain and great advantage would at once be attained of checking the injury to friends and fortune, while trustworthy experience, as to the hope of

Dipso-
maniacs.

Dipso-
maniacs-
—

cure or reformation, would be gained for further legislation. But if special institutions were provided for the treatment of habitual drunkards, it would be proper to remove to them from asylums all of the class who could no longer be certified as insane.

The number of patients placed in asylums in 1871, whose insanity appears from their admission papers to have resulted from intemperance was 118. But there can be little doubt that the amount of lunacy actually resulting from this cause is very far from being adequately expressed by these figures. This is at once perceived if we compare them, not with the total admissions into asylums, but with the admissions in which causes of insanity were specified. The total number of cases of this kind was 602, so that, judging by this standard, more than a sixth of the admissions arose from intemperance. The persons included in this category, being certified as suffering from mental disease, are, in harmony with this view, placed in asylums and treated as patients. They are not subjected to any kind of penal discipline beyond compulsory detention, and are very properly placed under the supervision of the Commissioners in Lunacy. But it is a question whether institutions embracing the penal element should be placed under the jurisdiction of the Lunacy Board. It would at least be desirable to make a very clear distinction between Asylums for the insane, and institutions for the reform of habitual drunkards. The inmates of the former must be regarded as sufferers from disease, and should be dealt with in harmony with this view; but it would be a most serious mistake to place the inmates of the latter in the same category. Care should therefore be taken not to lead the public to confound insanity which the State relieves, with habitual drunkenness which it treats with disgrace, and punishes with confinement and compulsory labour.

ALIEN LUNATICS.

Alien
Lunatics.

During 1871, 26 pauper lunatics were removed from Scotland, from having no settlement in that country. Of these patients, 25 were removed from asylums, and 1 from a private dwelling; 6 were sent to England, and 20 to Ireland. The removals of private patients amounted to 10, all from asylums. Of these, 8 were sent to England, 1 to France, and 1 to Germany. It is not unlikely that more patients were removed without being reported to us.

Our attention has been again called to the unsatisfactory state of the law as regards the removal of Irish pauper lunatics to their own country. In our Twelfth Report we pointed out that under the operation of the existing Statute, lunatics are transferred, not from Scotch Asylums to Irish Asylums, but from Scotch Asylums to Irish Workhouses; and that the consequence of this step was frequently the speedy discharge of the lunatic from custody, and his return to Scotland, only to be again sent back to Ireland at a considerable additional expense to the removing parish. There ensues, as it were, a struggle between the Scotch and Irish poor-law authorities to get quit of the burden of his maintenance, and

his disposal is regulated far more by this consideration than by any thought of his welfare. As an illustration of this statement, we quote the case of J. M'A., who, since July 1867, has been four times sent to the Royal Edinburgh Asylum (on two of these occasions as a dangerous lunatic, at the instance of the Procurator-fiscal) and four times removed to Ireland :—

Alien
Lunatics.

Sent to Asylum.	Removed to Ireland.
8th July 1867	12th Aug. 1867
7th Oct. „	2d June 1868
22d June 1868	1st Aug. 1870
21st Jan. 1871	6th Nov. 1871

These dates enable us to trace the man's history. Sent to Ireland, the first time on 12th August 1867, he is back in Scotland, and again in the asylum, by October of the same year. He is then detained till 2d June 1868, when he is again sent to Ireland; but already, by the 22d of the same month, he is again in the asylum, in which he is this time kept till 1st August 1870. He is then once more removed to Ireland; but on the 21st of January 1871 he is again in the hands of the Edinburgh police, by whom he is for the fourth time sent to the asylum, where he remains till 6th November of the same year, when he is again sent back to Ireland. Here for the moment his history stops, but there seems to be no limit to this game of battledore and shuttlecock. It is for the pecuniary interest of the Irish Union authorities to give the lunatic the opportunity of exporting himself by setting him at liberty. The experiment costs them nothing, and there is always a chance of his not returning. On the other hand, it is for the interest of the Scotch Parochial authorities to get quit of him as soon as they can, and they accordingly incur the cost of removing him on the chance that he may not again turn up. In this way the lunatic is tossed between the two parties, each trying to checkmate the other. The cost in this case to the Edinburgh parish is shown by the following Return furnished to us by the Inspector of Poor:—

J. M'A.

I.—RETURN OF EXPENSES OF APPREHENDING AND REMOVING HIM TO IRELAND.

1867.					
July 23,	To paid Procurator-Fiscal's Fees,	.	.	£5	9 9
August 23,	„ Officer's Expenses removing,	.	.	7	2 2
					£12 11 11
1868.					
June 2,	„ Medical Officer,	.	.	£1	1 0
„ 9,	„ Officer's Expenses,	.	.	4	15 10
					5 16 10
1870.					
August 5,	„ Officer's Expenses,	.	.	4	8 8
1871.					
February 22,	„ Procurator-Fiscal's Fees,	.	.	6	1 9
November 17,	„ Sheriff-Officer's Expenses,	.	.	£5	11 1
	„ Assistant's Expenses,	.	.	4	14 9
					10 5 10
	Carry over,			£39	5 0

Alien
Lunatics.

Brought over, £39 5 0

II.—MAINTENANCE IN ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.

1867.				
July 8 to 12th August 1867,—35 days,	.	.	.	£2 4 6
October 5 to 2d June 1868,—240 days,	.	.	.	15 5 0
1868.				
June 26 to 4th August 1870,—1 year and 39 days, at £23				
per annum,	.	.	.	25 9 6
1871.				
January 23 to 6th November 1871,—287 days,	.	.	.	18 4 8
				<hr/> 61 3 8
				<hr/> £100 8 8

There can be no doubt that the preceding statement reveals a very unsatisfactory state of the law. It appears to us, however, that an easy remedy for the evils to which we have adverted would be found by enacting that the removal of paupers who were patients in asylums should not be lawful except to asylums, and that their discharge should then take place only on formal certificates of recovery, or in accordance with the rules which, under ordinary circumstances, regulate the discharge of patients from Irish Asylums.

Lunatics
under
Judicial
Factors.

LUNATICS UNDER JUDICIAL FACTORS.

The number of lunatics reported to us as under judicial factors at 31st December 1871, was 297, of whom 181 were in Scotch asylums, 91 in ordinary dwellings in Scotland, 22 were resident in England, 1 in Ireland, and 2 in America. In Dr. Paterson's report on single patients, in Appendix H., will be found some interesting information relating to the disposal of curatory cases, whether in asylums or private dwellings, and to the extent of their funds. But there is still a want of some economical and effective procedure for the administration of the property of lunatics where its amount is small; and accordingly, we should be glad to see effect given to the suggestion contained in the Fourth Report of the Scotch Law Commission, p. 31, that in cases where the funds do not exceed £1000, authority to appoint a curator, at present possessed exclusively by the Court of Session, should be extended to the Sheriff.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

J. DON WAUCHOPE, *Chairman.*

G. YOUNG.

GEO. MONRO.

JAMES COXE.

ARTHUR MITCHELL.

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APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1871.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1871.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS.												IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.																						
			In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.																
			Within the District.			Beyond the District.			Within the District.			Beyond the District.			Within the District.			Beyond the District.			Within the District.			Beyond the District.			Total.										
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.								
Brought forward.	187	248	435	91	135	1	2	92	137	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	58	..	..	..	..	51	58	143	195	31	30	12	23	1	..	44	53			
66 Pitligo, . . .	2	1	3	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..			
67 Premnay, . . .	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
68 Rathen, . . .	4	2	6	3	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..			
69 Rayne, . . .	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..			
70 Rhynie, . . .	4	2	6	4	2	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..		
71 Skene, . . .	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..		
72 Slains, . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
73 Strathdon, . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
74 Strichen, . . .	2	7	9	1	3	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	4	1	2	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	..
75 Tarland & Migvie, . . .	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
76 Tarras, . . .	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
77 Tough, . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
78 Towie, . . .	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
79 Tulynessie and Forbes	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
80 Turriff, . . .	8	2	10	6	2	6	2	6	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	..	1	..
81 Tyrie, . . .	1	4	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
82 Udny, . . .	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Total, .	218	278	496	111	151	1	3	112	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	63	..	..	..	..	53	63	165	217	38	36	14	25	1	..	53	61	..	..
ARGYLL.																																					
1 Ardchattan & Muckairn,	5	3	8	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
2 Ardnamurchan, . . .	11	6	17	3	7	3	6	4	4	1	1	2	1	3	7	2	2	..
3 Campbelltown, . . .	9	10	19	7	6	..	..	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..
4 Colonsay & Oronsay,	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Craignish, . . .	..	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
6 Dunoon & Kilmun,	6	4	10	6	2	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
7 Gigha, . . .	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Glassary, . . .	7	12	19	7	5	..	..	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Glenorchy & Inishail,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[illegible]

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1871.	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.										IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
		IN ESTABLISHMENTS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
		Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1871.					In Public Asylums.					In Private Asylums.					In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
		Within the District.		Beyond District.		Total.	Within the District.		Beyond District.		Total.	Within the District.		Beyond District.		Total.	With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.	TOTAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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BUTE.

1	Cumraes,	.
2	Kilbride (Arran),	.
3	Kilmory,	.
4	Kingarth,	.
5	North Bute,	.
6	Rothesay,	.
	Total,	.

CAITHNESS.

1	Bower,	.
2	Canisbay,	.
3	Dunnet,	.
4	Halkirk,	.
5	Latheron,	.
6	Oirick,	.
7	Reay,	.
8	Thurso,	.
9	Watten,	.
10	Wick,	.
	Total,	.

CLACKMANNAN.

1	Alloa,	.
2	Clackmannan,	.
3	Dollar,	.
4	Logie,	.
5	Tillicoultry,	.
	Total,	.

[illegible]

EDINBURGH.

Parishes comprising the
Urban District.

—

canonicate,

Quaddingstone,
Cv. 1. 1.

Edinburgh, 1841.

Leith, North,

Leith, South, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553

St. Cuthbert's,

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.				IN ESTABLISHMENTS.										IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.					
	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1871.				In Public Asylums.				In Private Asylums.				In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.				Total.			
	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		Total.
Parishes belonging to the district of Mid-Lothian and Peebles.																				
1 Borthwick,	2	1	3		1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
2 Calder, Mid,	1	2	3		1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3 Calder, West,	6	2	8		3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5 Carrington,	4	4	8		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6 Cockpen,	4	4	8		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7 Colinton,	6	4	10		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8 Corstorphine,	1	1	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9 Cramond,	4	1	5		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10 Cranston,	1	1	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11 Crichton,	1	1	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12 Currie,	1	1	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13 Dalkeith,	7	6	13		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16 Fala,	7	1	8		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17 Glencross,	1	1	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18 Heriot,	1	1	2		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19 Inveresk,	9	16	25		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20 Kirknewton,	4	4	8		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21 Lasswade,	4	4	8		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24 Liberton,	5	7	12		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25 Newbattle,	2	3	5		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26 Newton,	3	5	8		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27 Penicuik,	3	5	8		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
28 Ratho,	4	3	7		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30 Slow,	4	3	7		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
31 Temple,	1	2	3		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total,	67	76	143		37	29	37	29	20	31	20	31	10	89	268	372	14	15	7	16
Total of the County,	297	416	713		37	30	238	252	20	31	20	31	10	89	268	372	1	28	8	44

ELGIN OR MORAY.												
1	Alres,	.	.	.	1	2	1	6	1	2	2	2
2	Bellie,	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	Birnie,	.	.	.	4	6	2	2	2	2	2	2
4	Cromdale,	.	.	.	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
5	Dallas,	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
6	Dranny,	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
7	Duffus,	.	.	.	3	3	4	1	2	2	2	2
8	Dyke and Moy,	.	.	.	1	3	4	1	2	2	2	2
9	Edinkillie,	.	.	.	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
10	Elgin,	.	.	.	10	16	26	9	9	9	9	9
11	Forres,	.	.	.	7	10	17	6	7	7	7	7
12	Kinloss,	.	.	.	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	2
13	Knockando,	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
14	New Spynie,	.	.	.	5	2	7	5	2	2	2	2
15	Rafford,	.	.	.	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
16	Rothies,	.	.	.	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	2
17	St Andrew-Lhanbride,	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18	Speymouth,	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19	Urquhart,	.	.	.	3	4	7	2	1	1	1	1
Total,				.	46	50	96	37	29	2	2	2
FIFE.												
1	Abbotshall,	.	.	.	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	Abdie,	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	Aberdour,	.	.	.	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	Anstruther, Easter,	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Anstruther, Wester,	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Arngask,	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Auchterderran,	.	.	.	2	3	5	1	3	6	6	6
8	Auchtermuchty,	.	.	.	4	6	10	3	6	6	6	6
9	Auchtertool,	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Balingry,	.	.	.	3	...	...	2	2	2	2	2
11	Balmerno,	.	.	.	3	...	...	2	2	2	2	2
12	Beath,	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	Burritsland,	.	.	.	5	2	7	4	2	2	2	2
Carry forward,				.	24	18	42	18	15	...	...	...

1	Alves,	.
2	Bellie,	.
3	Birnie,	.
4	Chondale,	.
5	Dallas,	.
6	Drainy,	.
7	Dufus,	.
8	Dyke and Moy,	.
9	Edinkillie,	.
10	Elgin,	.
11	Forres,	.
12	Kinloss,	.
13	Knockando,	.
14	New Spynie,	.
15	Rafford,	.
16	Roths,	.
17	St. Andrew's-Lhanbride,	.
18	Speymouth,	.
19	Urquhart,	.
	Total,	.
	FIFE.	
1	Abbotshall,	.
2	Abdie,	.
3	Aberdour,	.
4	Anstruther, Easter,	.
5	Anstruther, Wester,	.
6	Arngask,	.
7	Auchterderran,	.
8	Auchermuchty,	.
9	Auchtertool,	.
10	Ballingry,	.
11	Balmerino,	.
12	Beath,	.
13	Burntisland,	.
	Carry forward,	.

APPENDIX A.—continued.

[illegible]

APPENDIX A.—continued.

[illegible]

APPENDIX A.—continued.

DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1871.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1871.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS.										IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.																
			In Public Asylums.					In Private Asylums.					In Pauperial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.					Total.			With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.		
			Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
			M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.										M.		F.	M.
INVERNESS.			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1 Abernethy,	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Alvie,	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Ardersier,	1	3	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Barra,	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Bolestone & Abertarf,	7	2	9	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Bracadale,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Croy,	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Daviot,	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Dore,	2	3	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Durinish,	5	5	10	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Duthill,	3	4	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Glenelg,	4	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Harris,	4	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Inverness,	35	35	70	25	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Kilmallie,	4	11	15	1	2	1	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Kilmorivag,	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Kilmorack,	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Kilmuir (Skye),	5	4	9	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Kiltarlity,	5	1	6	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Kingussie,	3	1	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Kirkhill,	3	5	8	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Laggan,	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Moy,	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Petty,	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Portree,	5	5	10	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Sleat,	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Small Isles,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Snizort,	9	...	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Strath,	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Uist, North,	4	4	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Uist, South,	4	6	10	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Urquhart,	2	5	7	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	118	111	229	69	58	2	6	71	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

KINCARDINE.

[illegible]

KINROSS.

KINROSS.									
1	Cleish, .	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	Kinross, .	6	4	10	...	...	...	...	...
3	Orwell, .	5	3	8	2	...	...	...	...
4	Portmoak, .	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...
14	Total, .	14	12	26	10	7	...	...	...

KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT.									
1	Anwoth, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Balmacellan, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Balmaghie, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Borgue, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Buittle, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Carry forward,	3	8	1	1	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1871.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1871.			DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.												IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.									
					IN ESTABLISHMENTS.																					
					In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.			
					Within the District.			Beyond the District.			Within the District.			Beyond the District.			Within the District.			Beyond the District.						
					M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Brought forward,																										
6 Carsphairn,	5	3	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	2		
7 Colvend,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	2		
8 Crossmichael,	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	2		
9 Dalry,	1	2	3	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4		
10 Girthon,	2	3	5	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4		
11 Kells,	1	2	3	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4		
12 Kelton,	2	6	8	1	3	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4		
13 Kirkbean,	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	2		
14 Kirkcudbright,	8	4	12	5	4	9	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4		
15 Kirkcunzeon,	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4		
16 Kirkmabreck,	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	2		
17 Kirkpatrick-Durham,	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4		
18 Kirkpatrick-Frongay,	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	2		
19 Lochrutton,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	2		
20 Minigaff,	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4		
21 New Abbey,	2	3	5	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4		
22 Parton,	3	3	6	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4		
23 Rerrick,	3	3	6	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4		
24 Terregles,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	2		
25 Tongland,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	2		
26 Troqueer,	4	11	15	4	9	13	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4		
27 Twynholm,	3	1	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4		
28 Urr,	3	3	6	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	4		
Total,	47	52	99	31	31	62	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2		

LANARK.

[illegible]

Total,

Total,

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1871.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1871.	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
			IN ESTABLISHMENTS.												IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
			In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
			Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
LINLITHGOW.			3	1</

ORKNEY,

ORKNEY.														
1	Birsay & Harray,	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Cross & Burness,	2	4	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Eday,	2	1	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Evie & Rendal,	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Firth,	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Holm,	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Hoy & Gramsay,	1	3	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Kirkwall,	...	1	6	7	...	1	6	1	6	...	...	...	...
9	Lady,	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Orphir,	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Ronaldshay, South,	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Rousay & Eglishay,	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Rousay & Deerness,	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Sandwick,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Shapinsay,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Stennis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Sronness,	3	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Sronsay,	1	2	3	...	1	2	1	2	1	2	...	...	...
19	Walls and Flotta,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Westray & Papa Westray,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Total,	21	28	49	...	7	13	7	13	...	...	...	...	...

PEBBLES.

[illegible]

APPENDIX A.—continued.

[illegible]

[illegible]

ROSS & CROMARTY.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	Total,
1 Alness, . . .	2 Applecross, . .	3 Avoch, . . .	4 Barvas, . . .	5 Contin, . . .	6 Cromarty, . .	7 Dingwall, . .	8 Edderton, . .	9 Fearn, . . .	10 Fodderty, . .	11 Garloch, . . .	12 Glenshell, . .	13 Killearnan, . .	14 Kilmuir, Easter,	15 Kiltarn, . . .	16 Kincardine, . .	17 Kintail, . . .	18 Knockbain, . .	19 Lochalsh, . .	20 Lochbroom, . .	21 Lochcarron, . .	22 Lochs, . . .	23 Logie, Easter, .	24 Nigg, . . .	25 Resolis, or Kirkmichael,	26 Rosemarkie, . .	27 Rosskeen, . .	28 Stornoway, . .	29 Tain, . . .	30 Tarbat, . . .	31 Uig, . . .	32 Urquhart, . .	33 Urray, . . .	101		
4	4	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	4	7	3	3	3	2	3	2	7	8	2	2	2	5	4	1	3	4	6	6	1	2	3	5	5	96
6	12	4	3	1	10	4	2	1	6	12	4	1	4	6	4	9	3	3	7	2	7	4	2	2	2	2	6	12	5	5	3	3	10	5	197
2	3	2	1	3	3	1	2	2	3	5	1	2	2	2	1	1	4	3	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	3	1	2	2	4	63	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	44	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	66	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	66	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	2	2	2	46	
2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2</																									

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1871.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1871.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS.										IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.											
			In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.				In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.					
			Within the District.			Beyond the District.			Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.F.	Total.
ROXBURGH.																								
1 Ancrum, .	4	4	3	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Ashkirk, .	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Bedrule, .	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Bowden, .	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Castletown,	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Cavers, .	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Crailing, .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Eckford, .	2	2	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Ednam, .	1	2	3	..	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Hawick, .	9	5	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Hopekirk, .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Hownam, .	5	1	1	..	3	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Jedburgh, .	5	8	13	..	6	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Kelso, .	8	9	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Kirkton, .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Lilliesleaf, .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Linton, .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Mackerston, .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Maxton, .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Melrose, .	7	6	13	..	6	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Minto, .	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Morebattle, .	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Oxnam, .	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Roberton, .	1	1	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Roxburgh, .	2	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 St. Boswell's, .	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Smallholm, .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Southdean, .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1871.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1871.	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																						
			IN ESTABLISHMENTS.										IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.												
			In Public Asylums.					In Private Asylums.					In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.					Total.							
			Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.	
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
STIRLING.																									
1 Airth,	1	1	2	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Alva,	4	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Baldernock, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Balfroun,	2	1	3	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Bothkennar,	4	3	7	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Buchanan,	3	3	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Campsie,	8	9	17	..	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Denny,	5	5	10	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Drymen,	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Dunipace,	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Falkirk,	9	10	19	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Fintry, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Gargunnoch, . . . . .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Kilsyth,	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Kilsyth,	4	7	11	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Kippen,	2	5	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Larbert,	6	6	12	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Leecroft,	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Muiravonside,	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Polmont,	3	6	9	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 St. Ninian's,	6	12	18	..	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Slanenan,	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Stirling,	7	15	22	..	4	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Strathblane,	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	66	92	158	42	66	1	2	43	68	..	..	1	3	1	3	5	7	48	78	6	9	9	5	2	17

TABLE showing the Number of Private and Pauper Lunatics of each Sex in each Royal and District Asylum, Private Asylum, Parochial Asylum, and Licensed Poorhouse, in Scotland, on 1st January 1871; and the Number of Pauper Lunatics from each County in each Public Asylum, Private Asylum, or Poorhouse.

APPENDIX C.

APPENDIX C.

RETURNS of Expenditure on Account of Pauper Lunatics during the year 1870.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.					Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.	
	M.	F.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.								
ABERDEENSHIRE.																	
1 Aberdeen,	66	85	24,807	...	...	16,934	2947	44,688	1604	8	4	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2 Aberdeen,	1	2	365	...	...	...	730	1095	23	10	0	...	68 18 0	22 4 6	30 9 2	2429 11 2
3 Aboyne,	...	2	365	...	...	...	365	730	23	10	0	...	22 4 6	6 19 2	...	47 0 6
4 Alford,	...	1	365	...	...	...	...	365	23	10	0	...	...	...	23 10 0	...
5 Auchindoir,	1	1	423	...	...	...	...	423	27	5	7	...	...	...	28 14 1	...
6 Auchtermless,	1	1	254	...	...	...	...	254	11	12	5	...	...	...	14 19 6	...
7 Belhelvie,	1	1	730	...	...	365	...	1095	47	0	0	...	19 10 0	...	66 10 0	...
8 Birse,	1	1	271	...	...	...	49	320	17	18	1	...	1 10 0	...	...	19 8 1
9 Bourtie,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Cairney,	2	1	184	...	...	...	365	549	11	19	6	...	3 14 0	...	4 1 6	19 15 0
11 Chapel of Garioch,	3	...	407	...	...	...	365	772	26	3	0	...	13 5 9	...	1 8 6	40 17 3
12 Clatt,	...	3	730	...	...	...	365	1095	47	0	0	...	13 0 0	...	...	60 0 0
13 Cluny,	...	3	730	...	...	...	365	1095	47	0	0	...	15 12 0	...	...	62 12 0
14 Coull,	...	1	...	...	...	365	...	365	...	...	...	...	19 12 2	...	...	19 12 2
15 Crathie and Braemar,	1	4	730	...	...	...	365	730	1825	47	0	0	...	...	...	81 10 0
16 Crimond,	2	1	365	...	...	...	365	1095	23	10	0	...	14 1 4	...	...	43 3 5
17 Cruden,	2	5	1146	...	...	...	365	730	2241	73	15	8	...	...	...	118 9 2
18 Culsalmond,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8 8	...	1 8 0	...
19 Daviot,	2	2	...	...	...	365	1095	1460	...	...	...	...	19 10 0	...	...	44 12 7
20 Deer, New,	3	4	936	...	...	...	1460	2396	61	0	4	...	34 12 6	...	2 15 0	98 7 10
21 Deer, Old,	9	11	1660	...	...	730	3688	6078	112	11	6	...	25 8 6	...	13 18 8	256 1 7
22 Drumblade,	2	1	1095	1095	70	10	0	70 10 0	

APPENDIX C.—continued.

[illegible]

ARGYLLSHIRE.

Total,
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 of Days
 relief,

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.					Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.		Amount of forgoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	£	s.		d.	£	
AYRSHIRE.																	
1 Ardrossan,	4	6	2920	...	730	3650	£ s. d. 208 0 0	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 22 15 0	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 230 15 0	£ s. d. 26 0 0	£ s. d. ...	
2 Auchinleck,	...	2	470	...	...	470	£ s. d. 33 2 6	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 34 14 8	£ s. d. 26 3 0	£ s. d. ...
3 Ayr,	5	17	6709	...	414	7123	£ s. d. 477 19 2	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 13 7 0	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 497 12 0	£ s. d. 26 3 0	£ s. d. ...	
4 Ballantrae,	...	4	365	...	1095	1460	£ s. d. 27 0 0	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 26 5 0	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 53 5 0	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	
5 Barr,	...	1	365	...	...	365	£ s. d.	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 26 10 0	£ s. d. 24 0 0	£ s. d. ...
6 Beith,	12	6	1948	...	1721	5494	£ s. d. 138 3 3	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 61 4 8	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 249 19 6	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	
7 Colmonell,	2	2	1235	...	1825	1235	£ s. d. 85 15 10	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 88 12 6	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	
8 Coylton,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£ s. d.	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...
9 Craigie,	...	1	...	...	365	365	£ s. d.	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 15 15 7	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 15 15 7	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...
10 Cunnock, New,	...	2	730	...	...	730	£ s. d. 52 0 0	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 52 10 0	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...
11 Cunnock, Old,	4	3	1460	...	1095	2555	£ s. d. 104 0 0	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 31 1 3	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 135 1 3	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	
12 Daily,	1	10	1506	...	1829	3335	£ s. d. 107 3 9	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 47 15 4	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 163 7 9	£ s. d. 10 0 0	£ s. d. ...	
13 Dalmellington,	1	4	691	...	365	1344	£ s. d. 51 8 3	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 11 3 2	£ s. d. 14 17 6	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 83 13 10	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	
14 Dalry,	2	6	1157	...	751	1908	£ s. d. 78 0 0	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 115 2 8	£ s. d. 90 0 0	£ s. d. ...	
15 Dalrymple,	...	1	...	...	283	283	£ s. d.	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 13 0 8	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 14 9 8	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...
16 Dregorn,	1	...	191	...	...	191	£ s. d. 7 4 3	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 7 4 3	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...
17 Dundonald,	9	9	815	...	2724	5994	£ s. d. 54 0 0	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 68 1 0	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 219 1 0	£ s. d. 14 12 3	£ s. d. ...	
18 Dunlop,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£ s. d.	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...
19 Fenwick,	...	...	...	...	...	...	£ s. d.	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...
20 Galston,	5	6	1621	...	1909	3530	£ s. d. 115 10 0	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 72 8 0	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 189 14 2	£ s. d. 3 18 0	£ s. d. ...	
21 Girvan,	8	6	2730	...	1460	4190	£ s. d. 193 5 6	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 36 8 0	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 244 10 9	£ s. d. 7 3 0	£ s. d. ...	
22 Irvine,	7	10	2400	...	1875	5735	£ s. d. 169 16 0	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 54 7 0	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 276 8 7	£ s. d. 19 10 0	£ s. d. ...	
23 Kilbrnie,	3	3	577	...	1095	1672	£ s. d. 41 10 0	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 39 0 0	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 84 4 6	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	
24 Kilbride, West,	2	1	162	...	730	892	£ s. d. 11 11 1	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 17 0 0	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 30 3 10	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	
25 Kilmarnock,	21	17	6423	...	3194	1426	£ s. d. 479 5 7	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 153 5 10	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 700 1 5	£ s. d. 26 0 0	£ s. d. ...	
26 Kilmaurs,	1	2	365	...	730	1095	£ s. d. 26 0 0	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 31 6 7	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 57 6 7	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	
27 Kilwinning,	5	10	2475	...	1095	1114	£ s. d. 464 17 18	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 49 3 0	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 264 0 8	£ s. d. 15 4 6	£ s. d. ...	
28 Kirkmichael,	5	5	1533	...	1825	3358	£ s. d. 109 2 8	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 170 10 6	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	
29 Kirkoswald,	...	2	730	730	£ s. d. 52 0 0	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 52 0 0	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	

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APPENDIX C.—continued.

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APPENDIX C.—continued.

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PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.					Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.		Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Royal and Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Paerochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Paerochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Brought forward,	118	102	55,971	..	..	..	..	16,616	72,587	3682	8 8	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
39 Kilmany, . . .	..	2	730	..	..	..	..	..	730	48 0 0	..	..	..	..	4258	13 4	138 7 10
40 Kilrenny, . . .	..	2	1095	..	..	..	..	..	1095	72 0 0	..	..	..	..	48 0 0	0 0	10 10 0
41 Kinghorn, . . .	1	2	1095	..	..	..	..	..	1095	36 0 0	..	..	..	..	72 0 0	0 0	..
42 Kinglassie, . . .	5	4	1735	..	..	..	..	365	2100	112 4 0	..	..	..	8 7 4	38 8 0	0 0	..
43 Kingsbarns, . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122 0 4	4 0 0	..
44 Kinkcaldy, . . .	2	10	2759	..	..	..	..	1077	3836	191 0 8	..	..	..	42 4 0	245 17 10	6 15 0	..
45 Largo, . . .	3	4	1825	..	..	..	..	730	2555	120 0 0	..	..	..	32 9 0	152 9 0	0 0	..
46 Leslie, . . .	1	5	1246	..	..	..	..	365	1611	80 6 0	..	..	..	13 11 1	99 15 6	0 0	..
47 Leuchars, . . .	..	2	730	..	..	..	..	..	730	48 0 0	..	..	..	..	48 0 0	0 0	..
48 Logie, . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49 Markinch, . . .	7	3	2604	..	..	..	..	20	2624	174 16 11	..	..	..	0 15 0	180 6 7	28 0 0	..
50 Monimail, . . .	..	4	1125	..	..	..	..	..	1125	72 19 5	..	..	..	..	75 12 5	0 0	..
51 Moonzie, . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52 Newburgh, . . .	..	..	1460	..	..	..	..	730	2190	96 0 0	..	..	..	18 4 0	114 6 0	0 0	..
53 Newburn, . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54 Pittenweem, . . .	..	..	365	..	..	..	..	..	365	24 0 0	..	..	..	..	24 0 0	0 0	..
55 St. Andrews, . . .	8	9	3549	..	..	..	..	744	4293	244 1 11	..	..	..	28 18 0	284 18 11	13 8 2	..
56 St. Leonards, . . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	365	365	30 4 6	..	..	..	18 13 10	30 4 6	0 0	..
57 St. Monance, . . .	..	1	365	..	..	..	..	..	365	30 4 6	..	..	..	13 0 0	37 2 4	0 0	..
58 Saline, . . .	1	1	365	..	..	..	..	365	730	24 2 4	..	..	..	15 16 4	37 2 4	0 0	..
59 Scoonie, . . .	6	1	1968	..	..	..	..	365	2333	128 15 9	..	..	..	2 19 0	147 11 1	0 0	..
60 Strathmiglo, . . .	..	..	365	..	..	..	..	..	365	24 2 0	..	..	..	..	24 2 0	0 0	..
61 Torryburn, . . .	..	2	559	..	..	..	..	..	559	36 19 0	..	..	..	..	39 1 9	0 0	..
62 Wemyss, . . .	5	4	2555	..	..	..	..	730	3285	168 0 0	..	..	..	19 10 0	187 10 0	0 0	..
Total,	160	163	82,466	..	..	..	..	22,472	104,938	5414 1 2	..	..	..	730 11 3	6248 13 5	201 1 0	..
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	..	..	78.5	..	..	..	..	21.4	99.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.						Extra Expenditure for Certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.				
			In Asylums.			In Asylums.			In Asylums.	In Licensed Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.							
	M.	F.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	Total.	In Private Dwellings.	In Licensed Poorhouses.							In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.			
Brought forward,	209	258	98,581	...	...	36,612	15,891	15,084	6,470	19	1	...	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
37 Lundie and Fowls, East.	1	1	...	...	...	365	365	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1803	11	1	495	13	10
38 Mains & Strathmartin,	3	3	1515	...	...	...	365	1880	97	4	0	...	...	...	...	18	10	6	14	10	0
39 Marytown,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	10
40 Menmuir,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 Monifieth,	5	3	2186	...	...	...	...	2186	140	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 Monikie,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43 Montrose,	25	36	14,771	...	...	2	2398	17,171	839	3	6	...	...	...	...	0	2	0	66	3	6
44 Murroes,	...	1	365	...	...	...	...	365	23	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45 Newtyle,	2	2	730	...	...	...	...	730	47	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46 Oathlaw,	...	...	711	...	...	...	...	711	47	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47 Panbride,	4	1	1460	...	...	...	...	78	1538	94	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	0
48 Rescobie,	3	2	365	...	...	365	1095	1825	23	10	0	...	...	...	...	19	16	1	34	14	1
49 Ruthven,	...	1	365	...	...	...	...	365	23	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 St. Vigeans,	14	18	7918	...	...	...	...	9953	508	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	2	0
51 Stracathro,	2	1	779	...	...	...	...	779	48	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52 Tannadice,	...	2	487	...	...	...	...	487	31	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53 Tealing,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	268	329	130233	...	...	37,344	22,227	189804	8394	19	5	...	...	...	...	1841	19	8	682	7	3
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	68.6	...	...	19.6	11.7	99.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HADDINGTON.																					
1 Aberlady,	3	...	548	...	...	...	23	571	37	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	0
2 Athelstaneford,	1	2	393	...	...	...	365	758	26	18	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	0
3 Bolton,	...	1	365	...	...	...	...	365	25	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Dirlston,	1	3	1460	...	...	...	...	1460	105	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.						Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.		Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.	
	M.	F.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
Brought forward,	75	67	27,682	141	117	..	16,902	44,842	211 4 5	12 15 7	£ 8 14 0	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
15 Kilmallie, . . .	5	11	2376	..	..	..	3145	5621	171 12 6	..	..	..	..	490	12 10	63 2 4	2686	9 2 2	58 4 6
16 Kilmonivaig, . . .	2	3	730	..	..	..	838	1568	54 10 0	..	..	..	..	94	12 11	17 2 8	283	8 1	..
17 Kilmorack, . . .	2	2	..	..	..	..	1449	1449	..	..	..	..	..	19	1 11	..	73	11 11	..
18 Kilmuir, . . .	4	5	1095	..	..	..	1867	2962	83 12 9	..	..	..	..	26	2 0	..	26	2 0	..
19 Kiltarity, . . .	5	3	1920	..	..	..	780	2850	142 15 5	..	..	..	..	35	18 0	..	119	10 9	..
20 Kingussie, . . .	3	2	1232	..	..	..	365	1597	104 13 2	..	..	..	..	9	16 4	..	152	11 9	..
21 Kirkhill, . . .	4	5	2075	..	..	..	1095	3170	157 17 0	..	..	..	..	1	5 2	..	119	16 8	..
22 Laggan, . . .	1	1	458	..	..	..	3	461	34 6 6	..	..	..	..	22	1 6	..	179	18 6	..
23 Moy & Dalarossie, . . .	1	2	730	..	..	..	182	912	55 10 0	..	..	..	..	0	2 0	..	39	16 7	..
24 Petty, . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	365	365	..	..	..	..	..	8	0 0	..	63	10 0	..
25 Portree, . . .	6	5	2684	..	..	..	1073	3757	197 10 10	..	..	..	..	6	8 0	..	237	10 0	..
26 Sleat, . . .	2	3	396	..	..	..	1095	1491	32 19 5	..	..	..	..	18	16 2	..	50	19 7	..
27 Small Isles, . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Snizort, . . .	9	..	2128	..	..	..	1095	3223	145 16 8	..	..	..	..	16	3 0	..	161	19 8	..
29 Strath, . . .	4	1	1416	..	..	..	..	1416	119 12 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	12 11	..
30 Uist, North, . . .	4	4	1460	..	..	..	1460	2920	109 0 0	..	..	..	..	38	0 0	..	177	0 0	33 5 0
31 Uist, South, . . .	4	6	1095	..	..	..	2555	3650	82 12 9	..	..	..	..	44	7 4	..	127	0 1	..
32 Urquhart, . . .	2	6	1317	..	..	..	1363	2680	97 5 0	..	..	..	..	38	18 8	..	136	3 8	..
Total,	133	127	48,794	141	117	..	35,582	84,634	3700 19 4	12 15 7	8 14 0	..	..	888	6 0	152 4 2	4762	19 1	118 9 6
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	..	..	57.6	0.2	0.1	..	42.0	99.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KINCARDINE.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 Arbutnot, . . .	1	2	365	..	..	160	365	890	26 0 0	..	..	..	..	7	10 0	..	40	16 0	..
2 Banchory-Devenick, . . .	2	7	1957	1034	2991	127 5 0	39	5 0	..	166	10 0	10 0 0
3 Banchory-Ternan, . . .	4	2	1119	365	365	1849	79 14 7	12	11 11	2 3 0	104	7 6	..

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APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.					Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.		
			In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.					
	M.	F.												£	s.	d.	£	s.
LINLITHGOW.																		
1 Abercorn,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Bathgate,	3	1	488	..	..	730	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Borrowstounness,	4	7	2880	..	..	365	365	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Carriden,	1	6	508	..	..	1113	365	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Dalmeny,	..	1	365	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Ecclesmachan,	..	1	365	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Kirkliston,	4	4	2555	..	..	365	..	2920	177	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Linlithgow,	9	7	2941	..	..	1643	..	4584	213	13	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Livingstone,	3	2	1248	..	..	..	365	1613	83	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Queensferry,	1	..	..	..	..	..	365	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Torphichen,	..	1	223	..	..	..	365	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Uphall,	1	1	715	..	..	1095	1095	53	14	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Whitburn,	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	31	35	12,288	..	..	5311	2920	20,519	860	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	..	..	59.9	..	..	25.8	14.2	99.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NAIRN.																		
1 Ardlach,	..	4	1095	..	..	..	365	1460	82	17	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Auldearn,	2	..	365	..	..	..	365	730	27	15	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Cawdor,	4	1	946	..	..	..	365	1311	68	17	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Nairn,	9	3	3104	..	..	..	730	3834	235	12	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	15	8	5510	1825	7335	415	1	6
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	75.1	24.8	99.9

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APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.						Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.									
	M.	F.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.							
Brought forward,	188	213	76,777	...	...	11,662	44,382	132,821	4882	5	4	...	...	...	680	8	0	1457	4	0	7167	5	1	168	6	3
69 St. Martins, . . .	...	3	...	...	...	...	1062	1062	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	1	4	43	1	4	...	...	...
70 Tibbermuir, . . .	2	1	730	...	...	...	365	1095	46	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	8	57	0	8	...	...	...
71 Trinity-Gask, . . .	1	3	730	...	...	...	730	1460	46	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	10	9	78	10	9	...	...	...
72 Tullialan, . . .	3	5	2074	...	...	...	365	2439	129	14	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	0	175	6	6	...	...	...
73 Weem, . . .	2	3	1095	...	...	...	730	1825	69	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	15	6	89	15	6	...	...	...
Total,	196	228	81,406	...	...	11,662	47,634	140,702	5173	0	1	...	...	...	680	8	0	1569	16	3	7610	19	10	168	6	3
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	57.8	...	...	8.3	33.8	99.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RENFREW.	21	42	344	...	...	...	3216	17,466	24	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	14	0	1159	4	7	14	18	0
1 Abbey, . . .	6	1	...	...	...	...	365	2295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	13	8	169	15	3	5	2	6
3 Eaglesham, . . .	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	1877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	10	1	147	10	1	1	4	0
4 Eastwood or Pollock, . . .	5	11	29	68	...	...	848	4222	2	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	14	6	309	18	3	31	12	2
5 Erskine, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Greenock, . . .	41	64	684	598	23,256	...	1106	25,644	26	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	8	0	1827	14	3	108	6	4
7 Houston, . . .	1	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	4	6	25	4	6	25	4	6
8 Inchinnan, . . .	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	15	11	41	11	3	...	...	...
9 Innerkip, . . .	1	2	...	730	...	...	...	1095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	8	7	81	8	0	...	...	...
10 Kilbarhan, . . .	2	6	...	...	...	...	365	1616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	16	6	109	9	11	4	0	0
11 Kilmacolm, . . .	4	1	80	365	...	...	365	955	6	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	13	10	84	14	5	38	5	10
12 Lochwinnoch, . . .	6	5	327	...	...	...	1095	3395	27	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	15	6	243	0	10	45	13	9
13 Mearns, . . .	5	2	...	...	...	...	365	2243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	15	1	1	7	3	45	13	9
14 Neilston, . . .	10	11	...	...	...	...	304	5171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	6	407	7	2	74	0	7
15 Paisley, . . .	23	17	98	...	...	...	730	7852	0	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	12	0	3	5	7	462	0	6
16 Port-Glasgow, . . .	9	11	...	...	...	...	243	4877	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	13	11	348	11	6	26	9	1
17 Renfrew, . . .	4	1	...	...	...	...	730	1825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	0	0	93	10	0	...	...	...
Total,	139	180	1502	1761	67,976	...	10,097	81,336	87	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	418	6	1	5665	14	6	374	16	9
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	1.8	2.2	83.6	...	12.4	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.							Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.		Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.	
	M.	F.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.					
ROXBURGH.																		
1 Ancrum, . . . . .	..	4	1095	..	..	..	..	365	1460	84 0 0	..	..	..	11 8 0	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
2 Ashkirk,	3	..	407	..	..	..	..	365	772	31 4 0	..	..	..	14 6 0	50	9	10	..
3 Bedrule,	2	2	451	..	..	..	..	..	451	33 0 3	..	..	..	..	33	0	3	..
4 Bowden,	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	850	850	..	..	..	..	25 10 0	25	10	0	..
5 Castleton, . . . . .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	730	730	..	..	..	..	18 12 3	18	12	3	0 14 10
6 Cavers,	1	..	365	..	..	..	..	..	365	28 0 0	..	..	..	..	28	0	0	..
7 Crailing, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Eckford,	2	..	55	..	..	..	..	365	420	4 5 6	..	..	..	7 11 8	16	9	10	..
9 Ednam,	1	2	133	..	..	..	..	386	519	10 2 6	..	..	..	18 13 1	37	15	5	..
10 Hawick,	11	9	3590	..	..	..	..	1137	4727	264 7 3	..	..	..	37 18 5	319	10	11	10 13 0
11 Hopekirk, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	53	53	..	..	..	..	1 2 8	2	4	11	..
12 Hownam, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	365	365	..	..	..	..	11 14 0	12	1	6	..
13 Jedburgh,	6	11	2881	..	..	..	..	2220	5101	220 15 6	..	..	..	64 4 4	293	10	9	29 9 0
14 Kelso,	9	11	4692	..	..	..	..	2220	6912	359 19 4	..	..	..	74 17 8	446	11	4	10 16 0
15 Kirkton, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Lilliesleaf, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Linton, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	365	365	..	..	..	..	19 10 0	19	10	0	..
18 Mackerton, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Maxton, . . . . .	..	1	168	..	..	..	..	..	168	12 18 2	..	..	..	2 15 8	15	13	10	..
20 Melrose,	8	6	3348	..	..	..	..	730	4078	256 16 6	..	..	..	12 11 0	288	15	4	..
21 Minto,	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	1460	1460	..	..	..	..	32 0 0	32	0	0	2 0 0
22 Morebattle,	2	1	546	..	..	..	..	365	911	42 7 6	..	..	..	9 9 10	67	2	7	14 0 0
23 Oxnam,	1	1	163	365	..	..	..	..	528	16 3 6	..	..	..	2 4 6	23	4	0	..
24 Robertson,	1	1	365	365	730	28 0 0	12 14 0	42	4	0	..
25 Roxburgh,	2	..	730	730	56 0 0	56	0	0	..
26 St. Boswells,	1	365	365	10 18 0	10	18	0	..

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APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.						Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Asylums.	In Private Asylums.				
STIRLING.																	
1 Airth,	1	2	114	...	...	...	365	844	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2 Alva,	4	4	2008	...	...	...	645	2713	138 4 3	...	...	20 17 2	4 1 1	41 12 11	...	11 16 0	...
3 Baldernock, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 9 6	10 10 0	177 11 5	...	...	...
4 Balfron,	2	1	730	...	...	...	365	1095	50 0 0	...	...	...	...	61 5 9	...	...	...
5 Bothkennar,	1	4	1443	...	...	...	141	1584	99 10 0	...	...	...	0 7 6	103 17 6	25 0 0	...	...
6 Buchanan, . . . . .	...	3	365	...	...	...	365	1095	25 0 0	...	...	15 5 0	...	53 15 0	...	...	...
7 Campsie,	10	9	5390	...	...	...	368	6123	373 15 2	...	...	20 17 2	16 9 4	427 10 11	22 4 0	...	...
8 Denny,	6	5	1993	...	...	...	316	3081	136 10 11	...	...	44 0 0	1 15 4	197 8 9	...	...	...
9 Drymen,	1	...	365	...	...	...	...	365	25 0 0	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	...	...	...
10 Dumpace, . . . . .	...	1	365	...	...	...	...	365	25 0 0	...	...	...	4 10 0	29 10 0	...	...	...
11 Falkirk,	10	12	5968	...	...	...	383	6351	408 14 11	...	...	...	8 2 2	435 5 1	37 17 6	...	...
12 Fintry,	1	...	360	...	...	...	...	360	25 0 0	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	...	...	...
13 Gargunock, . . . . .	...	2	...	365	...	...	100	465	...	6 10 0	...	...	...	26 6 0	...	...	...
14 Killearn,	2	1	455	...	...	...	289	744	31 5 0	...	...	...	...	42 8 10	...	...	...
15 Kilsyth,	4	7	2190	...	...	...	1825	4015	154 18 11	...	...	...	2 8 4	206 15 6	...	...	...
16 Kippen,	2	5	365	...	...	...	1095	2555	*8 6 3	...	...	...	1 12 4	40 19 7	...	...	...
17 Larbert,	6	8	1035	...	...	...	1825	3955	70 18 11	...	...	62 8 0	10 14 4	203 17 3	2 18 6	...	...
18 Lecropt,	2	...	365	...	...	...	365	730	25 0 0	...	...	...	...	44 14 7	...	...	...
19 Muiravonside,	1	...	62	...	...	...	...	62	4 7 5	...	...	...	0 10 6	4 17 11	1 0 0	...	...
20 Polmont,	3	7	2172	...	...	...	581	2753	158 11 11	...	...	...	7 10 3	181 10 11	...	...	...
21 St. Ninians,	7	12	4701	...	...	...	796	5739	327 2 7	...	...	13 18 4	9 17 8	375 12 7	57 14 6	...	...
22 Slamannan, . . . . .	...	1	365	...	...	...	...	365	25 0 0	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	...	...	...
23 Stirling,	8	15	7526	...	...	...	...	7526	514 14 3	...	...	...	...	526 2 1	64 6 0	...	...
24 Strathblane,	2	1	365	...	...	...	730	1095	31 4 0	...	...	...	...	61 9 0	...	...	...
Total,	73	100	38,702	1460	...	...	10,554	53,980	2670 3 2	13 0 0	...	180 15 2	89 16 8	3317 11 7	222 16 6	...	...
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief, . . . . .	...	...	71.7	2.7	...	...	19.5	99.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The maintenance for these Patients during the year 1870 was not paid until 1871, and will appear in the Return for that year.

SUTHERLAND.									
1 Assynt, . . .	2	...	...	...	1426	1426	...	...	...
2 Clyne, . . .	2	...	...	...	99	1544	107 19 1	...	...
3 Creich, . . .	4	...	...	...	730	2436	125 5 0	...	...
4 Dornoch, . .	3	...	...	...	365	1295	70 17 1	...	...
5 Duirness, . .	2	...	...	...	1460	1460	...	...	...
6 Eddrachillis, .	1	...	...	...	...	365	27 15 0	...	...
7 Farr, . . .	3	...	...	...	1110	1365	22 7 9	...	...
8 Golspie, . . .	5	...	...	...	365	730	27 0 0	...	...
9 Kildonan, . .	5	...	...	...	1059	1901	64 12 4	...	...
10 Lairg, . . .	4	...	...	...	730	1460	55 0 0	...	...
11 Loth, . . .	1	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...
12 Rogart, . . .	1	...	...	...	365	730	27 10 0	...	...
13 Tongue, . . .	5	...	...	...	1095	1936	49 0 0	...	...
Total,	33	18	7844	...	9534	17,378	577 6 3	...	...
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	45.1	...	54.8	99.9	...	...	...
WIGTON.									
1 Glasserton, .	4	...	1095	...	365	1460	60 0 0	...	...
2 Inch, . . .	4	...	1095	...	365	2190	60 0 0	...	...
3 Kirkcolm, . .	1	...	365	...	...	365	20 0 0	...	...
4 Kirkinner, . .	1	...	365	...	...	365	20 1 4	...	...
5 Kirkmaiden, .	3	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...
6 Kirkcovan, . .	2	...	497	...	1095	1592	32 8 0	...	...
7 Leswalt, . . .	8	...	1825	...	1825	3650	100 0 0	...	...
8 Luce, New, . .	2	...	730	...	...	844	40 0 0	...	...
9 Luce, Old, . .	5	...	1034	...	114	...	...	...	...
10 Mochrum, . .	2	...	382	...	61	1460	2555 50 0 0	...	...
11 Penninghame, .	8	...	2592	...	...	543	925 32 10 0	...	...
12 Portpatrick, .	2	...	577	...	...	3285	5877	143 16 6	...
13 Sorby, . . .	2	...	...	...	...	1095	1672	31 13 4	...
14 Stoneykirk, .	7	...	1432	...	...	730	...	...	...
15 Stranraer, . .	4	...	993	...	...	3790	5710	80 6 11	...
16 Whitbourn, .	3	...	1575	...	...	730	1095	2818 55 0 0	...
17 Wigton, . . .	2	...	1700	...	...	365	1940	100 0 0	...
Total,	58	49	16,277	...	2103	17,473	35,853	919 1 5	...
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	45.4	...	5.8	48.7	...	...	...

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF PAUPER LUNATICS DURING THE YEAR 1870.

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APPENDIX D. STATISTICAL TABLES.—No. I.

TABLE showing the Number of Private and Pauper Patients resident in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, at the beginning of each of the ten years 1862-71; the Number thereinto admitted; the Number therefrom discharged Recovered and Not Recovered; the Number Transferred from one establishment to another; and the Number which Died therein in each of the said years.

YEARS.	No. resident at 1st January.				No. admitted during year.*				No. discharged during year.								No. transferred during year.				No. which died during year.			
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Recovered.				Not recovered.*				Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
									M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
1862,	511	520	1624	1924	202	201	524	611	64	73	186	253	81	86	128	161	10	9	75	70	43	33	184	178
1863,	507	516	1668	1936	179	210	592	658	60	101	200	252	69	63	210	237	6	3	120	122	46	36	150	151
1864,	491	527	1731	1952	193	181	796	815	74	81	194	235	61	64	356	356	12	12	283	257	38	25	167	168
1865,	521	534	1774	2009	212	230	603	717	77	89	214	248	78	82	174	217	14	9	119	158	29	35	148	151
1866,	550	555	1836	2086	246	222	816	958	79	112	227	255	58	71	352	458	11	12	278	373	54	37	161	181
1867,	583	560	1907	2139	225	259	701	882	88	103	215	298	85	82	176	281	15	24	104	219	55	29	218	201
1868,	551	607	1994	2230	200	228	719	816	73	96	263	321	84	74	163	195	18	13	91	125	44	59	178	171
1869,	541	587	2118	2376	240	248	914	1100	93	104	263	333	80	95	335	407	21	30	248	300	38	37	225	228
1870,	568	595	2216	2512	231	245	744	933	94	102	281	365	68	94	216	277	23	22	137	183	47	45	212	237
1871,	591	622	2259	2564	244	291	777	855	80	92	305	333	98	108	231	271	17	37	130	147	49	42	210	238

* Including Patients transferred.

APPENDIX D.—continued.

No. II.

TABLE showing the Numbers of the Insane admitted into Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses; the Numbers discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered; and the Numbers which Died therein in each quarter and each month of the year 1871, and distinguishing the Private from the Pauper Patients.

MONTHS.	Numbers.															
	Admitted.				Discharged.								Died.			
					Recovered.				Not Recovered.							
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January,	17	20	64	61	8	11	22	18	5	7	18	21	7	8	21	25
February,	14	25	56	69	2	10	15	24	7	4	12	15	6	6	14	13
March,	23	26	73	85	10	5	30	27	5	6	14	31	5	4	26	20
Total in 1st Quarter,	54	71	193	215	20	26	67	69	17	17	44	67	18	18	61	58
April,.....	28	24	56	68	5	10	19	37	2	9	16	13	6	3	18	16
May,	25	27	72	87	10	5	29	1	9	7	18	38	5	4	19	20
June,	23	18	79	94	8	6	31	26	11	9	33	49	3	4	17	22
Total in 2d Quarter,	76	69	207	249	23	21	79	82	22	25	67	100	14	11	54	58
July,	21	27	63	65	14	11	23	38	7	7	18	17	2	1	17	25
August,.....	25	27	62	78	3	8	28	26	11	10	12	22	1	3	12	13
September,	17	21	63	65	13	9	35	38	10	13	17	21	6	2	12	21
Total in 3d Quarter,	63	75	188	208	30	28	86	102	28	30	47	60	9	6	41	59
October,...	17	24	86	56	5	5	24	28	6	11	45	16	1	1	11	23
November,.....	17	33	44	62	...	5	17	28	11	18	13	12	3	3	13	21
December,.....	17	19	59	65	2	7	32	24	14	7	15	16	4	3	30	19
Total in 4th Quarter,	51	76	189	183	7	17	73	80	31	36	73	44	8	7	54	63
GENERAL TOTALS,...	244	291	777	855	80	92	305	333	98	108	231	271	49	42	210	238

Of the patients discharged not recovered, 17 private and 130 pauper males and 37 private and 147 pauper females, were transferred to other establishments, and are here included in the number of admissions.

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

No. III.

TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Royal and District Asylums of Patients discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered in the year 1871.

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Number Ad- mitted.	Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered.												Period of Residence of those Discharged Not Recovered.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
		Under 1 Month.		Over 1 and under 3 Months.		Over 3 and under 6 Months.		Over 6 and under 9 Months.		Over 9 and under 12 Months.		Over 12 Months and under 18 Months.		Over 18 Months and under 2 Years.		Over 2 and under 3 Years.		Over 3 and under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Aberdeen,	76	2	1	11	15	13	13	4	7	1	2	1	5	2	1	1	2</

TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, of Patients discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered in the year 1871.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Number Ad- mitted.	Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered.												Period of Residence of those Discharged Not Recovered.																			
		Under 1 Month.			Over 1 and under 3 Months.			Over 3 and under 6 Months.			Over 6 and under 9 Months.			Over 9 and under 12 Months.			Over 12 and under 18 Months.			Over 18 Months and under 2 Years.			Over 2 and under 3 Years.			Over 3 and under 5 Years.			Over 5 Years.				
		M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.		
Abbey,	26	22	1	2	4	5	3	...	3	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Barnhill,	35	23	2	...	5	5	7	3	...	2	2	2	2	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	2	...	1	2	...	1	2	...	1	2	...	1	2
Bargh,	22	19	2	...	4	3	3	3	...	3	3	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glasgow,	21	52	1	4	4	4	1	5	2	3	...	2	3	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greenock,	22	14	7	...	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS,.....	126	130	13	6	21	18	16	12	6	9	1	2	3	1	3	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.																																	
Aberdeen,	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buchan,	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cunningham,	6	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumbarton,	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dundee,	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edinburgh, .....	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Govan, .....	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton,	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kincaidine,	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Leith,	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liff and Benwie, .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linlithgow,	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Machar,	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perth,	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wigton, .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS,.....	52	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*—No. IV.

TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Royal and District Asylums of Patients who died therein in 1870, and the Average Age at Death.

ASYLUMS.	Average Number Resident.		MONTHS.										YEARS.										Total Deaths.	Average Age at Death.					
			Under 1.		Over 1 and under 3.		Over 3 and under 6.		Over 6 and under 9.		Over 9 and under 12.		Over 12 and under 18.		Over 1½ and under 2.		Over 2 and under 3.		Over 3 and under 5.		Over 5 and under 10.				Over 10 and under 20.		Over 20.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	
Aberdeen,	202·5	234·0	1	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	8	14	54·0	
Argyll,	81·0	97·5	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	11	11	53·0	
Ayr,	77·0	102·5	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	13	13	56·6	
Banff,	41·0	50·0	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	45·0	
Dumfries,	238·5	184·5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	45·0	
Dundee,	91·0	88·5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	51·2	
Edinburgh,	354·5	382·5	3	10	7	4	7	5	3	3	3	1	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	1	2	2	2	1	6	7	58·8	
Elgin,	42·5	36·5	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	46·3	
Fife,	118·5	124·0	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	10	47·7	
Glasgow,	324·0	239·5	4	7	2	4	4	3	4	2	2	4	1	5	1	1	5	4	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	31	38	41·7	
Haddington,	35·5	48·0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	7	54·2	
Inverness,	151·0	125·5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	4	3	4	2	1	1	1	17	11	50·0	
Montrose,	176·0	216·0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	3	5	3	2	1	1	1	13	13	59·5	
Perth Royal,	440·0	41·5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	6	39·0	
Perth District,	109·0	146·0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	4	59·3	
Roxburgh,	62·0	63·5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	8	3	57·7	
Stirling,	98·0	111·5	1	4	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	17	39·9	
TOTALS,	2246·0	2286·5	16	36	15	17	20	15	15	6	14	10	14	17	19	18	14	27	26	24	20	14	6	10	7	4	186	198	49·1

APPENDIX D.—*continued*.—No. IV.—*continued*.
TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Private Asylums of Patients who died therein in 1871,
and the Average Age at Death.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.	MONTHS.										YEARS.										Total Deaths.	Average Age at Death.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
		Under 1.		Over 1 and under 3.		Over 3 and under 6.		Over 6 and under 9.		Over 9 and under 12.		Over 12 and under 18.		Over 1½ and under 2.		Over 2 and under 3.		Over 3 and under 5.		Over 5 and under 10.					Over 10 and under 20.		Over 20.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Gargad, .	M. 14·5 F. 4·5</

APPENDIX D.—continued.

No. VI.

TABLE showing the Manner in which Pauper Lunatics intimated during 1870 were disposed of, and the Changes in the disposal of those previously intimated.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1870.				A. Disposal of Establishment Patients.										B. Disposal of Single Patients.												
	In Establishments.		As Single Patients.		Number intimated during the Year 1870.	*Placed in Establishments.				Discharged from Establishments.				Died.	Exempted from Removal of Single Patients intimated.	Transferred from Establishments.		Removed from Jurisdiction of Board.				Died.					
						Of Patients intimated during 1870.		Recovered.		Not Recovered.		By Recovery.						By Friends.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Aberdeen,	171	211	50	56	46	66	42	63	...	...	...	19	27	3	6	17	4	3	5	...	...	...	1	1	2	2
2. Argyll,	65	83	44	59	19	18	16	18	2	2	...	12	7	...	...	19	3	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	3
3. Argyllshire,	85	115	40	54	36	38	34	37	1	1	...	21	21	3	2	10	3	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	3
4. Banff,	34	52	20	27	11	13	11	11	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	2	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Berwick,	22	24	8	9	5	4	4	4	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
6. Bute,	10	15	6	9	3	3	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Caithness,	23	22	19	32	12	9	9	4	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Clackmannan,	11	18	2	8	6	3	6	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Dumbarton,	42	28	4	10	11	7	10	7	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Dumfries,	81	59	15	22	12	24	12	23	1	1	...	5	12	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Edinburgh,	258	364	29	45	83	114	82	111	1	2	...	33	40	7	11	24	40	1	3	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
12. Elgin,	38	31	10	22	9	6	9	6	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Fife,	110	115	34	29	21	27	21	26	1	2	...	16	24	...	...	3	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Forfar,	201	252	25	38	38	46	37	46	3	1	...	12	26	1	4	18	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Haddington,	37	36	11	15	5	11	5	11	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Inverness,	73	65	48	50	11	17	11	17	...	...	...	3	15	2	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Kincardine,	30	33	10	9	...	11	...	9	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Kinross,	11	8	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Kirkcubright,	33	32	16	20	4	9	2	7	1	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Lanark,	426	458	40	63	177	185	176	184	90	99	17	10	47	52	1	1

21. Lintlithgow,	25	22	4	5	6	5	6	11	20	280	365	53	57	212	237	33	36	29	35	5	9	13	4	29	48	
22. Nairn,	10	7	4	2	1	1	1	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Orkney,	11	12	12	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Peebles,	7	16	2	3	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Perth,	121	134	60	69	19	31	16	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Renfrew,	73	118	9	16	55	52	53	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Ross and Cromarty,	62	42	36	49	17	16	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Roxburgh,	27	31	20	20	11	11	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Selkirk,	9	3	2	5	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Shetland,	13	9	10	15	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Stirling,	52	69	11	13	14	21	12	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Sutherland,	16	4	15	12	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Wigtou,	29	24	25	21	4	7	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals,	2216	2512	644	825	645	769	612	733	11	20	280	365	53	57	212	237	33	36	29	35	5	9	13	4	29	48

NOTE.—This Table does not afford the means of determining the number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to individual Parishes or Counties on any given day in the year. The intimations are generally made by the Parish of Residence, but many Patients are immediately thereafter, or in the course of a few weeks, transferred to the charge of other Parishes discovered to be liable for their maintenance; hence the numbers intimated by a parish by no means represent the numbers which remain chargeable to it.

* See Footnote on page xi.

APPENDIX D.—continued.

No. VII.—TABLE showing Results of Treatment in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses in the Ten years 1862-1871.
I.—PUBLIC ASYLUMS.

PUBLIC ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1862,	1405.0	1418.0	435	464	152	197	124	147	147	107	30.9	32.7	34.9	42.4	10.4	7.5
" 1863,	1458.5	1460.0	497	526	163	215	168	162	129	98	34.1	36.0	32.8	40.8	8.8	6.7
" 1864,	1585.3	1616.9	628	630	192	201	212	211	137	106	39.6	38.9	30.5	31.9	8.1	6.6
" 1865,	1575.0	1700.5	540	586	198	215	174	207	107	119	34.2	34.4	36.6	36.6	6.7	6.9
" 1866,	1716.5	1735.0	779	771	227	263	224	230	143	142	45.3	44.4	29.1	34.1	8.3	8.1
" 1867,	1816.0	1834.0	664	727	219	288	141	192	194	144	36.6	39.6	33.6	33.6	10.7	7.8
" 1868,	1988.0	1991.0	661	701	235	296	168	175	161	157	33.6	35.6	35.6	40.8	8.2	7.9
" 1869,	2189.8	2184.7	899	944	272	315	199	228	210	198	41.0	43.2	30.2	33.3	9.5	9.0
" 1870,	2237.5	2249.5	697	824	292	347	205	246	201	195	31.1	36.6	41.9	42.1	8.9	8.6
" 1871,	2246.0	2286.5	755	811	303	329	236	232	186	198	33.6	35.5	40.1	40.6	8.3	8.7
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS,	1819.7	1847.6	655.5	698.4	225.3	266.6	185.1	198.0	160.5	146.4	36.0	37.6	34.4	38.2	8.7	7.7

II.—PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1862,	405.0	518.0	117	156	27	56	37	53	42	45	28.8	30.1	23.0	35.9	10.3	8.6
" 1863,	406.5	500.5	113	145	30	64	71	73	28	45	27.8	28.9	26.5	44.1	6.8	8.9
" 1864,	363.5	452.5	192	212	31	51	158	154	34	34	52.8	46.8	16.2	24.0	9.3	7.5
" 1865,	342.5	422.5	123	161	47	58	38	48	32	35	35.9	38.1	38.2	36.0	9.3	8.2
" 1866,	302.5	407.5	145	215	43	55	148	174	31	35	47.9	52.7	29.6	25.5	10.2	8.5
" 1867,	284.0	340.7	129	179	33	64	62	140	28	27	48.8	52.5	25.6	35.7	10.6	7.9
" 1868,	217.0	312.8	110	156	38	52	39	36	23	19	50.7	49.9	34.6	33.3	10.6	6.1
" 1869,	166.7	270.6	83	129	40	53	148	191	11	24	49.8	47.7	48.2	41.1	6.6	8.8
" 1870,	212.5	215.5	107	138	28	39	37	66	17	27	88.6	64.9	26.2	28.4	14.1	12.7
" 1871,	130.5	212.5	88	132	19	31	46	67	20	9	67.4	61.3	21.6	23.5	15.3	4.2
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS,	271.8	365.3	120.7	162.3	33.6	52.3	78.4	100.2	26.6	30.0	49.8	47.2	28.9	32.7	10.3	8.1

III.—PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Year 1862,	193.3	277.5	133	139	68	66	29	34	25	34	68.7	50.1	51.1	47.4	12.9	12.2
" 1863,	205.5	280.5	126	131	62	67	26	40	26	22	61.4	46.7	50.8	51.1	12.6	7.8
" 1864,	230.5	277.5	119	113	46	53	35	34	31	33	51.6	40.7	38.6	46.9	13.4	11.8
" 1865,	219.0	276.5	93	117	46	59	25	33	22	20	42.4	42.3	49.4	50.4	10.0	7.2
" 1866,	194.0	247.0	72	93	35	44	15	22	21	23	37.1	37.5	48.6	47.3	10.8	9.3
" 1867,	189.5	250.0	94	105	49	45	29	21	25	24	49.6	42.0	52.1	42.8	13.2	9.6
" 1868,	190.0	253.5	92	108	50	58	14	24	18	23	48.4	42.2	54.3	53.7	9.5	9.0
" 1869,	199.0	283.0	94	179	40	63	46	56	16	17	47.2	63.2	42.5	35.2	8.0	6.0
" 1870,	212.5	336.0	103	146	50	76	35	47	18	33	48.4	43.4	48.5	52.0	8.4	9.8
" 1871,	217.5	335.0	126	130	61	57	32	25	26	39	57.9	38.8	48.4	43.8	12.0	11.6
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS,	205.1	281.6	105.2	126.1	50.7	58.8	28.6	34.6	22.8	26.8	51.2	44.6	48.4	47.0	11.0	9.4

IV.—LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Year 1862,	151.0	228.0	41	53	3	7	19	13	13	25	27.1	23.2	7.3	13.2	8.6	10.9
" 1863,	158.0	241.5	35	66	5	7	14	25	13	22	22.1	27.3	14.3	10.6	8.1	9.1
" 1864,	172.0	250.0	40	43	3	3	12	20	14	19	23.2	17.2	7.5	6.9	8.2	7.6
" 1865,	204.5	297.5	59	83	...	5	15	11	16	12	28.8	27.8	...	6.0	5.9	4.0
" 1866,	242.1	343.1	58	101	1	5	21	102	19	18	23.9	29.4	1.7	4.9	7.8	5.2
" 1867,	237.2	352.5	32	127	2	4	24	48	26	34	13.5	36.0	6.2	3.1	10.9	9.6
" 1868,	240.8	361.1	56	79	13	11	26	34	20	31	23.2	21.8	23.2	13.9	8.3	8.6
" 1869,	241.5	373.0	78	96	4	6	22	27	26	26	32.3	25.7	5.1	6.2	10.7	6.9
" 1870,	246.0	356.0	68	70	5	6	7	12	23	27	27.6	19.6	7.3	8.6	9.3	7.6
" 1871,	267.0	356.0	52	73	2	8	15	55	27	34	19.5	20.5	3.8	11.0	10.1	9.6
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS,	216.3	315.8	51.9	79.1	3.8	6.2	17.5	34.7	19.7	24.8	24.0	24.8	7.6	8.4	8.8	7.9

APPENDIX E.

ENTRIES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE PATIENTS' BOOK OF ASYLUMS AND POORHOUSES.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM, *11th and 12th April 1871.*

The total population is at present 432, of whom 201 are males and 231 females. The main house may be regarded as full, and there are 14 patients in Barkmill House, 23 in Clerk Seat, 14 in the Gate Cottage, and 20 in Mary Place House.

Since last visit there have been 66 admissions, 57 discharges, and 7 deaths. Of the patients admitted, 25 were not paupers, and of the discharges, 33 were regarded as cured. The 7 deaths were caused by phthisis, diarrhoea, gastritis, and exhaustion from old age or excitement. The age at death was on the average no less than 55.

The mortality continues to be low. This may perhaps be due in part to something inherent in the situation of the Asylum, but there are reasons for believing that a favourable sanitary influence is exercised by the liberal and judicious diet, the free access to the airing-courts, the ample supply of bed-coverings in winter, and the constant personal supervision of the physician.

During nearly the whole day access to the airing-yards is perfectly free. Patients can go and come as they like, and many of them thus spend five or six hours every day in the open air.

The present health-condition of the patients is excellent. Eleven patients were found in bed, but of these only two or three were there in consequence of bodily ailments. The majority were in bed from the infirmities of old age, or from caprice, but in two instances the cause was excitement, and these might be regarded as in seclusion, though for the purposes of treatment and not for punishment.

Of the whole number of patients about one-third are private, and of these a very considerable proportion pay from £30 to £40 per annum. On the first day of the visit, the dinner of this class consisted of broth, roast-beef, potatoes, turnips, celery, beet-root, pudding, oat-cakes, wheaten-bread, and beer. The dinner was well cooked, and everything was plentifully supplied. Vegetables appear to be given in abundance to all classes of patients, and it is believed that this acts beneficially on their health.

Considerable progress has been made with the new buildings, and it is expected that they will be ready for occupation about the end of the year. A hope is expressed that the new wards will be at once fully and tastefully furnished, and that they will be painted and papered with as little delay as possible. It is beyond question that the mental state of many patients is influenced beneficially by a cheerful, well furnished, and home-like aspect of the wards. If the rate of board for paupers, which at present can do little more than cover the actual cost of maintenance, were somewhat higher, there would be a margin of profit, which could most usefully be expended in re-furnishing and decorating many parts of the older building.

Though the number of wet and dirty patients is considerable, all parts of the house were remarkably fresh and clean, and the patients were comfortably and sufficiently clothed.

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One male patient wore a locked strong dress, and 3 wore strong slips with ordinary fastenings, and with the ordinary dress below. Two male patients wore locked boots, and one bed was supplied with a quilted blanket. No form of special dress was in use on the female side. There are 6 entries in the register of restraint and seclusion since last visit, all referring to the use of the shower-bath as a punishment for using foul language, for assaulting or threatening to assault an attendant, and for attempting to escape. No instance of seclusion is recorded.

No change has taken place among the male attendants, but 4 of the female attendants have left—in no case, however, in consequence of any fault.

Three accidents are recorded, one being a fracture of the right arm from a fall on the ice.

The establishment at Elmhill affords excellent accommodation for private patients, and everything about it was found in a most satisfactory state.

Amusements continue to receive much attention. Among them may be enumerated—assemblies, balls, theatricals, concerts, excursions, cricket, croquet, quoits, bowls, billiards, cards, chess, etc.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM, 26th August 1871.

The patients resident at this date are 203 males, and 243 females, of whom about 30 of each sex are deemed curable.

The changes since the visit of 12th April are—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	7	12	23	29	71
Discharges,	9	6	17	20	52
Deaths,	0	0	2	1	3

Of the pauper patients admitted, about half were chargeable to the parishes of St. Nicholas and Old Machar, and half to the landward parishes of the district. Of the patients discharged, 32 had recovered, 8 were transferred to other institutions, 3 were removed from the registers on the expiry of the period of probation, and nine were taken home. Of the deaths, 1 was caused by disease of the heart, 1 by exhaustion, and 1 by general paralysis. The general features of the establishment continue as described in former reports. The physical wants of the patients are abundantly met. The diet is full, varied, and good; the clothing is warm and comfortable; the bedding is clean and in good order; and the house is well heated and ventilated. Moreover, the medical supervision is persistent and watchful. The result of these favourable circumstances is seen in the favourable proportion of recoveries and in the low mortality. Still, it may be questioned whether the condition of the Asylum is in all respects satisfactory. As has been formerly pointed out, the halls of the east wing on the female side, and of the west wing on the male side, are too small for the number of patients placed in them; and the number of attendants is insufficient to exercise a proper degree of supervision. The consequence is a roughness of demeanour, and a roughness of accommodation, which under more favourable circumstances would be overcome. Without calling in question the very great advantages which the patients enjoy, or the very great benefits which the Asylum has conferred upon the district, it may yet be doubted whether the happiness and contentment of the inmates are sufficiently taken into account. Their comfort would certainly be increased by more space. The superficial area to each patient in the west wing halls is little more than 12 square feet, instead of 20, which is regarded as but a fair allowance in houses where the day-room accommodation is supplemented by corridors, which are here wanting. Contentment would be promoted by supplying additional objects of interest; by the introduction of flowers and shrubs into the airing-courts; by extending the means of amusement and recreation; by inducing the females to engage in such outdoor sports as croquet, and the males in games of foot-ball, curling, etc.; by facilitating industrial occupation by means of a general female work-room, and stimulating it by some systematic scheme of remuneration; and lastly,

by an increased amount of exercise beyond the airing-courts and Asylum grounds. Appendix
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To effect all this some expenditure of money would of course be necessary ; but it should be kept in view that although deprivation of liberty is frequently a *sine qua non* in the treatment of the insane, yet that it is to many a great hardship and a source of much misery, and that the alleviation of such hardship and misery is as much a Christian duty as the supply of food, raiment, and lodging. It must accordingly be regarded as a very serious mistake in the management to reduce the rate of maintenance to such a figure as is sufficient for the mere supply of the physical wants. Commis-
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The new accommodation alluded to in last report is in part nearly ready for the reception of patients, and when taken into occupation it will afford a certain amount of relief to the overcrowding of the old building. Judging from the past, however, this relief will be but temporary, unless means can be adopted for the removal of such patients as do not require the appliances of an Asylum for their proper care. Unfortunately, those patients who most urgently demand their discharge are generally the least fitted to be at liberty, while those of a contented spirit, who might be readily managed in private dwellings are satisfied with their position, and make no appeal for liberty. But their quiescence is scarcely sufficient cause for continuing them a burden on their parishes. Aberdeen
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The new buildings will afford accommodation for about 70 patients, at a cost of about £3000 for mason, carpenter, plasterer, slater, and plumber-work. About half the number will sleep in single rooms, and half in associated dormitories. The cubic space is abundant, and the accommodation altogether very cheerful and commodious. In the old portion of the Asylum, steady, although very gradual, progress continues to be made in papering, painting, and otherwise improving the house. In Elmhill a good deal has recently been accomplished in the same direction.

The sanitary condition of the establishment is excellent. On the male side only one patient was in bed, from long continued infirmity ; on the female side 4 patients were in bed, but more in consequence of recent fits or temporary excitement than bodily illness. The only entries in the register of restraint and seclusion are 3 of the use of the shower-bath, for attempting to escape, for assault, and for destruction of glass and crockery.

There is at present a considerable number of wet beds, especially on the male side—from 8 to 12 among the patients of the west wing. The dirty cases are placed as a rule in single rooms, but it is worthy of consideration whether they could not be more efficiently looked after if they were brought together in an associated dormitory. In many respects the use of single rooms is a great advantage, but occasionally they appear to foster and perpetuate degraded habits. In any future extension of the Asylum it would be desirable to provide proper accommodation for the steward's stores.

The condition of the patients in Elmhill House was thoroughly satisfactory. It is a pity that the state of the finances does not admit of the advantage of carriage drives. With some additional attractions of this kind it is probable that a greater demand for admission would arise.

The various registers are very carefully kept. The only accident recorded is from a fall in an epileptic fit.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM, June 13, 1871.

The patients resident at this date are 81 males and 94 females ; besides whom, there are 4 males and 3 females absent on probation. Argyll
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The following are the changes among the inmates since the visit of 13th October :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions, . . .	17	15	32
Discharges, . . .	6	9	15
Deaths, . . .	3	10	13

Of the patients admitted 20 were chargeable to parishes in Argyllshire, 5 to parishes in Buteshire, and 2 to parishes in other counties ; 5 were non-

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paupers. Of those discharged, 9 had recovered. Of the male deaths, 2 were caused by general paralysis, and 1 was due to suicide during absence on probation. Of the female deaths, 2 were caused by drowning, 1 by the accidental swallowing of carbolic acid, 1 by gastritis, 1 by phthisis, and the remaining 5 by various forms of chronic disease or decay. The list of deaths presents an unusual number from accidents, but it is satisfactory to be able to report that this unfortunate result is not due to any laxity of management, but mainly to an unfortunate concatenation of events. The male patient who committed suicide while absent on probation was maintained by his friends, and was discharged on their urgent solicitation, after some weeks' detention, during which he was free from any symptoms of insanity. The death from carbolic acid arose from an attendant imprudently leaving some of this fluid for a few minutes in an unlocked room, where it was found by a patient, and drunk with no suicidal intent. The two cases of drowning took place in the reservoir which supplies the village of Lochgilp, and which is situated on the ground leased by the Asylum. The first death was that of a patient who escaped from the Asylum by rushing past the attendant as she was shaking a tablecloth at an open door. Pursuit was immediate, but the patient managed to reach the reservoir before being overtaken, and jumped into deep water. Considerable impression seems to have been made on the other patients by this event, and there is reason to think that the second death was suggested by it. In this case the patient eluded the vigilance of her attendant when out in the grounds and, when missed, death from drowning was immediately suspected. Experience shows that the tendency to imitation becomes under certain circumstances irresistibly strong in unhealthy minds, and this fact greatly increases the risk of further accidents from the proximity of the reservoir in its present imperfectly protected condition. It is understood that the enlargement of the reservoir is in contemplation, and should this be determined on, measures should be taken for enclosing it with a wall of sufficient height to render it safe. Should there however be any great delay in adopting this course, other means should be adopted for guarding against the occurrence of any similar accident. This could be done, it is suggested, by putting a wire fence of a couple of strands along the top of the existing wall, projecting outwards at such an angle as would prevent the wall being scaled; or a palisade might be erected round the reservoir within the wall.

The house was clean, well ventilated, and in excellent order. The workmen have now left, and the Asylum is finished internally, with the exception of papering, which is delayed till the walls are thoroughly dried. The general result is exceedingly satisfactory. The arrangements are convenient, and the general aspect is one of cheerfulness and comfort. No distinction is made in the furnishing of the different wards, with these exceptions, that in the infirmaries special consideration is given to the wants of the sick, and that in the department occupied by the more troublesome patients the objects of interest and decoration are more numerous than elsewhere. Besides the ordinary furniture, which is of a superior description, the day-rooms are provided with mirrors, cornices, and valances to the windows, eight-day clocks, statuettes, coloured prints, aviaries, flowers, etc. The dormitories are likewise tastefully decorated, and those which are without lavatories are supplied with ornamental washstands.

The bedding was scrupulously clean, and the new mattresses, which are being gradually supplied to replace those which are worn out, are of a very comfortable make; the floors are waxed, and matting or carpeting is laid down in the corridors, day-rooms, and dormitories. The dining-hall and amusement-room are large and airy. Both are extremely commodious, and are capable of accommodating all the inmates in a most comfortable manner. The meals are served with neatness and care, in distinct courses, and in such a manner as amply to supply the patients' wants without waste. The dinner comprises nearly half a pound of meat to each patient on two days of the week. Hash is given on one day, fish on two, dumpling on one, and rice and milk on one. Most of the meat is killed on the farm. The allowance of bread at the evening meal is 12 ounces to working men, and 8 ounces to non-working men and to women. To those who take porridge the supply is *ad libitum*, and the milk of 12 cows

is entirely consumed on the premises. From the full dietary little extra food is required, but 3 males and 2 females have porter, and in acute cases, of which there are at present two, beef-tea or other sustenance is given every two hours. The practical result of thus fully meeting the physical wants of the patients, of surrounding them with objects calculated to interest and amuse them, and of placing them in circumstances greatly superior to what they have been accustomed at home, has been to elevate and humanize them, and to render unnecessary any recourse to seclusion or to any special contrivances in dress. Excited patients are sent out to exercise in the general grounds, under the care of one, two, or more attendants, and sickness is the only recognised reason that warrants confinement. Under this system, destructive habits are so much kept in check that the saving in the breakage of furniture, glass, etc., and in the destruction of bedding and clothing, would probably be found more than an off-set to the more costly furnishing of the wards; and on the side of the course which has been adopted is to be placed the far more satisfactory condition of the establishment which is its concomitant.

The sanitary condition of the inmates is favourable; only one, a female, was confined to bed; and the physical state of the community, as indicated by the pulse, skin, and tongue, was satisfactory. All the males were present at the dinner in the hall, but about half of the females dine as yet in their day-rooms, from the imperfect supply of tables in the hall.

The number of wet beds averages about one every second night on the male side, and two a night on the female side. There is no special night-attendant, but great stress is laid on the salutary influence of night supervision by the ordinary attendants, and on this account the use of single rooms is as much as possible discouraged. At present, only 2 males and 6 females occupy single rooms from any necessity connected with their mental state. One patient on each side sleeps on a mattress on the floor.

Great attention continues to be given to industrial occupations, and at present 47 men and 80 women are reckoned as *fully* employed. The men work chiefly in the garden and on the farm and grounds. A field of 10 acres has just been reclaimed by their labour, but at a considerable immediate outlay for draining, fencing, blasting, liming, etc., which however will soon be repaid by the value of the produce. A large amount of similar work remains to be accomplished, but it is a question which deserves consideration, whether it would not be more for the interest of the Asylum to take on lease an adjoining farm, which will come into the market in the course of a year, and which consists in great part of land already under cultivation.

Recreation in one form or another takes place every second night. In accordance with a recommendation made at last inspection, the facilities of being in the open air have been increased by the erection of verandahs.

The new reservoir for the supply of water to the establishment is making rapid progress. Some complaints have been made as to the contamination of the burn by the sewage of the house, and the introduction of earth-closets is contemplated with the view of obviating them. There are other alternatives through which the same end might be achieved, but these would involve considerable expense, and need not at present be further alluded to.

The only other matter to which it appears necessary to refer is the question of the sufficiency of the boiler for raising the steam required for cooking, providing hot water for the baths and wash-house, and heating the house. The necessity of keeping up the steam at a certain pressure leads to frequent stoking and to a large and wasteful consumption of coal; and, in the event of any accident happening to the boiler, great inconvenience would be experienced from the interruption of the means of cooking and of providing hot water. For these reasons it seems prudent to take steps for the provision of a second boiler.

The changes among the attendants since last inspection consist of 5 among the males and 4 among the females. Two of each sex were discharged for faults or shortcomings.

Great credit is due to Dr. Rutherford for the very able manner in which he has conducted the establishment under the many serious difficulties and complications arising from the presence of workmen, the confused state of the grounds, and the abolition of airing-courts.

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ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM, 16th and 17th August 1871.

There are 82 male and 99 female patients at present in the Asylum. In addition to these there are 5 men and 2 women absent on probation.

The last visit to the institution was paid on the 13th of June, and the only changes in the population which have taken place since that date consist of 12 admissions and 7 discharges. No death is recorded, and the existing sanitary condition of the inmates is excellent.

Six of the 7 patients discharged are registered as having left the Asylum *improved*. In not a few of the cases coming under treatment, improvement is all that can be attained, but it is often a proper thing to discharge such patients when they have reverted to the condition in which they were before the occurrence of the attack of excitement or depression which made removal to an Asylum necessary, though it may not be possible to describe that condition as one of sanity. In a certain sense these patients are cured, and with reference to some of them there is evidence that they are so regarded by their medical advisers and friends after leaving the Asylum; but Dr. Rutherford, perhaps more correctly, deals with them and enters them in his registers merely as relieved, though the doing so reduces the number of cures to which with other views he might lay claim.

Since the last visit there has been no change among the attendants. During the same period no accident is recorded, and no entry appears in the register of restraint and seclusion.

The Asylum continues to be unprovided with airing-courts, and there is no intention to change this arrangement. As bearing upon the absence of airing-courts, it is deserving of remark that the patients in this asylum are believed to be more in the open air than the patients of most other asylums, while the outdoor exercise they enjoy is certainly taken under less depressing and more natural and healthful conditions.

It is another and perhaps a scarcely less important characteristic of the present management of this institution, that few of the patients sleep in single rooms. All of the 82 men except 2, and all of the 99 women except 6, occupy dormitories, and it is thought that even these numbers may be reduced. If the Asylum had been full, instead of having many empty beds, it would not have been possible to give effect to this feature of the management, but the opportunity has not been lost, and the experiment is understood to be satisfactory, and to have proved in many ways advantageous to the patients. Among other benefits which they are believed to derive from it, is the greater thoroughness of the night supervision, and the preventing of degraded habits from being acquired, deepened, or confirmed. With reference to this point it is perhaps worthy of note that the dormitories themselves are also far from being crowded.

The town reservoir is still a source of great danger, and the Burgh Commissioners, who have agreed to raise the stone fence to six feet, should be urged to do so without delay. On the top of the wall so raised the authorities of the Asylum should place an overhanging wire fence of two or three strands, as was suggested in the last report.

In consequence of the complaints which were made as to the contamination of the burn by the sewage of the house, the direction of the main drains has been so changed as to make it possible to utilize the sewage in the irrigation of the land. In making these changes the cess-pool trap has been placed somewhat too near the buildings, but it is not thought necessary to recommend its removal in the meantime.

Great attention is given to the industrial occupation of the inmates—79 of the women and 40 of the men being usefully employed. The following statement shows the different kinds of work in which they were engaged at the time of the visit :—

FEMALES.

- 31 were sewing.
- 14 were knitting.
- 2 were spinning.
- 10 were working in the laundry.

- 7 were working in the kitchen.
 4 were cutting grass.
 11 were cleaning the wards and assisting the attendants.
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MALES.

- 13 were at work in the grounds,—building a wall, trenching, cutting
 thistles, and doing other farm-work.
 11 were at work in the garden.
 1 was working in the byre.
 1 was working in the stable.
 1 was breaking stones for roads.
 1 was in charge of the sheep.
 1 was working with the joiner.
 2 were working with the mason.
 2 were working with the engineer.
 7 were engaged in cleaning the wards and assisting the attendants.
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All parts of the establishment were as usual found in excellent order. The clothing of the patients was tidy and suitable, and beds and bedding were scrupulously clean.

The wards are cheerfully, tastefully, and completely furnished, and there cannot be a doubt that this acts favourably on the mental state of the patients, making them more easily managed, and promoting the tranquillity and contentedness which were so noticeable on both of the days over which the visit extended.

The cleanliness and good order observed in the day-rooms, dormitories, and corridors extended to the store-rooms.

The registers and books were examined, and found accurately and carefully kept.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM, *May 27th*, 1871.

The inmates at this date are 70 males and 103 females ; there are besides 2 males and 3 females absent on probation. The changes since the visit of 16th July have been numerous, and are as follows :—

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	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	4	4	23	29	60
Discharges,	3	1	28	23	55
Deaths,	0	0	3	4	7

Of the patients discharged, 37 had recovered, 13 were transferred to other establishments, and 5 were confided to the care of relatives by minutes of their respective parochial boards. The average age of those who died was 51 years, and the causes of death were phthisis in 3 cases, and general paralysis, an overdose of hydrate of chloral, cancer of uterus, and bronchitis in one case each.

The general aspect of the establishment has considerably improved since last inspection. The house was in excellent order, scrupulously clean, and well ventilated. The principal day-rooms have been wainscoted, and the infirmary day-room and one dormitory on each side have been papered. In one or two rooms valances have been provided for the windows, and a considerable number of coloured prints have been hung on the walls ; but a great deal still remains to be done in the way of furnishing and decoration, to bring the establishment up to a proper standard. Papering should be much more extensively carried out, and should be general in the day-rooms, dormitories, and corridors ; the use of valances should also be greatly extended ; strips of carpet should be placed by the beds ; matting or linoleum should be laid down in the corridors ; cushions should be provided for many of the benches and chairs ; and the ornamentation of the wards by flowers, prints, and other

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objects of decoration and interest should be kept steadily in view. These recommendations are not made simply for the purpose of pleasing the eye, but because it has been clearly proved that the mental condition of insane patients is materially influenced by the nature of their surroundings ; and that they become more tractable, more tranquil, and less destructive, the more their comforts are increased and their accommodation is made cheerful. The truth of this doctrine is proved even by the short experience of this Asylum already, by the improvements which have been effected in the house and in the grounds, by the additional diet, and the increased facilities of exercise.

The use of restraint has been abolished and that of seclusion greatly circumscribed. During the visit perfect tranquillity prevailed in every part of the house ; no one was under lock or key ; and the use of seclusion is recorded on only six occasions since last inspection.

A walk of considerable extent in the grounds has been finished, and very few patients are restricted to the airing-courts, which have been thoroughly drained, and otherwise put in order. They still however want verandahs as a protection against sun and rain, and these should be so constructed as to afford shelter from whatever direction the wind might be blowing. On the female side they will be used in summer as open-air day-rooms or workrooms. A large amount of work has been accomplished in putting the grounds in order. The terrace in front of the house has been levelled, and will by-and-bye be converted into a bowling-green, cricket-ground, etc. In the meantime a temporary cricket-ground has been acquired on an adjoining farm. Industrial occupation has been considerably developed. Of the males, 31 are employed in the grounds, 3 work as tailors, 2 as joiners, 1 as shoemaker, 1 as engineer, and 1 as gas-man. All the prints on the walls have been framed in the house, in a creditable and artistic manner, and a large amount of other joiner-work has been accomplished. The land is being brought gradually into cultivation, or being ornamentally laid out ; but much of it is poor, and will require considerable outlay to bring it into a satisfactory condition. This however should not be grudged. The question is not one of pecuniary remuneration, but of the advantages to be derived from fitting the establishment in every way to fulfil its functions in a satisfactory manner. The females industrially employed average about 64 in number, of whom about half are engaged in the work-room, and the rest in the washing-house, laundry, kitchen, etc.

The bedding and day clothing of the patients were generally in excellent order, but the mattresses are beginning to be in want of re-teasing. The bedsteads used for the wet patients are not altogether appropriate ; the iron cross-bars do not afford a comfortable support to the straw bags which are used for such cases, and a few bedsteads with canvas bottoms would be preferable. If arrangements could be made for bringing all the patients requiring night surveillance together in a common dormitory where they would be under the constant supervision of the night attendant, it would in many respects be better than having them scattered in single rooms. When the dormitories come to be papered, it will be desirable to protect the walls from being injured by the bedsteads, by a ledge or beading of wood. The changes among the attendants have been rather numerous, and to a considerable extent this appears to have been due to the want of sufficient inducement to remain in the service of the institution. Perhaps on no other element does the welfare of the patients, or the successful management of an asylum, so much depend as on an efficient staff of attendants, and therefore it is very strongly recommended that their remuneration should increase according to a fixed scale with length of service. The sanitary state of the establishment during the past winter has been favourable ; latterly there has been a good deal of suffering from bronchitis, especially on the female side, and at present 1 male and 13 females are confined to bed from various causes. The mortality however has not been high. The general aspect of the community is indicative of an appropriate dietary, and the food served during the visit was abundant and well cooked. Care should be taken to give plentiful supplies of vegetables and common fruits ; their free use is of important service in preserving health and keeping down the rate of mortality. The facilities for out-door recreation will be materially increased as the grounds are put in order, but it is not

desirable to restrict exercise entirely to the Asylum grounds, and pic-nics and excursions should receive due consideration. In-door recreation receives considerable attention, and is varied as circumstances allow, but the want of a piano is seriously felt, and greatly limits the range of the evening's entertainments. The formation of a library has been begun, and newspapers and periodicals are fairly supplied.

Personal cleanliness is well seen to. All the patients are bathed once a week, but the supply of hot water is not sufficient to afford a fresh quantity to each.

The registers are carefully kept.

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AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM, 10th September 1871.

Since the last statutory visit, which was paid on the 27th of May, the changes in the population have not been numerous. They consist of 26 admissions, 18 discharges, and 8 deaths. Of the patients admitted 8 were not paupers. Thirteen of those discharged were cured, 3 were removed by minute of parochial board, 1 was transferred to another institution, and 1, a private patient, was taken home, uncured, by his friends. The deaths have been somewhat numerous, but it is unsafe to attach much importance to the amount of mortality occurring within any short period, unless there be something special about the causes of death, which in this case there is not, and it is not expected that the death-rate for the whole year will be higher than usual. Phthisis caused 3 of the deaths, senile decay 1, heart-disease 1, apoplexy 1, epilepsy 1, and maniacal exhaustion 1. The last death occurred in the case of a patient who had been only three days in the Asylum, and who on admission was in a state of great exhaustion. The present population is 176—73 men and 103 women. These numbers include 13 private patients—8 men and 5 women; 10 of the 13 pay £32, and 3 £52, per annum. Two female patients are absent on probation. There is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion, and no patient was found under any form of restraint or wearing any special form of dress. In every part of the house the inmates conducted themselves in an orderly and tranquil manner during the term of the visit. There is every reason to believe that this diminution of excitement and of the need of employing restraint and seclusion is due to the greater facilities for out-door exercise, the greater amenities within-doors, and the fuller occupation of the patients.

One accident is recorded, and this ended fatally. N. G., a general paralytic, rushed precipitately down the embankment of the airing-court, striking his forehead against the wall at the foot of it with violence. He was immediately unconscious, and died four days afterwards. The *post-mortem* examination disclosed a considerable "effusion of blood on the brain," and this was believed to be the result of the accident. The case was duly reported to the Board and to the Procurator-Fiscal. The inquiries made to-day lead to the conclusion that no blame can be attached to any one, but it is suggested that the slope of the banks of the raised mounds both in the male and female airing-courts should be made less steep. This, of course, in so far as it would reduce the area at the top of the mounds, would not be an advantage; but the present slope is so sharp and the wall so near the foot of it, as to be a source of danger to general paralytics or feeble patients whose walk is unsteady. Both of the airing-courts have been greatly improved, but attention is directed to the drainage of that on the female side, the usefulness of which is interfered with by its remaining so long wet and sloppy after rain.

There will be some difficulty about the erection of verandahs in these courts, and it may be necessary that they should abut on the building instead of on the walls, in which case the roofing will probably be, in whole or in part, made of rough glass, so that the day-rooms may not be darkened.

Great progress has been made in laying out the grounds in front of the Asylum. When completed this change will prove very beneficial to many of the patients. It will probably be necessary to divide the male from the female side by an ordinary wire fence, if not to surround each half with such a fence.

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sioners'
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A branch of the broad walk round the grounds should be made up to these open unwall'd airing-courts.

The papering and painting of the day-rooms and dormitories on the male side are nearly finished. It is strongly recommended that in what remains to be done on the female side, bright cornice borderings should be used in every room; this will cost little and have an excellent effect. It was learned with regret that the corridors are not at present to be papered and painted, but it is hoped that it is not too late to repair the omission, and it is accordingly recommended that the matter be brought as soon as possible under the notice of the District Board, so that the whole of the necessary painting and papering may be done at once. Bright cornice borderings should also be used in the corridors.

Most of the day-rooms have now cages with singing birds, and these cages are the work of a patient.

Many of the seats have been cushioned. The windows of the female refractory day-room have valances and curtains, and its furniture and decoration have been otherwise increased and improved. Since this was done there has been a diminution in the amount of broken glass, and no ornament or article of furniture has been injured. It is recommended that a large mirror and a clock be placed in this room, and that a few foot-stools or hassocks be placed in the female infirmary. These last might be made by the attendants and patients. The first female day-room would be improved by having on the tables woollen covers of bright colours.

Eventually all the dormitories should be furnished with chairs and tables, but an effort should be made to get these manufactured by patients.

It is understood that the bringing together in one dormitory of all the patients requiring night surveillance, or nearly all of them, is to be acted on, when the painting and papering are finished. In the case of many patients, it is believed that this will prevent the acquisition or the confirmation of depraved habits. At present there are 32 single rooms occupied by females, and 21 by males.

An excellent dinner of beef and broth, cabbage and bread, was served during the visit, and the patients partook of it with evident relish and in an orderly manner. Their appearance indicated a proper dietary and their existing sanitary condition appeared to be good. Few were in bed or under treatment for bodily ailments. During Dr. Skae's absence his place has been filled by Dr. Bently, who appears to have been interested in his duties and to have discharged them with care. It is always satisfactory and pleasant to have to record impressions which are as favourable as those left by this visit. Since the Asylum was last seen by the reporter great improvements have taken place in it, and others are in progress. It would be difficult to name the whole of them, but they were apparent on all hands, and it is earnestly hoped that the District Board will support the Superintendent in carrying out further changes in the same direction, since those undoubtedly influence the management of the patients, and increase their happiness and well-being.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, 13th April 1871.

Banffshire
District
Asylum.

The population consists of 43 male and 55 female patients, of whom 4 men and 4 women are not paupers. These numbers are exclusive of 3 patients absent on probation.

Twelve admissions, 4 discharges, and 3 deaths constitute the changes which have taken place since last visit.

Of the admissions, 2 were private patients, and all the patients discharged are entered as recovered. It is understood that several of the patients seen are soon to be discharged as cured. The 3 deaths were caused by epilepsy and cerebral disease, by phthisis, and by gradual decay, and the average age at death was 39.

The present sanitary condition of the inmates is satisfactory; only 2 were found in bed, both epileptics recovering from severe convulsive seizures. They were not in seclusion, and there is no entry in the register of restraint or seclusion since the 23d of November. Indeed, the institution is entirely un-

provided with such things as polkas, strait-jackets, locked gloves, locked strong dresses, and locked boots. Appendix E.

Industrial occupation continues to receive much attention. Twenty-seven men and 39 women, or 68 per cent. of the inmates, are said to be usefully employed. The out-door work of the men is varied and well directed, and many of them are trusted to an extent which is not usual. For instance, during the time of the visit, three of them went alone with a pair of horses to the shore for gravel. As a further illustration of this, and of good general management, we have the fact that 11 are on parole in the general grounds, and 5 beyond the grounds. It is worthy of remark too that the industrious are in various ways rewarded, but perhaps still greater advantage might usefully be taken of this incentive to industry. Commissioners' Entries.

Many parts of the house have recently been whitewashed, and two dormitories are in process of being papered. It is creditable that all this work has been done by the attendants and patients. Additions have also been made to the articles of ornamentation, in the shape of framed pictures, stuffed birds, etc., and they too are the work of the staff, assisted by the inmates. Royal and District Asylums.

An excellent dinner of broth, beef, and potatoes was served during the visit. The patients have now knives and forks. The potatoes are laid on the table in one dish, out of which each patient takes what he wants—a plan which is seemly, and works satisfactorily,—but the length of the tables makes it desirable that there should be two dishes on each. As there is an abundance of garden ground, the supply of vegetables should be varied and plentiful. This part of their food is relished by the patients, and has a good influence on their health. An effort should also be made to have a full supply of milk all the year round. All parts of the house were found clean and in excellent order, and the patients were comfortably and tidily clothed, though perhaps a little more attention to tidiness in the dress of the male patients would have a good effect. Banffshire District Asylum.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, 24th August 1871.

The patients on the register at this date are—

	M.	F.	Total.
Private,	5	4	9
Pauper,	37	45	82
On Probation,	0	2	2
	42	51	93

Since the visit of 13th April there have been 11 admissions, 17 discharges, and 2 deaths. Of the discharges 12 were recoveries, and 5 were removals by minutes of parochial boards. Of the latter cases, 3 were chargeable to the parish of Kirkmichael, and it appears to be doubtful whether they were all fit cases for private dwellings. Of the deaths, 1 was caused by drowning and the other by consumption.

Since last inspection the Resident Medical Superintendent, Dr. Gray, has resigned, and the experiment is being made of conducting the establishment without a resident medical officer. Dr. Manson visits daily, and hitherto nothing has occurred to render its condition less satisfactory than it was under the former management. The death from drowning was a purely accidental occurrence, which could not have been influenced by the change.

The house was in excellent order and its general appearance has been considerably improved by the papering which has been recently carried out. Further development in this direction is desirable, and will from time to time be undertaken.

The bedding was in good condition, and the patients of both sexes were comfortably and suitably clothed. Personal cleanliness is well attended to, but a little more care might fitly be given to neatness and tidiness in the dress of the males.

The sanitary state of the establishment is very satisfactory. No patient is confined to bed, and the general aspect of the inmates is indicative of proper attention being given to their physical wants. No seclusion has been resorted

Appendix E. to since last inspection, and no patient is restricted to the airing-courts, nor any male even to the general grounds. Very beneficial results have followed this extension of liberty.

Commissioners' Entries. A scarcity of water is still felt occasionally, and no satisfactory arrangements have yet been made for securing seats in the parish church for such of the patients as might properly attend. At present, 40 males and 44 females attend Divine service in the Asylum, and 4 males and 7 females join the parish congregation.

Royal and District Asylums. The work of the farm continues to be carried on with much zeal and energy. About 30 acres are under grain crop, 14 under green crop; and there are 30 cattle, including 7 cows, besides pigs, poultry, etc.

Banffshire District Asylum. The attendants are three of each sex. One male has left the service of the institution since last visit voluntarily. The comfort of the attendants would be promoted by furnishing their rooms with chests of drawers or small wardrobes.

With the view of promoting tidiness, and bringing the patients, especially the females, to take a pride in their personal appearance, it is strongly recommended that a few mirrors of considerable size should be provided.

DUMFRIES ASYLUM, *June 3, 1871.*

I. CRICHTON INSTITUTION.

Dumfries Asylum. The patients at this date are 84 males and 49 females, of whom 5 males and 1 female are voluntary. There are besides 1 male and 2 female voluntary patients resident in Dr. Gilchrist's house. No one is absent on probation.

The following are the changes since the visit of 22d October :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	16	10	26
Discharges,	7	7	14
Deaths,	1	2	3

Of the patients admitted, 4 were transfers from the Southern Counties Asylum. One lady who entered as a voluntary patient, was afterwards placed under the sheriff's order.

Of those discharged, 9 had recovered, 1 was transferred to another Institution, and 4 were taken home.

The fatal maladies were paralysis, general exhaustion, and general decay. The patient who died from paralysis was absent on probation.

The addition to the house has now been finished. The low galleries of the new portion are temporarily occupied by the patients of the low north gallery, pending the alterations at present in progress in the old house; and two or three parlours and bed-rooms in the connecting corridors have likewise been taken into occupation. The alterations in progress embrace the removal of the central staircases and several other structural modifications; but they are not yet sufficiently advanced to show any improvement in the old cheerless aspect of the accommodation.

It is to be hoped that when the building operations are concluded some serious attempt will be made to improve the manner of cooking and serving the food. A great deal of the comfort of every one, and especially of asylum patients, depends upon proper attention being given to these points. It is not enough that the food should be in sufficient quantity and of good quality, but the bill of fare should be varied, and the manner of cooking should be equal to that which is customary in private families of the class to which the patients belong. In the new building no general dining-hall has been provided, and it is supposed, therefore, that the patients will continue to dine in their respective galleries. This will of course add to the difficulty of reforming the present manner of serving the food, but the earliest opportunity should be taken of putting an end to the practice of the attendants taking their meals along with their patients. It is, or should be, their duty to wait at table, and until this rule be adopted and enforced, the meals cannot be properly served, nor

can the proper relation which ought to subsist between patients and attendants be established and kept up. Appendix E.

The bedding was clean, and the house generally was in good order ; but as formerly, many of the galleries were bare and gloomy. One patient was in canvas, but no one was in seclusion. Since last inspection the strait-waist-coat has been used in one case for surgical reasons, and seclusion has been resorted to on 34 occasions, the longest period being for two days. Only two males are restricted to the airing-courts. Eight of each sex are registered as being of wet or dirty habits, but the number of beds actually wet is reported as rarely exceeding one or two on each side. Commissioners' Entries.

Much attention continues to be given to amusement and recreation. The in-door amusements consist of lectures, concerts, theatrical representations, dances, parties to the theatre or other entertainments in Dumfries, gallery entertainments, parlour entertainments, and entertainments given in the matron's room. The out-door amusements consist of special picnics, gallery picnics, drives, walks, fishing excursions, croquet, cricket, bowls, and dances. Altogether 60 gentlemen and 28 ladies are registered as joining in amusements. Royal and District Asylums.

The special picnics take place once a week during the summer season. They generally embrace about 30 patients ; and a few strangers, on an average four or five, are frequently present. Only 26 male and 14 female patients, however, enjoy the privilege of joining in these special picnics in association with persons from the outer world, leaving 58 males and 35 females to whom no such privilege or advantage is accorded. Dumfries Asylum.

In the daily or gallery picnics only patients take part.

Of gallery entertainments there were perhaps four last winter. These consist of parties given by the inmates of one gallery to patients from other parts of the house, and a few strangers are generally present. Parlour entertainments, of which there were also about four, are parties of a like kind given by single patients in their rooms. The matron's entertainments are said to be given about once a fortnight and to be attended by about 20 gentlemen and 10 ladies ; and from time to time dinner invitations are given to a few patients of both sexes.

Walks beyond the grounds are reported as being taken at regular intervals by certain of the patients in the different galleries.

These details undoubtedly show that a good deal is undertaken in the way of recreation ; but it is not easy to obtain precise information, and accordingly it is suggested that in future a record of the various amusements and entertainments should be kept, showing their nature, and the number of patients and guests attending them. So far as could be made out there is in reality very little social intercourse with the outer world, for the mere presence of strangers at lectures, theatrical representations, concerts, etc., cannot be regarded as such. Nor is there much individual liberty, for of the 5 gentlemen and 1 lady registered as walking beyond the grounds on parole, not one is under certificates of lunacy. Of the 5 gentlemen who from time to time go fishing excursions, 2 are voluntary inmates, and 3 are under the sheriff's order. The latter are accompanied by their attendants. It is very questionable how far it is right to include voluntary inmates in any of the registers along with certified patients ; the results are apt to prove very misleading.

The register of attendants records the engagement of 4 male and 6 female attendants, and the discharge of 2 of each sex since last inspection. The males enter the service on wages at the rate of £24 per annum, and the females at the rate of £12. Their remuneration is gradually increased, and at present 7 men are in receipt of £32, and 1 woman of £17, which are the highest rates entered in the register. Of the 2 men who have left since last inspection, 1 became attendant to a gentleman in Dumfries, and 1 was discharged for fighting with another attendant ; of the 2 women, 1 resigned, and the other was discharged for incapacity. Seven of the patients were not seen, being in country quarters at Annan.

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II. SOUTHERN COUNTIES ASYLUM.

The house at present contains 179 male and 145 female patients, of whom 2 males and 1 female are voluntary. One male and 3 females are absent on probation.

The following are the changes since last visit :—

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	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	11	5	15	28	59
Discharges, —	2	7	6	12	27
Deaths,	4	0	7	9	20

The average age of the patients on admission was 40 years, but several were old and frail, and in need of little else than careful nursing. Of those discharged, 20 had recovered, 1 was removed to Ireland, 1 was sent to the lunatic wards of the Wigton Combination Poorhouse, 4 were transferred to the Crichton Institution, and 1, considered an unfit case for liberation, was handed over to friends under a minute of parochial board. The average age at death was 58 years, and the causes are registered as general paralysis in 4 cases, exhaustion and general decay in 7, epilepsy in 2, bronchitis in 2, and pulmonary and cardiac disease, peritonitis, pneumonia, and exhaustion from acute mania in 1 case respectively. It appears from the preceding figures that notwithstanding the transfer of 4 patients to the Crichton Institution, and a higher than usual mortality, there has been an increase of 12 in the numbers resident. This fact is of serious import as pointing to the necessity which must soon arise of further enlarging the Asylum unless systematic measures be adopted for the removal of such chronic cases as do not require special appliances for their proper care. There is no doubt that many patients at present in the house could be properly disposed of in private dwellings, provided adequate allowances were made for their maintenance by their parochial boards ; and in connexion with this question it is worthy of notice that while of the 133 patients in the Crichton Institution, 4 have since the last visit been removed by friends, there has been only one similar removal in the Southern Counties Asylum from more than double the number of patients, and that in an instance pronounced unsuitable by the medical officer.

The general features of the establishment have undergone no modification since last inspection. The house was clean, well ventilated, and in good order. The galleries occupied by the quieter patients, and by the sick and infirm, presented on the whole a cheerful and comfortable appearance, but cushions should be far more generally provided for the seats, and articles of interest and decoration should be more freely introduced. The wards occupied by the more excitable patients are, as formerly, rough and bare.

The condition of the patients is not altogether satisfactory. The number of females wearing dresses of strong or exceptional material is so high as to attract attention, and the beds actually wet, notwithstanding night attendance, are generally about 6 on the male and from 8 to 10 on the female side. To some extent this state of matters is owing to the community containing 18 males and 10 females who are idiots, 19 males and 7 females who are epileptics, and 5 males and 5 females who are paralytics ; but, after making due allowance for the deteriorating influence of such cases, there is reason to fear that there are other causes in operation which depress the tone of the nervous system, and prevent it from attaining or retaining that condition which is necessary for the production of feelings of comfort and contentment, and is opposed to degraded and destructive propensities. The main causes which, in the opinion of the Commissioner, operate in this manner are an insufficient and inappropriate dietary and inadequate exercise.

The dietary is inappropriate, first, as regards the apportionment of the food at the different meals, and secondly, as regards its monotonous composition. It may be that the total quantity of food is not in itself deficient, but it virtually becomes so from the patients getting more at dinner than they con-

sume, and less at breakfast and tea than they require. The only animal food allowed is hash, which is composed of the coarser parts of the meat, and of the lights, liver, and heart. This hash is given at dinner on alternate days to males and females, without any substitute on the days it is not given. The other component parts of the dinner are broth (which on certain days is replaced by pea-soup), potatoes, and bread. It does not appear that lettuce, rhubarb, or any green vegetable is ever supplied beyond what is contained in the broth.

There is nothing to be said against the composition of the hash as such ; but continued without break from year's end to year's end, it palls upon the appetite, and much of it is accordingly left, especially by the females. This fact should be kept in view when considering the question of the sufficiency or insufficiency of the other meals, which consist of breakfast and tea, the laundry patients alone getting luncheon. It should be stated, however, that the working men get light beer at dinner.

The allowance of bread at breakfast is as follows :—To male patients, workers and non-workers alike, 8 ounces. To female patients, workers and non-workers alike, 6 ounces. The allowance at tea is—To male patients, workers, 6 ounces ; non-workers, 4 ounces. To female patients, workers and non-workers, 4 ounces.

Bearing in mind that the dinner is served between twelve and one o'clock, it requires no great knowledge of dietetics to perceive that an allowance of 4 ounces of bread, served between five and six o'clock, is insufficient to satisfy the appetite of persons in good bodily health, and to produce that feeling of *bien être* necessary for sound and refreshing sleep. And it has to be borne in mind that a fuller and more generous diet is generally considered necessary for the insane. It may be argued, however, from the average mortality of the Asylum, that the dietary is sufficient. The mortality is certainly not excessive, but it is not so low as to render it improbable that with an improved dietary it would not be less. But be this as it may, there is at any rate every reason to expect that the general condition of the patients would be improved, that their comfort and happiness would be increased, and that the number of those of degraded and destructive habits would be materially lessened. A careful examination of many of the patients showed a depressed state of the vital powers, as indicated by a feeble circulation and cold skin. At the present time 3 refuse their food, and require to be compulsorily fed, and it is a question how far the comparative frequency in which compulsory feeding is found necessary in this Asylum, may not also be a consequence of reduced vitality, the result of imperfect nutrition.

In forming a judgment whether the allowance of food to patients at breakfast and tea is sufficient, it may be useful to compare it with the allowance made to attendants, which is—At breakfast, to male attendants, 12 ounces bread, to females, 8 ounces ; at tea, to male attendants, 8 ounces, and the same to females. In other words, the allowance to attendants is double that to patients. But this is not all. The attendants of both sexes get 4 ounces of bread and a bit of cheese to supper ; there being no corresponding meal to patients. It is true a certain number of the patients get extra diet. On one of the days of the visit the following were the entries in the extra diet list :—

	M.	F.
Receiving beef-tea twice a day,	9	13
„ porridge and milk at 9.30 P.M.,	5	7
„ gruel, do.,	0	0
„ bread and milk, do.,	1	2
„ arrowroot,	0	0
„ eggs,	2	1
„ jelly,	0	0
„ coffee and tea at midnight,	0	0
„ egg,	0	0
„ extra slices of bread,	0	0

There were likewise the following entries, but these must be regarded not

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Appendix as referring to extra diet, but as indicating articles substituted for the ordinary diet, either on medical grounds or to meet the wishes of patients :—

Commis- sioners' Entries.									M.	F.
	Receiving plate of meat,	6	2
	„ rice-soup,	3	5
	„ rice and milk,	3	4

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The amount of extra diet shown by the preceding figures is by no means great. After deducting the patients receiving beef-tea, who are chiefly inmates of the infirmaries, there are only 8 males and 10 females who get extra food. A few get stimulants, namely, 5 who have daily a pint of beer of better quality, 4 who get wine, 2 who get gin, and 1 who occasionally gets brandy.

The manner of serving the food has undergone no improvement. About 66 males and 25 females dine in the hall, and the others in their respective day-rooms, in 3 of which on each side no table-cloths are used. In round numbers, about a third of the patients dine without table-cloths. In itself this would seem a matter of no great importance, but it is significant as an indication of the low tone or degraded habits of so large a proportion of the community. Experience shows that the mental condition of the insane is very greatly influenced by their surroundings, and that their manners become softened and their habits improved when they are placed in circumstances considerably superior to those to which they have been accustomed. It is on this principle that the use of table-cloths is recommended as well as the general ornamentation of the wards by flowers, prints, valances, mirrors, and other articles calculated to interest and amuse the patients. In a well-ordered asylum all the wards are equally well and fully furnished.

The composition of the food for compulsorily fed patients is—For breakfast, porridge and milk, with or without egg ; for dinner, minced meat and potatoes moistened with broth or pea-soup ; for supper, porridge and milk. The food is of the same kind for males and females, but the quantity to the former is generally larger.

The bedding was clean, but the mattresses are frequently too hard for comfort, and the pillows do not afford sufficient support to the head.

The numbers at present industrially employed are 114 males and 84 females. Owing to the building operations at present in progress, there is abundant occupation for the men, and about a hundred are employed in wheeling rubbish, stone-breaking, road-making, etc. About 12 work in the garden. Of the females, about 35 are employed in the sewing-room. From 8 to 10 go to the washing-house and laundry. Many more patients might have been fitly employed in this department, but machinery has been extensively introduced, and some of it is of too dangerous a character to permit of its being worked by insane patients. At present about 10 males and 6 females are confined to the airing-courts. This number of males is pretty stationary, but the number of females belonging to the category was about 40 some weeks ago, and from 70 to 80 in winter. At present, however, exercise beyond the airing-courts is not taken by the females until after four o'clock, except by the few from the sick wards who go to the grounds in front. This restriction arises partly from the confused state of the grounds, partly from the exigencies of the Crichton Institution, and partly from the difficulty of sparing the attendants necessary to accompany the patients. But it should be remembered that the main object of an asylum is to afford to the patients every possible advantage for the recovery of reason and for the promotion of bodily health and comfort ; and that in failing to afford the proper amount and proper kind of exercise, it fails in one of the most essential parts of the responsible duty it has undertaken.

Since June of last year bi-weekly parties of 10 or 12 of each sex—usually the same persons—walk beyond the grounds, and once a year all the patients who are physically able are taken a pic-nic excursion. No patient was found in seclusion, but 43 entries of this kind, generally for the period of a few hours, are recorded in the register since last inspection, as occurring in the cases of 4 males and 14 females. On four occasions a shower-bath was given for reasons of discipline. One male and 4 females are registered as

wearing strong dresses, but, as has been already stated, the clothing of a considerable number of the patients, especially females, is of strong material and unpleasing appearance. With one or two exceptions the patients were free from any great amount of excitement. Stretchers without mattresses are still used for a few patients, but generally divided straw mattresses are in use for the wet cases. It is suggested that if the patients requiring night attendance were so concentrated as to be all under surveillance, the number of wet beds might be considerably reduced. As it is, night attendance appears to be limited to the sick wards and adjoining corridor, and is not extended to other parts of the house where several patients, especially on the female side, are of wet habits.

Personal cleanliness is on the whole well attended to, but combs and brushes should be more fully supplied. In the female refractory ward there was only one of each.

The numbers at present confined to bed are 7 males and 10 females.

Since last inspection 5 male and 8 female attendants have left the service of the Institution. Of the males, 3 left voluntarily, and 2 were discharged, the one for insubordination, and the other for inattention to duty. Of the females, 5 left voluntarily and 3 were discharged: 1 for striking a patient, 1 for drunkenness, and 1 for carelessness. The attendants to supply their places have been engaged—the males at £24 per annum, and the females at £12.

Only one accident of a slight character is recorded since last inspection.

The statutory registers are fairly kept, but the condition of the case books is not satisfactory. Andrew M'Cubbin, a patient who was admitted on the 30th April 1867, made an appeal to be discharged as no longer insane. On referring to the case books for information as to his history it was found that the medical certificates on which he had been admitted had been copied, but that no other entry had ever been made.*

* In connexion with this Report the following correspondence took place:—

(No. 1.)

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH, 6th July 1871.

SIR,—At a meeting of the Board held yesterday, I was directed to call the attention of the Directors of the Crichton Institution and Southern Counties Asylum, in a very special manner, to the entry recently made in the patients' book by Commissioner Sir James Coxe.

One of the points which he more particularly discusses, viz., the sufficiency and proper regulation of the dietary at the different meals in the Southern Counties Asylum, is in its nature so important that they scarcely feel the need of recommending it to the serious consideration of the Directors.

In various entries in the patients' book, by Commissioners Browne and Mitchell, as well as by Commissioner Sir James Coxe, remarks have been made on this subject more or less in the same direction; but in the entry referred to, to which attention is now drawn, the question is examined and stated in a very complete and elaborate manner, and the Board feel convinced that there are important mistakes to be corrected, mistakes which immediately and seriously influence the treatment and well-being of the patients.

Another of the more prominent points in Sir James Coxe's entry relates to the manner of serving the meals in the Crichton Institution; and this is a subject to which the attention of the Directors has been often directed. It appears to the Board to be beyond question an improper thing that the attendants of high class patients should take their meals along with them, and they are satisfied that their doing so must be disagreeable and injurious to many patients, who have been accustomed to be waited on and to have their meals served in a more orderly manner than is the case, or can be the case, in the Crichton Institution under present arrangements. The Board have some difficulty in believing that the Directors of the Crichton Institution have fully looked into this matter, or have had it fairly placed before them, because it seems to the Board that, if this had been done, there would exist no hesitation in adopting the changes which the Commissioners have so often recommended.

All this relates to the manner of serving the food; but it appears also that the cooking of it is not what it should be in an Institution, receiving high class patients, who pay remunerative rates of board.

A third point in the entry refers to walking exercise beyond the grounds, which, judging from the experience of other institutions, might be advantageously taken by a much larger number of the patients. This has reference equally to the patients in the Crichton Institution and Southern Counties Asylum.

A fourth point relates to the removal of unrecovered patients who do not require the special appliances of an Asylum for their proper care. Unless such patients are removed

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E.CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,
12, 13, and 14 *September* 1871.

Commissioners' Entries.

In the Crichton Institution division of the Asylum there are at present 79 gentlemen and 53 ladies, including 4 voluntary patients, but excluding 3 patients absent on probation, and also the two voluntary patients, who reside in the Superintendent's house.

Royal and District Asylums.

In the other division, known as the Southern Counties Asylum, there are 137 women and 173 men, of whom 36 men and 34 women are private patients. These numbers include two voluntary patients, but exclude 10 patients absent on probation.

Dumfries Asylum.

Five patients, who are at present residing at Annan, were not seen.

The changes in the population, which have occurred since last visit, consist of 4 deaths, 22 admissions, and 24 discharges. Of the patients admitted, 14 were not paupers. Of those discharged 17 were cured and 7 relieved. None of those discharged relieved were paupers.

in larger numbers than heretofore, it is believed that the Directors will soon have to take into consideration the propriety of making a further extension of the Asylum.

A fifth point has reference to the desirability of a larger introduction into the refractory department of the Southern Counties Asylum, of ornamental objects, and of articles of furniture for the infirm; and a sixth refers to the state of the case book.

The Board feel satisfied that if the Directors give effect to the suggestions contained in the entry referred to, the result will be a general improvement in the condition and health of the patients, greater contentment, a diminution of the number of degraded patients, probably a still lower death-rate, and an increased number of cures. This entry is in the opinion of the Board of such importance, that I am instructed to suggest the propriety of your calling a special meeting of the Directors to consider it.—I am, Sir, etc.

W. FORBES, *Secretary*.

SAM. ADAMSON, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer of the
Crichton Institution, Irish Street, Dumfries.

(No. 2.)

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
IRISH STREET, DUMFRIES, 23d *August* 1871.

SIR,—I have been instructed by the Trustees and Directors to forward, for the information of your Board, Excerpt from the Minute of Meeting held on the 18th *curr.*, and at which Commissioner Coxe's report was considered.—Your obedient Servant,

SAM. ADAMSON, *Secretary*.

W. FORBES, Esq.

EXCERPT FROM MINUTE OF MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS OF THE
CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION.

At the Crichton Royal Institution, the 18th *August* 1871—

In a Monthly Meeting of Trustees and Directors: *Present*—Mr. Agnew of Barnbarroch, Convener of Wigtownshire, Mr. Maxwell of Munches, M.P., Convener of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, *Trustees*; Mr. Leny of Dalswinton, Mr. Gladstone of Capenoch, Mr. Gilchrist Clark of Speddoch, *Directors*; Mr. Agnew *in the Chair*.

The Trustees and Directors having fully considered the Report of Commissioner Sir James Coxe, dated 3d *June* 1871 (held over from last Meeting), the letter of the Board of Lunacy, dated 6th *July* 1871, Dr. Gilchrist's explanations and remarks on the above, and a Report made to them by Messrs. Maxwell and Gladstone after a special inquiry by them into the subjects of the Board's letter, record their satisfaction with Dr. Gilchrist's statements and their confidence in him as their Medical Superintendent, and are of opinion that there were not grounds for Commissioner Coxe's complaints, with the exception to some extent of those relating to the cooking in the Crichton Royal Institution, and the state of the case-book. As to the cooking, their attention had already been directed to it, and they trust that it will be satisfactory when the new arrangements consequent on the alterations now in progress are completed. In reply to the other points to which their attention is called by the Board of Lunacy, the Trustees and Directors are satisfied that the dietary in the Southern Counties Asylum is good in quality, amply sufficient, and properly served, and the absence of complaints, the number of recoveries, and the exceptionally low death-rate in this Asylum, confirm them in their opinion. The Meeting take a different view from the Commissioner as to table cloths, and decline to supply them for the tables suggested. With reference to the attendants of high-class patients in the Crichton Royal Institution, assuming that the Commissioner refers to parlour patients, it is not the practice as stated for their attendants to take their meals along with the patients. Out of 29 there are 5 cases which on Medical and other grounds are exceptionally treated. As to the proposal to increase walking exercise beyond the grounds of the establishment as suggested, the Meeting, from their own knowledge of the arrangements made by the Medical Superintendent, are of opinion that there is not cause for the Trustees and Directors to interfere in the matter. The Meeting do not see any occasion

Four voluntary patients have also left the Asylum during the same period. Nine changes have occurred among the attendants,—1 died, 1 was dismissed for ill-using a patient, 1 absconded, 1 was dismissed for insubordination, and the rest left voluntarily, though 2 of them were regarded as unsuitable.

Five accidents are recorded—one being a fracture of the fibula, and another a serious attempt at suicide by cutting the throat with a razor.

The structural changes on the older division of the Asylum are steadily approaching completion. There appears, however, to be some uncertainty as to whether the caged verandahs or balconies are to be done away with. Since it is regarded as certain that this will eventually be done, it would be a great mistake not to carry out this improvement at the same time as those in progress. The galleries would be made brighter and more cheerful if these balconies being fitted with ordinary windows and open fire-places were thrown into them; while at the same time a disagreeable feature of the building would be removed.

A comfortable smoking room for the gentlemen should be provided. The

at present for introducing into the refractory galleries of the Southern Counties Asylum additional ornaments and articles of furniture; for infirm patients even of this class are placed in the Infirmarys, where they have every comfort they require. As to the removal of unrecovered patients in larger numbers than heretofore as suggested by the Lunacy Board, it appears that since 1864 117 patients have been discharged from the Southern Counties Asylum on probation; of these 25 were only improved, not cured, and 41 have been re-admitted. In view of these figures it seems that the Medical Superintendent has gone as far in this direction as was either desirable or prudent. As to the case-book, Commissioner Mitchell, in October last, reported that "in writing up the case-book and filling in arrears, Dr. Denholm is making considerable and satisfactory progress," and the meeting is aware that owing to the illness of the Medical Assistant at the Crichton Royal Institution, and the frequent changes of the assistants at the Southern Counties Asylum, Dr. Gilchrist had of late exceptional difficulties to overcome. The Trustees and Directors have reason to hope that the extensive additions recently made to and the important alterations now in course of being effected at the Crichton Royal Institution, at a very heavy outlay of the capital of the Trust, will enable arrangements to be carried out in many ways to the greater advantage of the patients; and while they will at all times, as hitherto, be ready to receive, and willing to consider in a fair spirit, suggestions made which appear to them to be for the benefit of the patients, they repeat their complaint that the Commissioner should accept as undoubted facts verbal statements made to him by the patients and servants, and should enter these in his Reports without first affording the Medical Superintendent or the Directors an opportunity of correcting or explaining them.*

R. VANS AGNEW.

(No. 3.)

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH, 24th August 1871.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 23d inst., and enclosed excerpt from the Minutes of Meeting of the Trustees and Directors of the Crichton Royal Institution, on the 18th ult. I shall submit these to the Board at their first Meeting, but in the meantime I am directed to request you to be good enough to define the statements in Commissioner Sir James Cox's entry, which are referred to in the concluding paragraph of the Minute, which is as follows:—The Trustees and Directors "repeat their complaint that the Commissioner should accept as undoubted facts verbal statements made to him by the patients and servants, and should enter these in his Reports, without first affording the Medical Superintendent or the Directors an opportunity of correcting or explaining them." I trust you will be able to give me this information in time for the Meeting of the Board on the 5th of September.—I am, Sir, etc.,

SAM. ADAMSON, Esq.

WILLIAM J. BATT, for the Secretary.

(No. 4.)

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
IRISH STREET, DUMFRIES, 1st September 1871.

SIR,—I received your letter of 24th ult., which shall be laid before the next Meeting of Trustees and Directors, but I shall not be able to have a Meeting before the 5th ult.—Your obedient Servant,

SAM. ADAMSON.

The SECRETARY, General Board of Lunacy, Edinburgh.

(No. 5.)

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
IRISH STREET, DUMFRIES, 15th September 1871.

SIR,—I submitted your letter of 24th ult. to the Meeting of Trustees and Directors, held to day, but as they found that the Report book containing the Commissioner's Report referred to is at present with Commissioner Mitchell, they were under the neces-

* The Superintendent was from home when the visit was made. There is no opportunity of conferring with the Directors.—SECRETARY OF BOARD OF LUNACY.

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one now used is a lumber and shoe room. Effect can easily be given to this suggestion, which has been more than once made, and which is not unimportant.

The last Report contained the result of an elaborate inquiry into the dietary of the pauper patients. But, though this inquiry had manifestly been made in a most careful and complete manner, it has not been thought proper to give even a trial to the important changes which were then recommended. The subject has been again looked into with care, and the alterations which were suggested by Sir James Coxé seem so clearly desirable and so reasonable, that the failure to adopt them can only be accounted for by some misunderstanding as to their nature.

The errors which are believed to exist in the dietary have reference to two points—first, the sameness of the dinner, and secondly, the insufficiency of the supper.

As regards the first, when it is stated that, on 182 days of the year, the dinner consists of broth or soup with bread and potatoes, and on the other 182 days, of the same with the addition of hash, the objectionable sameness of this meal will be understood. The broth or soup is not of bad quality, though made of the coarser parts of the beef. At the time of the visit, the butcher meat actually in the boiler consisted entirely of neck, head, and hock. The day after the soup is made from them, these pieces of meat, with the addition of liver, lights, and heart, are used to make the hash, which is invariably made in the same way. It is admitted that the dinner of which this hash forms a part is a good and substantial one, and it is possible that, if it appeared only now and then, it would be eaten heartily and with relish. But in point

sity of postponing consideration of the matter until the book can be laid before them.—
I am, Sir, etc.

SAM. ADAMSON.

The SECRETARY, General Board of Lunacy, Edinburgh.

(No. 6.)

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
IRISH STREET, DUMFRIES, 14th November 1871.

SIR,—I enclose excerpt from the Minute of Meeting of Trustees and Directors, held on 7th inst., with reference to your letter of 24th August, and I am, Sir, etc.

SAM. ADAMSON.

W. FORBES, Esq., Secretary, General Board of Lunacy, Edinburgh.

EXCERPT referred to.

At the Crichton Royal Institution, the 7th November 1871—

In a Monthly Meeting of Trustees and Directors : *Present*—Mr. Maxwell of Munches, M.P., Mr. Gladstone of Capenoch, Mr. Murray Stewart of Cally, Mr. Leny of Dalswinton ; Mr. Maxwell, *in the Chair*.

The Treasurer was directed, in reply to the letter of date 24th August, from the Secretary to the Board of Lunacy, to refer him to that portion of Commissioner Coxé's Report, bearing upon the entertainments, the walking exercise beyond the grounds, and social intercourse with the outer world, as examples of statements made on insufficient authority, and to state that the Trustees and Directors understand the Commissioner has only on one occasion, and that several years ago, referred to Dr. Gilchrist for information in regard to, or for explanation of statements made to him during his inspections, whereas had the Medical Superintendent or the Directors been applied to, the information obtained by the Commissioner would in many instances have been found inaccurate or insufficient to warrant the conclusions drawn from it.

(No. 7.)

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH, 23d November 1871.

SIR,—I have submitted your letter of the 14th inst. to the Board, along with accompanying Excerpt from the Minutes of the Trustees and Directors of the Crichton Institution, of the 7th inst., by which you were directed to refer me to that portion of Commissioner Coxé's Report bearing upon the entertainments, the walking exercise beyond the grounds, and social intercourse with the outer world, as examples of statements made on insufficient authority.

I need scarcely point out that such reference is no answer to my former letter, in which you were asked to define the statements in Sir James Coxé's entry of the inaccuracy of which the Trustees and Directors complained.

Hitherto you have not made the slightest attempt to show that the statements alluded to are not in thorough accordance with facts ; and as the Board are fully confirmed in their belief that they are unassailable, they will not again ask you to do what it is clear is beyond your power.—I am, Sir, etc.,

SAM. ADAMSON, Esq., Dumfries.

W. FORBES, Secretary.

of fact it is not so eaten. On the day of the visit, for instance, about one-half of the women in the dining-hall ate little or none of it. The same thing was also observed in the galleries. The unchanging repetition of the dish, and that a peculiar, though perhaps a good one, appeared to have destroyed the relish for it, and accordingly it was left. To give the patients what they do not eat is economical only in an improper sense, and no argument founded on the rate of mortality or the number of cures can justify a supply of food which thus becomes useless, if it be not rather wasteful and injurious. That the dietary should be varied, as well as good and sufficient, is supported by the best medical authority, and, by what is perhaps better still, common experience. The question is therefore again brought under the notice of the Directors, who should keep in mind that, under good management, the dinner can be varied without entailing any very appreciable increase of cost, and also that dinner is the meal which affords the chief opportunity of introducing variety into the dietary.

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So much for the mid-day meal. The second error relates to the evening meal or supper, which is considered objectionable because of its insufficiency.

Numerous complaints as to this were volunteered by the patients.

Dinner is served about one, and between that meal and breakfast at eight next morning, the men who work have 6 ounces, the men who do not work 4 ounces, and the women, whether they work or not, 4 ounces of bread with tea.

It is believed that the exceptional lightness of this evening meal, by making the sleep of the patients less sound and refreshing, accounts for much of the noise and restlessness which exist among them. And there is good reason for thinking that a better supper would add to their happiness and general wellbeing. The object of care in an Asylum is not simply to keep the patients from dying, but to make them as comfortable and happy as possible while they live. It must not be forgotten that by a large number of them residence in an Asylum is regarded as imprisonment, and that persons living under such conditions require to be better fed than persons who are not sequestered, and who are living more naturally. But in addition to this, there is the fact that the inmates of Asylums are often, if not generally, in a low state of health, and on that account also require a liberal and well arranged dietary.

If the minimum supply of bread at supper were brought up to 8 ounces for men, and 6 ounces for women, it would only be brought up to what is usual. But the importance of such an increase will be seen from the consideration that patients in Asylums, where 8 and 6 ounces of bread are thus given to the two sexes at supper, might go altogether supperless to bed on 182 and 121 nights of the year, and yet consume annually as much bread at that meal as the corresponding number of pauper patients in the Southern Counties Asylum.

The fuller supper here spoken of is, of course, the supper of the multitude—the minimum,—not the supper of those who are on extra or special diet. Judging from what was seen at dinner, the number of these last is not great in this Asylum. Among the women who were seen at dinner, only one patient had mince. Some others had been ordered boiled beef instead of hash, but the cook had omitted to send it up.

The question now brought under the notice of the Directors, referring as it does to so important a matter as the feeding of the patients, cannot be lightly set aside; and it is suggested that they should settle it either by a reference to Dr. Christison, the Professor of Dietetics in the University of Edinburgh, or by an experiment on themselves. The last course would be the cheaper, and no doubt is entertained as to its result. Let the Directors dine for a month on what dinner they choose, provided it be peculiar and not varied, and then take nothing till breakfast at 8 next day but 4 ounces of bread and a cup of tea. By the end of the month dinner would often be left, and there would be an appeal for more bread at supper.

The reporter was present while dinner was served to the gentlemen of the mid-west gallery of the Crichton Institution Division. Nine of them were at table. When they sat down, each gentleman had opposite his seat a plate of broth and another plate with potatoes on it. The two attendants sat at a side table,

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and they and the gentlemen took their broth at the same time. As each gentleman finished, he pushed his plate from him, and it remained on the table till the end of the meal. When the attendants had finished, they divided and served the meat, which was sent up in a state which made carving unnecessary. The beer being also distributed, the attendants then helped themselves. Each patient, when he had finished his beef, again pushed his plate from him, and it remained on the table. The pudding was served after the attendants had eaten their beef.

It is scarcely necessary to add that at the conclusion of the meal the table presented an unseemly picture of disorder—the result of the fact that the attendants had been eating when they should have been waiting. The gentlemen who were at this table conducted themselves in the most orderly manner, and ate their food like those who had been accustomed to and had not forgotten the usages of polite life.

What occurred in this gallery occurs in the others—with the addition that in two of them the attendants sit and eat at the same table as the patients.

It is again strongly urged that this very objectionable manner of serving the meals should be reformed, and that greater attention should be given to the cooking.

The great majority of the patients in the Southern Counties Asylum have no exercise beyond the grounds. Of the men, for instance, there is every Tuesday a walking party of 14, but this party consists from week to week all the year round very nearly of the same men; so that about 159 of the 173 male patients are never, except at an annual pic-nic, beyond the walls. This is an error in the management which has often been pointed out, and which ought to be rectified.

It is very desirable, and it is earnestly recommended that the experiment of comfortably furnishing and tastefully decorating the female refractory ward of the Southern Counties Asylum should be tried. The ponderous tables and benches, screwed down to the floor, are quite unnecessary; and the prison-like aspect of the ward has most certainly a tendency to increase and not to subdue refractoriness. It is worthy of note, as bearing on this recommendation, that since the guards were removed from the windows, about 2 years ago, there has been no broken glass. If what is now suggested were well carried out, there would be fewer women wearing strong dresses of canvas or linen drill.

It is necessary to call attention again to the state of the registers and case books. It might be a serious matter, and would certainly be discreditable to the Asylum, if it were necessary to produce these as they now stand in a court of law. In the register of restraint and seclusion for the Southern Counties Asylum there is no entry since the last visit. It is true that material for filling up this register is said to exist in memoranda kept by the head attendants, but it would clearly be irregular and wrong to treat these as registered entries. Other statutory books and registers were similarly in a more or less incomplete state. It has not been found possible for some months to make any progress with the case books of the Southern Counties Asylum. Andrew M'Cubbin's case, referred to in the last report, remains as it was then found.

It has been pointed out in a previous report that the system of keeping the books and registers of this Institution is faulty, and seems almost designed to lead to confusion and error. It is strongly recommended that the Directors should order the introduction of a sounder and less fanciful system at the beginning of next year.

It is only proper to add that the Superintendent accounts for the state of the registers and case books by the difficulties he had of late encountered in connection with changes among his assistants, and that he undertakes in three months to have all arrears overtaken. It is not believed, however, that the books and registers of the two divisions of the Asylum will ever be long in a satisfactory state till a better method of keeping them is introduced.

A proper register for voluntary patients should be instituted, and no voluntary patient should be entered in any way in the register of Lunatics admitted. More suitable registers of escapes and of probationary discharges should also be kept.

Post-mortem examinations are rarely made in this Asylum. In the interests

of science this is much to be regretted. The consent of friends and guardians should, of course, be obtained, but there is no reason to believe that it would be oftener withheld in this Asylum than in others.

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Helen Muncie, a voluntary patient, made a strong appeal to be discharged. She knew that she had come in of her own wish, but did not know that she was free to leave. This should be explained to her. It is doubtful, however, if she should be out of an Asylum, or if she is in a fit state to be dealt with as a voluntary patient; but, being so, she should be fully informed of the nature of her position.

DUNDEE ASYLUM, 24th February 1871.

The present population consists of 92 men and 84 women; of these 25 men and 29 women are private patients, and 67 men and 55 women paupers.

The changes which have occurred since last visit, on the 28th October 1870, consist of 23 admissions, 19 discharges, and 5 deaths. Of the admissions 20 were paupers, and 19 of these were chargeable to the parishes of Dundee or Liff and Benvie. Of the patients discharged 9 were recovered, 6 transferred to the lunatic wards of Poorhouses, 3 transferred to other Asylums, and 1 escaped. This last was a private patient, whose discharge on probation, or otherwise, the commissioners thought desirable. It is understood that he has gone to Bombay. The 5 deaths were caused in 2 instances by phthisis, in 2 by general paralysis, and in 1 by bronchitis. One of the five was a female, and for 13 months before she died no death among the patients of that sex was recorded. The rate of mortality continues to be low, and there can be little doubt that this is greatly due to the well-cooked food which is plentifully given to the patients. Vegetables appear to be used more freely in this Institution than in others.

There are 15 epileptics and 11 paralytics among the patients. It is understood that the proportion of the helpless, the unmanageable, the destructive, and the dangerous is increasing, in consequence of the transference of the incurable and easily managed patients to the lunatic wards of Poorhouses. As the result of this, it has been thought necessary to employ two additional attendants. One female patient was found wearing a strong dress, and one male patient locked boots. Quilted blankets are used on three beds. The register of restraint and seclusion contains 5 entries since last visit, but no patient was found in seclusion or under any form of restraint. There was considerable excitement and vociferation on the female side during the visit, but among the male patients comparative tranquillity prevailed.

If the proportion of the actively insane and the unmanageable should undergo a still further increase, the defects of the Asylum as regards structure and site will become even more apparent than they have hitherto been. The attention of the Directors, therefore, is again earnestly directed to the desirability of erecting a new Asylum in a suitable locality. Efforts have lately been made, with more or less success, to increase the cheerfulness of the house by the papering and painting of many of the single rooms and dormitories, and more could certainly be done in this direction by improving and adding to the furniture. But such changes, however extensive and judicious they might be, could not make the Institution satisfactory, and the patients in it would still be deprived of important advantages, which are enjoyed by patients in similar Institutions, and even by those in the lunatic wards of Poorhouses.

It must not be supposed that the defects of the Institution are felt only by the pauper inmates, for the private patients are also, and in various ways, sufferers. Their airing-courts are cheerless, most of their day-rooms and dormitories are gloomy, and their bath-room accommodation is unsatisfactory, while the Asylum grounds are so completely overlooked, that it has been necessary to discontinue many out-door exercises and amusements. Most of those patients pay remunerative rates of board, and the public Institution which receives them ought to provide those appliances of treatment which all acknowledge to be beneficial, but which cannot be furnished by this Institution from irremediable defects of structure and site. These remarks are not weakened by the fact that some of the accommodation for private patients is

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good. The south wing day-room, for instance, has a comfortable, homely, and cheerful aspect, but this depends quite as much on the free view of the country from the windows, as on the fact that it is fully and tastefully furnished. What this room is, all the departments of a well situated Asylum might be.

The numbers industrially employed are 40 men and 45 women, or about one-half of the whole. Five women were seen weaving, 1 winding, and many sewing, knitting, or engaged in house work. Twenty men and 12 women are on parole in the grounds. Monthly dancing parties continue to be given, and occasional lectures and concerts. Service in the chapel is attended by 47 men and 49 women.

The patients partook of a substantial dinner during the visit, but it is thought that there might be greater neatness and order in the serving of the food, and it is suggested that an effort should be made to introduce improvements in this direction.

All parts of the house were found clean, fresh, well ventilated, and in excellent order, but some of the dormitories appear still to be over-crowded, and it is again recommended that the cubic contents of each room should be ascertained and recorded on the door.

In the cases of J. L. and M. W., little, if any, evidence of insanity was seen. They are both patients who have been in prison for assault or disorderly conduct.

The registers, etc., were examined and found correct and carefully kept. *

* In connexion with this report the following correspondence took place :—

(No. 1.)

ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDEE, 9th March 1871.

SIR,—Referring to the Report by Dr. Arthur Mitchell, Commissioner in Lunacy, dated 24th ult., on the state of this Asylum, I am instructed by the Committee of Management to mention that the statement made by Dr. Mitchell, that the Asylum grounds are so completely overlooked that it has been found necessary to discontinue many out-door exercises and amusements, is not correct.—I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

ROBERT C. WALKER, *Secretary*.

W. FORBES, Esq., Secretary, Board of Lunacy, Edinburgh.

(No. 2.)

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH, 31st March 1871.

SIR,—I am directed to enclose you copy of a letter addressed to the Board by Dr. Mitchell, with reference to the statement made by him in the patients' book of the Asylum at his last visit, that the Asylum grounds are so completely overlooked that it has been found necessary to discontinue many out-door exercises and amusements, and which you were instructed by the Committee of Management to mention as not correct.—I am, Sir, etc.

To ROBERT C. WALKER, Esq.,

W. FORBES, *Secretary*.

Secretary to the Managers of the Dundee Royal Asylum.

MONTROSE, 29th March 1871.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your note, enclosing a letter to you from the Secretary of the Committee of Management of the Royal Lunatic Asylum, Dundee, in which it is said that a statement in my report of the 24th April, on the state of the Asylum, is not correct.

The statement referred to was to the effect that the Asylum grounds are so completely overlooked, that it has been found necessary to discontinue many out-door exercises and amusements.

It was not made in the first instance without care, but I have to report that I visited the Asylum again this morning, and satisfied myself as to its correctness. I thought it desirable to do this, as the statement, having more particular reference to private patients, tended to endanger a source of income.

In the northern part of the garden grounds there is a small inclosure, where the patients at one time had music and dancing in the open-air. For about ten years this occasional recreation is said to have been practically discontinued. Several efforts, however, have been made to resume it, but have proved unsatisfactory, because the patients were overlooked from the windows of the adjoining houses, and because the boys of the neighbourhood, probably attracted by the music and a knowledge of what was going on, climbed to the top of the walls, and became an annoyance to the patients.

The cultivation of the triangular piece of ground belonging to the Institution, on the west side of the Forfar road, must be, and is said to be less the work of the patients than it was, for the reason that it is so completely overlooked.

Patients who gesticulate, or who have other habits likely to attract attention, cannot have such free exercise or occupation on the general grounds, as they might have if those grounds were not overlooked.

ROYAL ASYLUM, DUNDEE, *September 1, 1871.*

The patients at this date on the register are 95 males and 88 females, of whom 2 males are absent on probation.

The changes since the visit of 24th February are as follows :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	0	3	14	18	35
Discharges, . . .	3	1	6	12	22
Deaths,	1	3	1	1	6

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All the pauper patients admitted were, with one exception, chargeable to the parishes of Dundee and Liff and Benvie. One was a return from the lunatic wards of Dundee Poorhouse. Of the patients discharged 16 had recovered, 5 were removed to poorhouses, and 1 was taken home. Of the deaths, 3 were caused by organic disease of the nervous system, 2 by senile decay, and 1 by malignant disease of the womb.

In the main the house remains as formerly described. Some improvement has been effected by further papering, and some new benches were noticed in the male department. Cleanliness and ventilation are well attended to, but

From the airing-yard for male private patients, which is far from large, nothing is seen but roofs of houses, chimney stalks, and the sky, but if this airing-yard were extended to the west it would be overlooked by from 20 to 30 windows. Such an extension would not make the airing-yard cheerful or satisfactory; but, if it would do so, the proximity of the dwelling-houses would prevent the change.

I believe the patients in this Institution to be treated with much kindness, but its situation has become very objectionable, and must seriously lessen its usefulness. The directors, it is hoped, will not long continue to refuse to accept this opinion as true.—

I am, Sir, etc.

ARTHUR MITCHELL.

To W. FORBES, Esq.,

General Board of Lunacy, Edinburgh.

(No. 3.)

ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, DUNDEE, *22d May 1871.*

SIR,—I am instructed by my Committee of Management to send you the enclosed excerpt from their Minute of Meeting, held on the 16th instant, in regard to Dr. Mitchell's letter of 29th March.—I am, Sir, etc.

ROBERT WALKER, *Secretary.*

To W. FORBES, Esq., Secretary,

General Board of Lunacy, Edinburgh.

EXCERPT FROM MINUTE OF MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE DUNDEE ROYAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, HELD ON 16TH MAY 1871.

The Meeting resumed consideration of Dr Arthur Mitchell's letter of the 29th of March.

The Committee do not admit that the Asylum grounds are so completely overlooked that it has been found necessary to discontinue many out-door exercises and recreations. A small portion of the grounds may be overlooked, but the houses are at such a distance that it would be impossible to recognise the patients, and the Committee do not believe that any injury has arisen to the patients from this circumstance. The Committee never heard till now that it had been found necessary to discontinue many out-door exercises and amusements. Even had a necessity for removing the patients from the north-eastern portion of the ground, as a place for the amusements referred to, existed, there is abundance of room in other parts of the grounds for dancing and recreation; and the Committee regret that their attention was not sooner called to a matter which could so easily have been rectified.

As to the small enclosure in the north garden, where the patients at one time had music and dancing in the open-air, the Committee were never made aware until now, that "for about ten years, this occasional recreation has been practically discontinued," and, looking to the height and structure of the walls, they cannot understand how boys could climb to the top of the walls, and become an annoyance to the patients. If, however, the Medical Superintendent had considered it necessary for the patients to have dancing in the open-air he could at once have obtained the full authority of the Committee to provide such exercise where the patients could not have been overlooked, and where boys could not have climbed over the walls.

No change has taken place in regard to the triangular piece of ground on the west side of the Forfar Road since it was originally acquired for the Asylum. Public roads then bounded it on the east and north, and these still exist. Of course there may be certain patients whom it would be improper to employ at work in that ground, but many of the patients have from the first been employed there, without the slightest detriment, so far as the Committee ever heard.

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in many parts, especially in the male pauper department, the accommodation is cheerless and gloomy, and wanting in smartness and tidiness.

A want of neatness and tidiness is likewise observable in the bedding, clothing, and manner of serving the meals. That the physical wants of the patients are abundantly and appropriately supplied is undeniable. Evidence of this fact is seen in the low mortality and favourable proportion of recoveries; but it would cost no more to meet their wants in a more seemly fashion. What is wanted is simply more pains. A contrast of the accommodation of the poorhouses of Dundee and Liff and Benvie with that of the Asylum is certainly not in favour of the latter. No doubt the neater appearance of the poorhouses is to a certain extent due to their patients belonging to a selected class; but this fact will only partially explain the difference, which depends just as much upon management. For instance, while the bed linen in Liff and Benvie Poorhouse is changed every week, that of the Asylum is changed only once in 3 weeks. In the poorhouse the underclothing is changed once a week, and in the Asylum only once a fortnight.

Some improvement has been effected in the Asylum at meals by furnishing all the wards with table cloths and earthenware dishes, but much still remains to be accomplished to bring the serving of the food up to a proper standard. The first step would be to train the attendants in habits of neatness and order. So long as the mortality is low and the proportion of recoveries favourable, attention to the amenities of life appears to be considered of little moment.* But a similar line of argument would afford an excuse for the peasantry of the Highlands continuing to live in black cottages with earthen floors, unglazed windows, and holes in the roof for chimneys. That the directors may realize what is doing elsewhere, they are again recommended to visit some other Institutions. Let them contrast the manner in which the patients of the poor population of the Western Highlands are accommodated in the District Asylum of Argyle and Bute, with that in which the lunatics of Dundee—one of the most thriving and prosperous manufacturing cities of the empire—are provided for, and they will at once perceive how far the Institution under their management is behind. No one will seek to deny that the primary object of an asylum is to restore mental sanity and to maintain bodily

The Committee cannot help expressing their regret that Dr. Mitchell should have shown such a disposition to depreciate this Asylum. He must be aware that, in regard to kind and successful treatment of patients and a low rate of mortality, it stands second to no similar Institution in the kingdom.

Extracted by me, ROBERT C. WALKER, *Secretary*,
Dundee Royal Lunatic Asylum.

Dundee, 22d May 1871.

(No. 4.)

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH, 7th June 1871.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 22d instant, which I have submitted to the Board, and I am directed to say that they entirely adopt Dr. Mitchell's views as to the great unsuitability of the site of the Asylum, consequent on the encroachment of the town; that the opinions he has expressed are in harmony with those expressed by the other Medical Commissioners; and that the Board believe that the Committee of Management will by-and-by see the correctness and force of what has been said on this subject.

I am to add that Dr. Mitchell is at pains to point out that the treatment of the patients is liberal, kind, and skilful, and that the mortality is low. In nearly all reports by the Commissioners the same thing is done. But though the treatment is commendable, and the results in many respects very satisfactory, the fact remains that the Institution, as regards its structure and situation, must be condemned. No one would erect such a building or choose such a site, and the Board think it desirable, such opinions being held, that they should be clearly communicated to the managers.—I am, Sir, etc.

WILLIAM J. BATT, *for the Secretary*.

To ROBERT C. WALKER, Esq., Treasurer of the
Dundee Asylum.

* NOTE BY DR. RORIE—If this remark is intended to represent the opinions held by the Officials of the Asylum, it is incorrect. The civilization of the patients, so to speak, is kept constantly in view, and much has been effected in this respect during the past 12 months. In several of the pauper wards, however, improvements in this direction have been completely neutralized and frustrated by the policy pursued for the last few years by the Board.

health ; but another object of paramount importance is to render the lives of those whom it is deemed necessary to detain (as much for the public safety as for their own good) as happy as circumstances will allow.

Apparently from the remark made in last report, that it had been necessary to discontinue many out-door exercises and amusements, from that portion of the grounds in which they were held being completely overlooked, arrangements have been made for converting a more retired portion of the garden into amusement grounds ; and it will probably be deemed expedient to take back into cultivation the land which has been found unsuitable for the purposes of recreation. Considerable attention continues to be given to exercise beyond the grounds of the Institution, and it is calculated that about two-thirds of the patients enjoy this privilege. On the male side there is a difficulty in obtaining out-door exercise in wet weather from the want of verandahs. To a certain extent this evil has been remedied by the erection of two rooms for scholastic and recreative purposes with projecting eaves, but the shelter thus afforded is too limited to meet the want, and a proper verandah should be provided. The rooms just spoken of will be very serviceable in facilitating the extension of industrial occupation.

The patients of both sexes were tolerably free from excitement. Since last visit, 14 entries occur in the Register of Restraint, 9 of the use of the shower-bath for purposes of discipline, and 5 of recourse to seclusion for periods of one day. A special night attendant has recently been appointed on the female side with beneficial results, but a considerable number of straw bags remain in use in both the male and female departments. Among the patients are 6 male and 9 female epileptics, and 11 male and 2 female paralytics, many of whom are of degraded habits, and exercise a debasing influence on the establishment, but on the other hand there is only one congenital case. The influence which the poorhouses have exercised in raising the proportion of unmanageable cases, by the removal of tranquil and well-conducted patients, is now likely to be modified, as their accommodation is full, and future removals will only be to supply vacancies from death. As bearing upon the question of the causes of the low mortality which has always been a distinguishing feature of the Asylum, it is worthy of notice that of the patients who have died since last inspection none was of very recent admission ; one was admitted in 1855, 1 in 1863, 1 in 1867, 1 in 1869, and 2 in 1870. These facts indicate a fair state of health on admission.*

The numbers registered as industrially employed are 39 males and 43 females. As has been already stated, about two thirds of the inmates take walking exercise from time to time beyond the grounds, and cabs come twice a week for the private patients. About a fourth of the community does not from various causes go beyond the airing-courts.

There has been no accident.

No attendant has been discharged for any fault.

The staff is numerically sufficient, and their remuneration is more liberal than usual, but by no means too high for the arduous and responsible duties they have to perform.

EDINBURGH ROYAL ASYLUM, 23d March 1871.

Edinburgh
Asylum.

The present population consists of 329 males and 340 females.†

* NOTE BY DR. RORIE—The drift of this observation is not easily discerned, nor is the inference at all apparent. As reported to the Board, the bodily conditions of the 4 patients last referred to, on admission were as follows :—

1867, Feb. 7, G. R. or M'J. Aet. 51. In good bodily health. No injuries.

1869, July 26, J. W. or G. Aet. 60. Bodily health frail. No injuries.

1870, April 6, D. W. Aet. 35. Frail and Paralytic. No injuries.

" June 28, M. A. or L. Aet. 70. In frail state of health. No injuries.

In fact, of the patients who died, 50 per cent. were sent in paralytic, and if not moribund certainly with no other prospect but death before them. The patient, P. M., admitted in 1855 was kept alive for years only by the most careful attention and nursing on the part of his attendants. [The reader may gather the drift of the observation from the remarks on p. v. of the Report.—SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY.]

† In these numbers the inmates of the East House were by oversight not included.

Appendix E. The changes which have occurred since last visit are represented in the following statement :—

		Private.		Pauper.		Total.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Commissioners' Entries.	Admissions,	12	7	20	32	71
	Discharges,	4	10	5	10	29
	Deaths,	3	2	5	7	17

Royal and District Asylums. Of the 52 pauper patients admitted, 48 were chargeable to the urban parishes, 1 to a suburban parish, 1 to a parish in Peeblesshire, and 2 to parishes in Orkney.

Edinburgh Asylum. Of the patients discharged, 14 were recovered, including 4 who were discharged at the expiry of their period of probation, and 7 were transferred to other Institutions.

The deaths were due in 5 instances to general paralysis, in 4 instances to acute or chronic pulmonary disease, in 1 to epilepsy, in 1 to apoplexy, in 1 to cerebral disease, in 1 to disease of the kidneys, in 1 to general decay with paralysis, in 1 to senile decay, and in 1 to exhaustion. The average age at death was 42. Three of the patients who died were admitted in 1871, 7 in 1870, 3 in 1869, 2 in 1868, 1 in 1866, and 1 in 1857.

At the date of last visit, 4 patients were absent on trial, of whom 3 have since been discharged, and 1 has been brought back. Since that date 5 patients have been liberated on probation, and of these 1 has been brought back, 1 has been finally discharged, and 3 remain out on trial.

The registers show that 159 males and 229 females are industrially employed. There is no sensible increase of these total numbers for a considerable period, but it appears that for some time the number of men employed in out-door work has been decidedly greater than it used to be. The possibility of increasing this form of occupation, and the advantages to be derived from it, have repeatedly been alluded to in former reports, and it is satisfactory to have to record a movement in this direction. But the hope is expressed that it will soon be found possible to employ a much larger number of the male patients in this and in other useful ways. The health, the tranquillity, and the easy management of the patients would thus be promoted, and there would at the same time be a pecuniary benefit to the Institution itself. One man who was a baker has been taught to be a tailor, and does good work. An effort should be made to multiply commendable results of this kind. Experience has shown that it would favour such an effort, if the industrious were in some way rewarded ; but without such experience, we might, from a general knowledge of human nature, safely predict this result.

In many parts of the house great tranquillity prevailed, but among the female patients in the separate wards there was very considerable excitement. The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 1223 entries since the 14th of December, when the last visit was made. These entries refer to all forms of restraint and seclusion, and embrace 60 patients. The number of entries would have been still larger, but for some omissions, such, for instance, as those which relate to the case of E. W. or N. who, it was said, had been continuously in seclusion for several months, in consequence of its being deemed impossible otherwise to control or manage her. At the time of the visit 16 patients were found in seclusion, 12 of whom are said to be secluded on account of bodily illness, and 4 from the impossibility of otherwise controlling them in the manifestation of their mental affection—2 of them being in dark seclusion. The registers show that 3 patients use quilted blankets, 17 locked boots, 2 strong dresses, 2 polkas, and 5 gloves. The foregoing numbers appear to indicate either an unusual employment of restraint and seclusion, or a class of patients extremely difficult to manage.

There cannot be a doubt that the contentment of the patients and the ease of management would be increased by those surroundings which are known to be tranquillizing in their effects, and which are elsewhere supplied with that object ; and it is earnestly hoped that the Directors will lose no time in making those structural changes both in the East and West houses, which are understood to be already resolved on, and that they will at the same time add very considerably to the articles of furniture and ornamentation, so as to give

to many parts of the Institution a brighter and more cheerful aspect. The additions to the East House, when completed, ought to prove very beneficial ; and it is evident that the addition which was recently made to the West House, and which is now occupied, was necessary, since the Institution is still regarded as over-crowded on the female side. The propriety of making a radical improvement of several of the airing-yards should also be taken into consideration with as little delay as possible. It is thought that the desirability of making the changes here indicated cannot be questioned ; and they are regarded as so important in their bearing on the care and treatment of the patients, that it is hoped the Directors will be able to carry them into effect without much delay.

There is still another change which has often been recommended, and which cannot be accomplished without an outlay of money, but which it is desirable to bring again under notice. It refers to the substitution of hair mattresses for those of sea-grass still in general use. When once made, this change ought to prove an economy. Most of the beds are now provided with hair pillows, and the patients in the intermediate galleries have hair mattresses. There was evidence that the hair pillows are appreciated, and are felt to be an addition to comfort. Everything which tends to secure sound and refreshing sleep must be an advantage by subduing the tendency to excitement, making management easier, and favouring restoration to health ; and for these reasons it is again recommended that hair mattresses should be supplied. At present even old and infirm patients, and patients labouring under severe bodily disorder, sleep on beds of sea-grass.

Considerable improvements have been made in the day-rooms and dormitories of the fourth gallery on the male side, and further improvements are in contemplation or progress.

The attention which is bestowed on recreation and amusement continues to be very satisfactory. The reporter was present at Divine service on Sunday evening with about 250 patients, who conducted themselves in a perfectly quiet and orderly manner.

Eleven changes have taken place among the attendants. Of these, 1 was dismissed for being drunk, 1 for being suspected of striking a patient, 1 for allowing a patient to escape, 1 for staying out without leave, 1 for ill-using a patient, and the rest left voluntarily.

In consequence of Dr. Skae's illness, the Asylum is temporarily under the care of Dr. Oswald, of the Madras Medical Service—a gentleman accustomed to have the medical charge and administration of large public institutions. He is assisted by Drs. Wright and Haigh, whose earnestness in the discharge of the duties devolving on them is very apparent.

The registers, etc., were examined. They are kept by one of the patients, and were as usual found in excellent order.

The visit extended over the 18th, 19th, 20th, 22d, and 23d of March.*

* In connexion with this entry the following correspondence took place :—

(No. 1.)

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH, 22d April 1871.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board to call your attention to the recent entry by Dr. Mitchell in the patients' book of the Asylum, more particularly to that portion which refers to Restraint and Seclusion ; and to request that you will be so good as state your views as to the causes which render recourse to them so frequent.—I am, Sir, etc.,

W. FORBES, *Secretary.*

To the Medical Superintendent of the
Royal Edinburgh Asylum.

(No. 2.)

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, April 25th, 1871.

SIR,—In answer to your note of the 23d April, in which exception is taken to the amount of restraint and seclusion at present exercised in this Asylum, I am directed to transmit to you the list of patients under seclusion or restraint on the 23d April, with the reasons which led to the use of these forms of treatment in these cases.

April 23. On the male side of the house, there was no patient in seclusion.

P. B. was *under restraint*, wearing a canvass dress and gloves. It is only lately that we have been able to associate this patient with the others ; he was so extremely destructive and dangerous, clutching at, biting, and tearing everything and everybody within his reach. He is now associated, but to render this possible, the above-mentioned restraint is needful.

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E.ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM, *November 30, 1871.*

The present population of the Asylum is as follows:—

		M.	F.	Total.
Commissioners' Entries.	In East House, . . .	37	31	68
	In West House, . . .	331	341	672

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These figures show an increase of 34 since the visit of 14th December 1870.
The following are the changes since the visit of 23d March:—

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	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	30	26	58	81	195
Discharges, . . .	16	17	45	56	134
Deaths, . . .	4	8	17	23	52

Of the 139 pauper patients admitted, 131 were chargeable to the urban parishes, 4 to suburban parishes, 2 to Orkney, 1 to a parish in Peeblesshire, and 1 to a parish in Forfarshire. The excess in the female pauper admissions has been caused by the closing of the lunatic department of the City Poor-house; and to the same cause is due the high proportion of re-admissions, which amount to 33.

Of the patients discharged, 62 had recovered, 37 were transferred to other Asylums, 5 were removed from the registers on the expiry of the period of probation, 1 was found not to be insane, 5 were dismissed on the expiry of the certificate of emergency, 2 were removed to Ireland, 1 was sent to a special

T. W. F. wore gloves. On many occasions when the gloves have been removed, this patient has proved so destructive to his clothing, as to necessitate their re-application.

J. S. wore locked boots; his is a case of congenital imbecility; when his boots are not secured, he flings them over the wall, and goes about barefoot.

On the 23d April there were four patients in dark seclusion on the female side, Mrs. S., M. M'M., Mrs. R., Miss D.

Mrs. S. is a case of puerperal insanity. She was on that date, April 23, much excited, and was secluded for two reasons; both on account of her violence making her very dangerous to others and impossible of control, when associated; and also that she might herself be removed from all sources of irritation in her present extremely irritable condition.

M. M'M. was in dark seclusion; hers is a case of intermittent mania; she was on the date of the return, April 23, in a state of great excitement, and was very destructive.

Mrs. R. was returned as in dark seclusion; this patient's case is one of chronic sthenic insanity. She was brought to the Asylum on the 17th in a state of great excitement; she was placed in the padded room to prevent her inflicting an injury on herself, a result which her excessive violence rendered imminent.

E. B. D. was returned as in dark seclusion. This patient's case is one of asthenic mania; she is at present in a state of much excitement; incoherent, striking others, and throwing her food about.

On the date of the return which I now transmit to you, fifteen patients on the female side were reported as wearing locked boots; these were chiefly women in a state of extreme dementia; and in their case, unless means were taken to prevent them from removing their shoes, it would be almost impossible that they should obtain a proper amount of exercise.

I am directed to ask the Lunacy Board if they consider the wearing of locked boots in the same light as other forms of restraint, when the change of apparel is more obtrusive to the patient's attention; as it is considered that many of the demented patients are by this means secured from wet feet, a fruitful source of those pulmonary diseases which are so apt to seize upon their enfeebled constitutions; and also that becoming once impressed with the impossibility of removing such boots, the patients' attention is directed to other objects, and they become unconscious of anything peculiar about the boots.—I am, Sir, etc.

STRETHILL W. WRIGHT, *Assistant-Physician.*

To the Secretary
General Board of Lunacy.

(No. 3.)

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, *Edinburgh, 3d May 1871.*

SIR,—Your letter of the 25th ultimo was laid before the Board at their meeting yesterday, and with reference to your query whether they consider the wearing of locked boots in the same light as other forms of restraint, I was directed to inform you that they do not consider locked boots to be in any degree a form of restraint.—I am, Sir, etc.

W. FORBES, *Secretary.*

To the Medical Superintendent,
Royal Asylum Edinburgh.

licensed house, and 21 were taken home. Of these last, 12 were handed over to the care of friends by minutes of parochial boards, and several were removed against the advice of the Medical Superintendent. It does not appear, however, that any of them have as yet been returned to the Asylum.

Of the deaths, 15 were ascribed to general exhaustion and decay, 3 to exhaustion from acute mania, 9 to general paralysis, 4 to disease of brain, 3 to disease of heart and arteries, 4 to phthisis, 2 to pneumonia, 1 to asphyxia, 1 to poisoning by yew leaves, 1 to fracture of thigh, 3 to cancer, and the rest to various chronic affections. The small proportion caused by phthisis is remarkable. As usual, the mortality was principally among the recent admissions, 23 of those who died having been admitted in 1871, 11 in 1870, and 18 in previous years. The average age at death was 51 years.

At the date of last visit 4 patients were absent on trial, of whom 3 have since been discharged, and 1 has been brought back. Since that date 12 have been discharged on trial. Of these, 2 have since been finally discharged, 2 have been brought back, and 8 still remain on probation.

The alterations and improvements referred to in recent reports as being in progress have now been to a considerable extent carried out with a very satisfactory result. In the East House, the drawing-room, dining-room, and new bedrooms are ready for occupation, and present a very cheerful and comfortable appearance. The furniture and fittings are of the best description, and the general aspect of the accommodation is that of a well appointed private house. It is a pity, however, that it should have been considered necessary to glaze some of the bedroom windows with ground-glass. In the basement a new kitchen has been provided, and other important improvements have been effected; and in the old part of the building comfort and cheerfulness have been considerably increased by the substitution, in all the galleries, of wooden for stone flooring, by further painting and papering, by additional baths, and by various improvements in the fittings, including the introduction of electric bells. Some further changes, calculated to improve the single rooms on the ground-floor, and to provide proper accommodation for the attendants, are still desirable, and are, it is understood, under consideration.

In the West House, papering and painting have been likewise extensively carried out, and the general appearance of the wards has been improved by lowering the prints on the walls, and thus bringing them more under the observation of the patients. The provision of a drawing-room, in which the male and female private patients will meet for social intercourse and amusement, supplies a want that has long been felt, and is calculated to add materially to the comfort and happiness of this class of the inmates. An improvement in the furniture of the various galleries has been commenced. Several cushioned benches have already been provided, and orders have been given for a supply of chairs. The use of hair mattresses is being extended to the parochial patients, and in one of the female galleries they have in a great measure replaced those of sea-grass. As soon as the financial position of the Institution will permit, the new wards should be painted and papered, linoleum or matting laid along the corridors, and carpeting generally introduced into the dormitories: a long strip from one end to the other, and a small piece by each bed. But there need be no delay in fitting light valances to the windows, which, at a merely nominal cost, will give the wards a comfortable clothed-like look.

It is understood that various structural changes are in contemplation in the West House with the view of rendering the male galleries more light and cheerful. There is certainly great need for such alterations, and it is to be hoped that the managers will soon see their way to enter upon them. One great improvement, of even perhaps more pressing necessity, would be the erection of covered ways in the airing-courts for exercise and shelter, especially in that of the male separate building. The transfer of the public entrance of the Asylum to the north gate would enable such a general modification of the airing-courts to be undertaken, as would add greatly to their amenity and cheerfulness; and their usefulness would be greatly extended by laying out portions as bowling-greens.

The enlargement of the fourth male gallery, by annexing to it the adjoining corridor, which has been partially furnished as a sitting-room, has been a

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material improvement ; and a similar change in the third gallery would prove a great relief to its present overcrowded state.

Every part of the establishment was found in excellent order. The bedding was clean and in good condition ; and the patients of both sexes were clean in person and as a rule tidy in dress. In the clothing of the men a great improvement is being effected by the substitution of Tweed of an excellent description for the blue cloth hitherto used, and by the conversion of the short jacket into a coat of reasonable length. The immediate cost of the change will probably be neutralized by the longer last of the garment.

Great tranquillity prevailed in both houses. In the female separate buildings of the West House one or two of the inmates became vociferous during and apparently in consequence of the visit, but the diminution of excitement in this part of the establishment was very marked, and on inquiry it was stated to be habitual. This change may be ascribed partly to the improved nature of the accommodation of these wards, partly to the increased amount of extended exercise now taken by the patients, and partly to the facilities now enjoyed of isolating cases of excitement by the increase in the number of single rooms. In the male separate building there was likewise an absence of excitement, but the aspect of the accommodation and of the patients in this part of the establishment is, notwithstanding some improvement, still rough and unsatisfactory. Better internal surroundings, and greater facilities for exercise, would, it is believed, tend greatly to effect a beneficial change in this department.

The dietary is ample, and the meals served during the visit were well cooked, and served with a tolerable degree of neatness. More variety would, however, be an improvement. Even in the galleries of the private patients no butcher meat is sent up but beef. An occasional change to mutton, or even to pork, would to many prove a grateful break.

The sanitary state of the establishment is at present favourable. Few patients were confined to bed, and the mortality has been in a great measure due to general decay, and to maladies beyond the influence of medicine. But many of the inmates, especially on the male side, although not formally on the sick-list, belong to a feeble and miserable class.

Of the patients of the West House, 204 males and 220 females are registered as industrially employed. Of the former, above 100 are working in the grounds, and above 30 in the shops. The increase in the number of out-door workers is due partly to the greater pains now taken with them, and partly to the more ample supply, in connexion with the recently acquired land, of such rough work as digging and trenching. Many patients who cannot be profitably employed in the comparatively fine work of gardening, are yet fit to trench, to wheel barrows, etc. The circumstance of so employing them is profitable alike to themselves and to the Institution ; to themselves by dispelling the tendency to excitement ; to the Institution by the work accomplished and the weakening of their destructive propensities. But as the means possessed by the Institution of furnishing such rough work is limited, and cannot be extended without the acquisition of additional land at a high price, it comes to be a question whether other sources of such employment could not be established, such, for instance, as the breaking of road-metal for the road trustees.

It is again suggested and strongly recommended that a trial should be made of remunerating the industrial patients by some more satisfactory method than that of granting doles of tobacco or tea : by bringing the remuneration into more immediate relation with the work accomplished. Were this carried out, it would almost certainly be found that the amount of work would be greatly increased, and that many patients at present idle would be led into industrial habits. The experiment could be most readily tried with the females : by setting aside a part of the day for the work of the house, and a part for undertaking work for shops in the town. The money received might be divided into different portions—a share to the house, a share to defray the cost of picnics, or of theatrical and other entertainments, and a share to the workers individually.

Much attention continues to be given, and much trouble to be taken, to provide sources of amusement and recreation, but unfortunately one of the most

popular modes of entertainment, and one in which perhaps the largest number of patients find enjoyment—that of theatrical representations—is threatened with extinction from the want of a few pounds to procure scenery, dresses, and other necessary articles.

A considerable number of patients of both sexes continue to enjoy the privilege of walking in the grounds on parole, and a smaller number that of going beyond bounds on the same terms. Of the West House patients, about 80 of the males are on an average confined to the airing-courts, but many of these patients are epileptics, or are otherwise incapacitated for extended exercise. The females with considerably fewer exceptions take habitual exercise in the general grounds.

The attendance at chapel is considerable, but it would be much greater, and more beneficial in its effects, were a proper building provided exclusively for Divine worship. There can be little doubt that the public would willingly contribute the necessary funds were an appeal made to them.

The register of restraint and seclusion contains a formidable list of entries, but a large proportion of them refer merely to the wearing of locked boots, and the use of strong dresses and quilted bed-coverings. There are however occasional entries of the use of the polka, as a precaution against suicide or violence. The entries of seclusion average about two a day, and include all cases in which isolation is on any account considered necessary. During the visit, one patient—a female—was found wearing the polka; and a male and a female were clothed in canvas.

Three fatal accidents have occurred since last visit, one from choking, one from eating yew leaves, and one from fracture of the femur.

The changes among the attendants have been considerable.

It is apparent from the preceding remarks that a great deal has been accomplished, and that much is still being accomplished, to remove the defects which have from time to time been pointed out as injuriously affecting this important Institution. The result can scarcely fail to be to regain for it the honourable position it so long held as the first of Scotch establishments for the care and treatment of the insane.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM, 14th April 1871.

The present population consists of 44 men and 32 women, exclusive of 1 man absent on pass and 2 men absent on probation. In other words there are 47 male and 32 female patients on the registers, and for whom accommodation must exist. The Asylum was built for 32 men and 36 women, so that the present population is 11 in excess of the number which the Institution was designed to accommodate. In order to provide for the increasing number of patients, the bath-room is used as a dormitory,—an arrangement which is in several respects unsatisfactory. Eight of the male, and 1 of the female patients are not paupers, but if all of these were removed, there would still be an excess of patients on the male side; and it is therefore again recommended that a cottage be erected, as was suggested in the last report, for a few of the more trustworthy of the male patients.

It is always desirable that a district should possess accommodation somewhat in excess of its actual requirements, and the providing of this should not be delayed till it must be done under the pressure arising from a further increase in the number of pauper patients. So long as the beds are not needed for paupers, they can, with the sanction of the General Board, be used for indigent private patients, some of whom, while cheap accommodation can be found, will be supported by relatives or friends, not legally bound to support them. The transference of one such patient from the private to the pauper class would involve a burden on some parish of the district nearly equal to the interest of the money spent on the erection of a small cottage. In receiving some of the indigent private insane of the district the Asylum unquestionably serves a useful public purpose—useful to such patients and their friends, and also a source of saving to the ratepayers; but the erection of a separate cottage is recommended with reference only to the interests of the pauper insane belonging to the county, whose number already exceeds that for which the Asylum was built.

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The changes which have taken place since last visit consist of 7 admissions, 6 discharges, and 1 death; 5 of the patients discharged were recovered, and 1 was transferred to the Lunatic Wards of the Poorhouse at Stonehaven. The death was caused by phthisis, and occurred in the case of an epileptic, at the age of 36.

Some important changes are contemplated in the farm arrangements, and it is earnestly recommended that these should not be made without very careful consideration of their effects. It should be borne in mind that the primary object of the farm is to be a benefit to the patients, by providing them with healthy occupation. If it is not so managed as to secure this, the farm is a failure. That it should prove a source of profit to the Institution, though an important, is clearly a secondary consideration.

It is in practice found advantageous that the farming operations of an asylum should be varied, and such as will make the patients and attendants interested in them. Hitherto it has been thought that these objects have been attained in Elgin with more than usual success, and that a character has thus been given to the Institution which has led to its being held up as worthy of imitation. In such circumstances, it is clear that there should be great hesitation in introducing changes which may prove injurious to the patients, or, in other words, to the best interests of the Asylum. The pauper patients have been, and are nowhere kept more cheaply than in Elgin—a fact which is meritorious, since the wants and comforts of the patients have been at the same time most adequately provided for; but it is believed to be probable that the cost of maintenance will be increased rather than diminished by the introduction of some of the changes which are at present in contemplation.

There is no amusement fund, and, as the patients are not remunerated for their work, there is no way of constituting one. It is therefore recommended that a sum of from £5 to £10 should be set apart for this purpose, exclusive of what may be necessary for hiring conveyances for pic-nics and excursions, when the Asylum has no longer horses and carts of its own. The cottage has been neatly lined with wood by the man who acts as farm servant, and who does much of the jobbing about the Institution.

No form of restraint, seclusion, or special dress was found in use. The patients were all tranquil and contented, and the great majority of them busily occupied. Though the day was cold, 29 of them were at the farm. When visited there, they had just finished dinner in the shed, and were spending what remained of their hour of rest in practising music for a concert.

All parts of the house were as usual scrupulously clean and in excellent order.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM, *August 23d 1871.*

Since the visit of the 14th April, 8 patients have been admitted, 9 have been discharged, and 1 has died. Of those discharged, 5 had recovered, 2 were transferred to other establishments, and 2 were taken home. The numbers resident are at present 41 males and 35 females; of whom 7 males and 1 female are private. One patient is absent on probation.

The accommodation continues to maintain the high character ascribed to it on former occasions, and provision is being made to relieve the overcrowding on the male side by the erection of a cottage for 6 patients.

The condition of the inmates of both sexes was entirely satisfactory, and there was a complete absence of noise or excitement. The same attention continues to be given to industrial occupation. Almost all the men are habitually employed on the farm, and at the visit 14 men and 8 women were found busy in the field securing the harvest. Only one patient, a female, was in bed, more from general infirmity than any special malady.

In conformity with the recommendation made at last inspection, £10 have been allowed by the District Board for the purposes of recreation, and three pic-nics to somewhat distant localities have already taken place.

The main endeavour in the management, however, is to approximate the condition of the inmates as much as possible to that of the sane population,

With this view, individual tastes are consulted, and no inflexible system of discipline is adopted. Indulgences of various kinds are freely granted, and in this way a spirit of contentment is generated and fostered.

The amount of land at present under grain crop is 25 acres, and under green crop $17\frac{1}{2}$ acres. In reclaiming, little has recently been done, the chief attention, after the work of cultivation, having been given to the erection of fences.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 28th March 1871.

The present population consists of 122 men and 131 women, including 2 patients absent on probation, and 3 absent on pass.

Since the Asylum was last visited, on the 16th of November 1870, there have been 23 admissions, 14 discharges, and 6 deaths.

Of the patients admitted, 2 were not paupers; and of those discharged, 10 were recoveries, 3 transferences to other asylums, and 1 a transference to a private dwelling.

One of the 6 deaths occurred during probation. The causes of death in the other cases were pleurisy, head disease and ulceration of intestines, congestion of lungs and bronchitis, gangrene of lungs, and epilepsy. Two of the patients who died were admitted in 1871, 2 in 1870, 1 in 1867, and 1 in 1866. One was the case of a patient 24 years old, but the average age of the other 5 was no less than 65.

Industrial occupation continues to receive much attention. There are 81 men and 90 women registered as thus employed, and from what came under observation during the visit, these numbers appear to be by no means an over-estimate. Of the 90 women, 17 are said to be employed in the kitchen or laundry; 59 in sewing, knitting, etc.; and 13 in general house-work. Of the 81 men, 53 work in the grounds, 17 as tradesmen, and 11 are engaged in house-work. Industrious patients are rewarded in many ways, and it is understood that this operates so advantageously that it is hoped a still greater development will be given to the system. Good work has been done during the winter in the open shed, and a considerable quantity of road metal was seen ready for use.

There has been a further planting of shrubs and hedges in the grounds about the Asylum, which were in excellent order and under full cultivation. The attention of the District Board is again directed to the desirability of soon acquiring more land, by purchase or lease. An effort should be made to obtain from 50 to 100 acres. It is believed that a good farm would be a source of profit to the Institution as well as an advantage to the patients; and it is suggested, when this extension of the farming operations is found possible, that cows should be kept, as a liberal supply of good milk always acts favourably on the health of the inmates.

The sanitary condition of the inmates appeared to be very good. One man and 6 women were found in bed, but most of them were in dormitories, and no one could be described as in seclusion. The patients in bed laboured under phthisis, erysipelas, sore foot, pain in the side, etc.

One male patient wears a strong dress and has a quilted bedcover at night, and 9 females wear locked boots, but no other special dress or form of restraint was in use. Indeed it is said that the Institution at present only possesses one pair of locked gloves and one polka. The register of restraint and seclusion contains only one entry.

Great tranquillity prevailed in all parts of the house during the visit. To some extent this is no doubt due to the cheerful and pleasant aspect of the wards, in which articles of ornamentation and comfort are still on the increase. Among other additions, there was observed a considerable number of pictures, the gift of Sir David Baxter. Plants in flower were also seen in the wards, and had a very pleasing effect. The supply of these, it is feared, will be limited by the smallness of the greenhouse, but the gardener has provided for a plentiful provision during summer of cut flowers grown in the open air.

The dormitories and day-rooms for the convalescent and tranquil patients in the new separate buildings were very satisfactory.

Though the visit began early in the day—before 9 A.M.—all parts of the

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house were found in excellent order. The beds and bedding were scrupulously clean, and the clothing of the patients varied, neat, and comfortable.

Seventy-four men and 59 women dined in the hall during the visit, and ate heartily of a well-cooked dinner of Irish stew, which was tidily served.

There is an organized and effective system of night attendance—12 men and 17 women are raised, and this morning there was only one wet bed.

One accident is recorded—fracture of the neck of the femur, sustained by a patient who fell in a fit.

Since last visit, 4 attendants have left: 2 left of their own accord, 1 deserted the service, and 1 was dismissed for striking a patient. The deserter obtained employment in another asylum, from which, however, he was dismissed at the instance of the General Board; and the attendant who struck the patient was tried and punished by the Sheriff.

The shoe-house on the male side would be the better of being enlarged, and should have a wooden floor.

The attendant's room, off No. 3 dormitory, should be provided with an inspection window.

The registers, orders, and case books were examined, and were found correct and in good order. The manner in which the case book is kept reflects credit on Dr. Tuke and Dr. Morrison.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM,
September 13, 1871.

The following are the changes among the patients since the visit of 28th March:—

	Private.		Paupers.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	4	5	8	17	34
Discharges,	1	1	8	22	32
Deaths,	0	1	5	6	12

The numbers at present on the Register are—

	Males.		Females.	Total.
Resident,	118		120	238
On probation,	1		2	3
On leave,	0		1	1
	119		123	224

These figures show a considerable decrease since last inspection.

Of the patients discharged, 24 had recovered, 4 were removed at the instance of the medical superintendent, under the provisions of sect. 17, of 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54; 3 were removed by minutes of parochial boards; and 1, who had been committed as a dangerous lunatic, was discharged relieved with the sanction of the Sheriff.

The mortality has been high, and, what is frequently observed in summer, greater among the females than the males. The causes of death were phthisis and tuberculosis in 5 cases, and intestinal ulceration, general paralysis, pneumonia, cancer of uterus, senile decay, serous apoplexy, and cerebral suffering, in 1 case each. In every instance the cause of death was ascertained by post-mortem examination. Four of the fatal cases were admitted in 1871, 1 in 1870, 1 in 1869, 1 in 1868, 2 in 1867, and 3 in 1866. Neither the causes of death nor the period of residence in the Asylum point in any particular way to the operation of injurious influences.

The sanitary state of the establishment is at present favourable. Only 1 male and 1 female were in bed, and the general aspect of the community gave indication that the physical wants of the patients are adequately supplied. It may however be open to doubt whether it is prudent to discontinue the use of flannel underclothing from May till the beginning of winter. As a rule, the upper clothing was in fair condition, and many of the patients are supplied with Sunday suits and top-coats; but, on the whole, the every-day clothing

might be improved. The bedding was clean and in good order, and the coverings were sufficient. All the patients, with the exception of those of wet habits, sleep on hair mattresses. Of the category just named, there are at present 9 on the male and 18 on the female side who are raised by the night attendants, but as a rule, there are seldom more than two wet beds in each department. Invalid beds, which facilitate the use of the bed-pan and enable the bedding to be readily changed, have been supplied to both the male and female infirmaries.

The food is varied and tasteful. It is well and neatly served in the convalescent and detached dining-rooms, but in the main hall the table might be better furnished, and more attention given to order and neatness. Tablecloths are used by all the patients, and considerable care is taken to avoid waste.

The wards were in excellent order. Objects of ornament and interest, many of them presented to the Institution, are constantly increasing in number, and add to the cheerfulness of the wards; while the comfort of the patients is being promoted by such additions to the furniture as boxes for clothing, tables, presses, etc. These improvements have been extended to the refractory wards, and it is suggested that they should be further carried out by furnishing the benches of these wards with cushions covered with American leather cloth.

No patient was in seclusion, and only 4 entries of seclusion occur in the register since last inspection, but the period extends in more than one instance over several days. A great advance has recently been made in lessening the restrictions on liberty. Much more freedom in moving about is accorded within doors; and there is also much more free communication with the grounds and airing-courts. It is in contemplation to lessen greatly the number of locked doors; to replace keys with handles, and in this way to bring the general arrangements of the house much closer to those of a private dwelling.

Already the truth of the doctrine is being experienced, that the more restrictions are relaxed, the more surroundings are improved, and the more comfort is increased, the more will quiet be promoted and destructive propensities be neutralized.

The patients of both sexes, with scarcely an exception, take exercise beyond the airing-courts; and when the house was entered, the wards were found nearly entirely deserted, the whole community, with the exception of those physically disabled, being either engaged in various industrial occupations, or in walking and amusing themselves in the grounds.

The means of industrial occupation continue abundant, and the resources for amusement have been increased by the formation of a curling-pond, and institution of a gymnasium.

The educational classes are not at present in operation. In winter they are attended by from ten to fifteen female patients, from five to ten male patients, and by a number of attendants.

Five male attendants have left the service of the Institution since last visit, but no one was discharged for any fault. There has been no change among the female attendants since November last.

The only accident was a broken rib from a fall in an epileptic fit.

The general condition of the Asylum is extremely creditable to its officers.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, *May 12th, 1871.*

The following are the changes among the patients since the visit of 9th December:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	11	13	62	42	128
Discharges,	5	8	23	35	71
Deaths,	3	2	13	17	35

These figures show an increase of 22 in the numbers resident. The actual numbers on the 6th inst. were 345 males and 234 females.

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Of the pauper admissions, about four-fifths were from the urban parishes of the district, and one-fifth from the landward parishes; and of the former, nearly equal proportions were from the City, the Barony, and Govan. It may accordingly be expected that, on the opening of the Govan Parochial Asylum, the demand for admission of pauper patients will be reduced by about a fourth.

Of the patients discharged, 40 had recovered, 26 were transferred to other asylums and lunatic wards of poorhouses, 1 was removed to Ireland, and 4 were taken home. Of the last, only 1 was a pauper. The small number of unrecovered patients discharged from this Asylum, whether on probation or permanently, is a remarkable feature of its statistics.

The chief causes of death were organic lesions of the nervous centres. Consumption occurred in only 2 cases. Post-mortem examinations were made in 23 instances, and on 2 occasions revealed fractured ribs and other extensive injuries. In what manner these injuries were inflicted, careful inquiry failed to afford a satisfactory solution. Of the fatal cases, 7 were admitted in 1869, 9 in 1870, 7 in 1871, and the remaining 12 in previous years, one so far back as 1825. The average age at death was 43½ years.

As usual the establishment was found in excellent order, very great attention being everywhere given to cleanliness and ventilation. The general features of the accommodation are those repeatedly noted on former occasions: elegance and comfort in the arrangements of the West House, fulness and comfort in those of the better wards of the East House, and bareness and roughness in the main day-rooms and dormitories of the East House. Accordingly, the recommendation is again made that the comfort of the chief mass of the parochial patients should be promoted by a full supply of cushioned seats; and that endeavours should be made in various other ways to give the wards the aspect of a home. Ease of body is essential to produce ease of mind. It is, however, satisfactory to be able to report that steady progress continues to be made in supplying the beds with hair mattresses. On the female side their use is now nearly general, and on the male side they are provided for all the sick and infirm.

The patients of both sexes were remarkably free from excitement, and this result is all the more noteworthy, seeing the large numbers in which they are associated together in the day-rooms. For instance, in the male division, about 70 patients are placed in one day-room, under the care of 5 attendants; and in the female division, between 50 and 60 patients, under the care of 4 attendants. But although under such circumstances wonderful tranquillity is maintained by discipline, the comfort and usefulness of the patients could be greatly increased by additional accommodation. By the institution of a general workroom for the females, many more might be industrially employed in sewing, knitting, darning, etc., while relief would thus be given to the day-rooms. The adoption of the principle of remuneration for work, under certain rules and restrictions, would greatly tend to foster industrial occupation, and would lead to its development in various new directions. At present, of the East House inmates, only 46 men are at work in the grounds, and only 36 women are reported as engaged in sewing and other forms of needle-work. Two men work as shoemakers, 4 as tailors, 12 as stokers; and there are also a blacksmith, a carpenter, an upholsterer, a matmaker, and two or three clerks.

The numbers confined to bed are 29 males and 18 females. These proportions are much higher than those usually found in asylums. It must however be explained, that the recumbent position is had recourse to for other reasons than sickness and debility. It is used to calm excitement, and to correct wet habits.

The register of seclusion shows within the last four years a great diminution in the number of cases in which this mode of treatment has been had recourse to. This arises in a considerable measure from the fact that excited patients are put to bed in the associated dormitories of the infirmary, and are only secluded in single rooms when this practice fails.

Since last inspection solitary seclusion has been used on 35 occasions in the cases of 20 patients, for periods rarely exceeding two or three hours.

In 1865, within a like period, 258 entries of seclusion are recorded.

The numbers under the immediate supervision of the night attendants are 54 males and 59 females, and the numbers registered as of wet or dirty habits are 38 males and 36 females. Nevertheless, the number of wet beds rarely exceeds one or two, and there is frequently not even one. These successful results seem to be chiefly due to three causes. In the first place, the bedding of the wet patients is warm and comfortable; they are all supplied with hair mattresses. In the next place, they are carefully raised; and lastly, where this precaution fails, the catheter is used. On the female side the attendants are trained to the use of this instrument, and appear to apply it frequently; on the male side, however, it is never introduced but by the medical officers. Whatever may be thought of this practice, there is no doubt that it insures a degree of cleanliness, such as is perhaps nowhere else attained.

The physical wants of the patients are well seen to. The clothing was in excellent order, and great attention is given to personal cleanliness. Every patient is bathed at least once a week, and every one in clean water. The dietary is abundant. In the different departments of the West House, and in the better wards of the East House, the meals are comfortably and neatly served, but in the main wards of the latter house great improvement in this respect is called for. A visit to the District Asylum of Argyllshire will show how much may be accomplished in introducing decorum and neatness at table, even among patients whose previous habits were of the rudest kind.

Considerable attention is given to recreation and extended exercise. Few patients are restricted to the airing-courts, and about a sixth of the inmates are said to walk occasionally beyond the bounds. The means of out-door amusement are supplied by bowls, croquet, cricket, football, etc., but the want of an amusement hall continues to limit the numbers who might join in dances or be present at concerts. The absence of a chapel restricts the numbers attending Divine service to about 105 males and 80 females.

Since last inspection, 29 servants and attendants have left the service of the Institution, 16 being discharged for faults.

A considerable number of accidents are recorded, but only the two already noticed were of a serious character. The establishment continues to be distinguished by careful and minute supervision, but the risk of mischief would be greatly diminished by additional facilities for subdividing the patients.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, 18th September 1871.

There are 235 female and 348 male patients at present in the Asylum. Since the date of last visit there have been 106 admissions, including 1 voluntary patient. During the same period there have been 81 discharges and 23 deaths. Fifty-six of the patients discharged were cured, 11 were transferred to other asylums, and 6 were sent to Ireland. Of the 23 deaths, 2 were caused by phthisis, 1 by senile gangrene, 1 by erysipelas, 1 by heart disease, 1 by epilepsy, and the rest by different forms of disease of the brain with and without complications. In 8 instances a *post-mortem* examination was made. The mean age at death was 58. Seven of the patients who died were admitted in 1871, 6 in 1870, 4 in 1869, 3 in 1868, 1 in 1867, 1 in 1866, and 1 in 1861. There are 26 entries in the register of restraint and seclusion, applicable to 17 patients, and all referring to short periods of seclusion. Several accidents are recorded, but none of a grave character.

Twenty-nine changes have occurred among the attendants; of these, 1 absconded, 1 was dismissed for being suspected of striking a patient, 1 because she was pregnant, 3 on account of inefficiency, 4 for breaking the rules of the Asylum, and 1 in consequence of ill health.

All the registers and books were examined, and were found to be very carefully and correctly kept. It is suggested, however, that the form of the registers of voluntary patients, of accidents, of physical condition on admission, and of escapes might be improved. There are not a few things about this Asylum and its management which may be regarded as in a certain sense characteristic. Some of these are good, and others not so. Among the favour-

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able characteristics, are—(1.) The infirmary arrangements, which certainly could be visited and examined with advantage by many superintendents. Even though every detail of these arrangements were not approved of, a useful lesson would be learned from them. (2.) The close and regular medical supervision of the patients, which is very commendable. (3.) The table-d'hôte arrangements for gentlemen paying high rates of board. At this table the two assistant medical officers preside. The food is well cooked and well served. (4.) The structural arrangements for high class-patients, and the elegant and comfortable way in which their apartments are furnished. (5.) The scrupulous attention to cleanliness and the efficiency of the ventilation. (6.) The clothing of the pauper patients, which is in all respects deserving of praise. This is a matter of great importance, and one too often neglected or little considered. (7.) The orderly and satisfactory manner in which the books, registers, and papers are kept. There are, no doubt, many other favourable characteristics of this Institution, but the foregoing are those which are most striking and peculiar.

On the other hand, some of the things which cannot be regarded as favourable features of the Institution, are—(1.) The insufficient day-room accommodation for the paupers. It is true that the over-crowded state of the Asylum is a necessary result of the circumstances in which the district is placed as regards accommodation for the insane poor; but, whatever be its cause, it must be productive of injury to the patients. In day-rooms of no great size, with 60, 70, and 80 patients, untoward events would in all probability have occurred ere this had the management been less efficient.

Indeed the fact that there has been no unfortunate occurrence, and that, in spite of the over-crowding, the patients are tranquil, teaches a lesson as to what management can do in diminishing such an evil. It cannot extinguish it, however, and it is certain that the crowding alluded to must greatly lessen the comfort and happiness of the inmates. (2.) The want of a recreation-hall and place of meeting for Divine worship. This is so striking and so important a want, that the Directors are urged to increase the debt by £3000 or £4000 and supply it. Such a building is as much required for high-class patients as for paupers. It is believed to be a question of waiting for a further reduction of the debt. But it is clear that it would be possible to wait longer than would be right or justifiable, and it is hoped, therefore, that the propriety of further delay will be carefully considered. It should be kept in view in doing this that the Institution is a public one, serving a charitable purpose, and that all admit that the erection of this building would add to its efficiency. (3.) The small amount of exercise taken beyond the grounds by pauper patients. (4.) The difficulty of finding useful occupation for the men in the East House. (5.) The use of straw palliasses. These are not now numerous, but there should be none of them. Sound and refreshing sleep is of such importance to the insane, that comfortable beds should be given to all. These are some of the less favourable features of the Asylum. Perhaps it is desirable to add to the approving notice of the food supplied to the high-class patients, that it extends equally to the paupers, who during the visit had a very substantial and well-cooked dinner served to them, and all of whom have a comfortable and full evening meal. In the dinner there is considerable variety, and vegetables are abundantly given. The number of those who receive extras is large.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, 11th March 1871.

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There are 72 patients at present in the Asylum—31 males and 41 females. Six admissions, 3 discharges, and 7 deaths constitute the changes which have taken place since last visit. All the patients discharged were regarded as cured. Four of the 7 deaths were caused by phthisis, 1 by apoplexy, 1 by senile decay, and 1 by gastritis, caused by swallowing a quantity of carbolic acid, from stupidity rather than with a suicidal intent. Three of the patients who died were very old, and all but one had been resident for some considerable time in the Asylum. In every case but one a careful *post-mortem* examination was made.

The register of restraint and seclusion continues to be without an entry, and both the airing-yards are still entirely unused. One of these, indeed, is already converted into a vegetable garden, and in the other a tank is to be constructed to collect the rain water from the roof of the building.

Of the 72 patients in the house, 63 partook with relish of a well-cooked dinner during the visit. They sat at table alternately male and female, and conducted themselves in a most orderly manner. The meal was neatly served, and in the appointments of the table there was scarcely any evidence that those who sat at it were lunatics. It was observed with satisfaction that the peculiar likings or dislikings of several patients were judiciously gratified. Only 9 of the inmates were absent from the general table—2 because they refuse food, 1 because she dines in the kitchen, 1 on account of bodily infirmity, 3 as an indulgence, because they desire to dine apart, 1 because his dinner was completely different from that of the others, and only 1 patient was absent because she could not conduct herself properly.

Great changes in the way of furnishings and decorations have taken place since the Asylum was last visited by the reporter. It would be difficult to enumerate all these, but their general effect is very satisfactory and pleasing. Ornamental objects are now numerous, and no breakages have as yet occurred. In the dormitories each patient has a chair, and the clothing is not removed at night.

Much attention continues to be paid to the occupation of the patients, and a hope is again expressed that ere long it may be found possible to add considerably, either by purchase or lease, to the extent of land attached to the Asylum. One of the patients has been trained to be a tailor, and all the clothing for the male patients is now made in the house. The jackets in use weigh $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. and a suit of clothes, exclusive of shoes, 11 lbs. The shoes and slippers required by the patients are also made in the Institution, and there is at present so large a surplus stock that it is proposed to sell to other asylums. The whole number of patients industrially occupied is 61, or 85 per cent.

One of the attendants left some time ago to get married, and this is the only change recorded in the staff of attendants, which is a sufficiently numerous one, and indicates careful selection.

There is only one patient habitually wet or needing any special kind or arrangement of bedding.

All parts of the house were clean and in admirable order, and the patients were comfortably and tidily clothed.

Locked presses have been fitted up to hold the medicines which are in use among the patients, and thus to prevent accidents through stupidity or design on the part of the patients.

Several of the clergymen of the district visit the Asylum often, and take an interest in its progress and prosperity.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, August 16, 1871.

The number of patients, which at the visit of 11th March was 72, is now 90, exclusive of 2 females absent on probation. This increase has arisen from the Asylum having agreed to admit certain cases from the district of Midlothian, pending the provision of accommodation for that district.

The changes since the above date consist of 27 admissions, 6 discharges, and 3 deaths; of the admissions, 16 were transfers from other asylums; of the discharges, 4 had recovered, 1 was found not to be insane, and 1 was removed by minute of parochial board. The causes of death were senile decay, phthisis, and epilepsy, at the ages of 74, 46, and 18.

Since the last visit, the Asylum has sustained a heavy loss by the death of the resident superintendent, but the satisfactory condition of the Asylum shows no falling off under his successor. The house was in excellent order, and cleanliness and ventilation are well seen to. The circulation of air in some of the dormitories would, however, be promoted by additional ventilating openings above the doors.

The patients of both sexes were neatly and comfortably clothed, and clean in person. The supply of water, however, notwithstanding the formation of

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the rain-water tank alluded to in last report, is still insufficient for the wants of the house, and the question of its increase must continue to engage the attention of the District Lunacy Board.

The sanitary condition of the establishment is satisfactory. No patient was in bed, and great tranquillity was everywhere prevalent. No seclusion has been resorted to since last visit, unless a day spent in bed by one patient on account of excitement be so reckoned. The patients registered as industrially employed are 19 males and 39 females. The former were busy in the fields securing the harvest, and the latter were engaged in the usual female occupations.

The airing-courts are still unused for the purposes for which they were constructed. Exercise is taken by all the patients in the general grounds, which may be described as virtually unenclosed, and several go freely about on parole. Pic-nic excursions to the seaside and elsewhere take place from time to time, and adequate attention is given to home sources of amusement and recreation.

The food continues to be well served, but additional table accommodation is necessary.

The bedding was clean. It will, however, be necessary to make provision for re-teasing some of the hair mattresses, and to replace some of the sheets, which are much worn.

The staff of attendants, which consists of 4 males and 3 females, will be immediately increased by another female. No one has been discharged for misconduct.

It is again suggested that a small greenhouse should be provided for the purpose of preserving plants and decorating the house in winter.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM, *15th April 1871.*Inverness
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The total number of patients in the Institution is at present 271—148 males and 123 females. Of these 3 males and 1 female are absent on probation.

Since last visit 18 patients have been admitted, all paupers, and all chargeable to the parishes of the district. During the same period, 11 patients have been discharged, and 14 have died. Nine of the patients discharged are entered as recovered. The 14 deaths were caused by phthisis in 5 instances, by pneumonia and bronchitis in 6, by marasmus and diarrhoea in 1, by epilepsy in 1, and by general paralysis in 1.

It is remarkable that consumption should continue to prevail so greatly in an asylum which draws its population chiefly from those districts of Scotland in which that disease is believed to be of rare occurrence; and the more remarkable, as ordinary inflammatory lung diseases appear to be equally prevalent and fatal, since 11 of the 14 deaths were caused by chest affections of one kind or another. If general paralysis were as common among the patients belonging to this district as among those belonging to many others, the whole death-rate would be excessively high. It is difficult to determine why phthisis and other pulmonary diseases should be so productive of death as they are in this Asylum, but it appears that the attention of the medical superintendent is actively directed to the subject. It would perhaps be desirable to give him facilities for ascertaining accurately the nature of the climate. The frequent bursting of the water-pipes in winter may probably be accepted as indicating the occurrence of periods of exceptionally cold weather.

The appearance of the patients was regarded as showing that the efforts to improve their general sanitary condition have been so far successful. This, however, was thought to be more evident among the male than among the female patients, and perhaps is due to their being more in the open air. A great many of the patients belonging to this district lead, at their own homes, a life which is peculiarly an out-of-door one, and it is suggested that an effort should be made to have them more in the open air.

The case books, which are very satisfactorily kept, indicate a careful medical treatment of the patients, but *post-mortem* examinations are not generally made.

Ninety-seven males and 92 females are entered as employed in the following ways :—

Women.	Men.	Appendix E.
8 planting potatoes.	13 as tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, or plumbers.	Commissioners' Entries.
20 assisting attendants.	17 assisting attendants and storekeepers.	
7 in the kitchen.	3 at the stable and piggeries.	
9 in the laundry.	4 as slaters, as messenger, or as cutting fire-wood.	Royal and District Asylums.
42 sewing.	60 as gardeners or labourers.	
6 knitting.		

Five patients are on parole, and 116 males and 82 females dine in association. During the visit the men were seen at dinner, which consisted of fish, potatoes, bread, and beer. It was a well-cooked and well-served meal, and was eaten in perfect tranquillity.

The register of restraint and seclusion contains two entries since last visit, both referring to patients whose condition is well known to the Board. One of them wore a strait-jacket from the 14th of January to the 18th of March—during the day but not during the night—to prevent self-mutilation, and the other was for three days in seclusion in consequence of being excited and troublesome. At present, 1 patient wears a polka during the night to prevent self-mutilation, 3 patients wear strong dresses, but made and fastened in the ordinary way, and 3 use quilted bedcovers. No other forms of restraint or of special dress were in use, and no patient was found in seclusion. On the male side nearly all the patients were tranquil and contented, but among the females there was considerable excitement.

Three attendants have left—2 of them having been dismissed for striking patients, and 1 for being out after hours.

The efficiency of the night-watching is shown in the fact that 39 patients required to be raised during the night, whilst there were only 9 wet beds this morning.

All parts of the house were as usual clean and in excellent order. Many additions to the furniture and to the articles of decoration were observed, and it is understood that during the summer months there is to be a considerable amount of papering and painting. It is suggested that Nos. 1, 2, and 3, ward A, should be provided with large mirrors. In a number of the mattresses the hair would be the better of teasing, and the glass shed over the boilers, which have been removed from the kitchen, should without delay be more efficiently ventilated.

It is interesting to know that the great majority of the patients, when they reach the Asylum, are well clothed and clean.

The general condition of the establishment is very creditable to those concerned in its management.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM, *August 22d 1871.*

The patients resident at this date are 143 males and 127 females, besides whom 3 males and 4 females are absent on probation.

The following are the changes since the visit of 15th April :—

	M.	F.
Admissions,	10	11
Discharges,	3	0
Deaths,	8	4

Of the patients admitted, 4 were transferred from other asylums ; and of the total admissions about 9 are considered capable of recovery. At the same time, only 6 males and 6 females of the whole number resident are regarded as curable. Whether it is necessary to detain all the others, either for their own sake or that of the public, is a question which should be seriously considered. Many of them fret under compulsory detention, and it is not improbable that on trial it would be found that some do not require the expensive appliances of an asylum for their proper care. Others, who make no appeal to be discharged, might, in many instances, be found to be suitable inmates of ordinary dwellings.

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Of the patients discharged, 1 had recovered, 1 was transferred to another asylum, and 1 did not return on the expiry of the period of probation.

Of the 12 deaths, 5 were due to phthisis, 5 to other pulmonary affections, and 2 to apoplexy and general paralysis. The predominance of consumption and pulmonary disease as causes of death is again remarkable. Since the opening of the Institution, of 71 male deaths, 19 were caused by consumption; while of 84 female deaths, 34 were due to the same malady. It has been found that many patients are already consumptive on admission; still there is reason to fear that many others become affected afterwards. It would be useful, in seeking to determine what influence asylum life and discipline have on the sanitary condition of the patients, to compare the deaths from consumption in the general population of the district with those from the same cause in the asylum.

The house was found in excellent order, and cleanliness and ventilation are well attended to. The general appearance has been greatly improved by extensive painting, and by the increase of objects of decoration. The condition of the bedding was on the whole satisfactory, but on the female side the mattresses were occasionally lumpy and in need of re-teasing. The day clothing was in a satisfactory state, and proper attention is given to personal cleanliness.

On the male side tranquillity was prevalent, but there was a considerable amount of noise and excitement among the females. Nevertheless, no one was in seclusion, and no recourse has been had to seclusion since last inspection. No patient is restricted to the airing-courts, and all who are physically able take exercise in the general grounds. The amount of exercise thus taken is however necessarily limited, and it is considered probable that if arrangements were made for having the patients more in the open-air their general health would be improved and the tendency to excitement diminished. With this view it is suggested that the terrace in front of the house should be enclosed by a wire fence of the usual description, and that it should be laid out as a flower garden, and provided with seats, and shelter against sun and rain. It is further suggested that a covered verandah should be fitted up in the airing-courts, so as to afford facilities for exercise in wet weather. Some fears are entertained lest a tendency to degraded habits should be encouraged by such freer use of the airing-courts; but this result is not experienced elsewhere, and need not be apprehended with proper supervision.

It is worthy of consideration whether more systematic measures should be adopted for the remuneration of the workers. On the female side the patients in the laundry alone have luncheon; to all the other female workers no allowance of any kind is given. It is not unlikely that those who had been accustomed to use tobacco would be rendered more contented, more quiet, and more disposed to work, were they to be allowed to earn this indulgence.

The sanitary state of the establishment is not at present unfavourable. Only 3 males and 4 females were in bed. As a rule these patients were in single rooms, but it appears to the Commissioner that if the sick of each sex were placed in associated dormitories, they would not only be brought under more careful supervision, but would be placed in more cheerful circumstances.

The dietary continues to be favourably regarded. It might be well, however, as the copious use of fat is regarded as a prophylactic against consumption, to supply it more abundantly and to introduce the use of pork. Attention is again very urgently directed to the necessity of improving the ventilation of the glass house in which the boilers are placed.

The measures adopted for the heating of the house in winter have not hitherto proved successful, and experiments for this end are still being carried out. It is thought that the water supply will now be sufficient; but the lower pond is in dangerous proximity to the house, and should be surrounded by a fence.

It is recommended that increased attention be given to out-door sports and amusements, and that endeavours should be made to engage the females in games of croquet and the males in games of foot-ball. The numbers industrially employed, and the manner in which they are occupied, remain much

the same as at last inspection. There have been several accidents, but none of serious import. One attendant, of 5 who have left the service of the Institution, was discharged for maltreating a patient. Appendix E.

The various registers are carefully and neatly kept. They show that 7 patients are at present absent on probation, of whom 4 have left the house since last visit. Commissioners' Entries.

ROYAL ASYLUM, MONTROSE, 30th and 31st March 1871.

There are 393 patients at present in the Asylum. These consist of 179 males and 214 females. Since the last visit, 38 patients have been admitted, 41 have been discharged, and 8 have died. Royal and District Asylums.

The admissions are made up of 7 private and 31 pauper patients. None of the paupers are chargeable to the parishes of Dundee or Liff and Benvie. Eight of the patients admitted were below the age of 25, 17 below the age of 35, 21 below the age of 40, and 24 below the age of 45,—so that the majority were in the prime of life; but, notwithstanding this, many of the patients admitted appear to have been in a feeble and broken-down state of health. In 26 of the 38 cases the disease is stated to have been of less than a year's, and in some of less than a month's duration, but it is certain that this would convey an erroneous impression. For instance, a patient labouring under mania associated with epilepsy may have been only five days ill in so far as regards the particular attack which led to removal to the Asylum, but the real duration of the insanity may have been for many years.

In other cases, again, the information supplied to the Superintendent makes the commencement of the illness coincide with the commencement of pauperism. In fact a large number of the patients admitted bring with them a very imperfect and often incorrect history of their illness.

Of the 41 patients discharged, 18 were cured, and 16 were transferred to the Asylum or to the Poorhouse of Dundee.

The 8 deaths were caused by phthisis, heart disease, gangrene of the lungs, apoplexy, disease of the brain with paralysis, senile decay, and maniacal exhaustion. A *post-mortem* examination was made in every case, and the cause of death is given with as much precision as possible.

The patient who died of gangrene of the lungs was only about a month in the Institution, and was recognised to be in a very feeble condition when admitted. No death occurred between the 12th of January and the 28th of March.

Much attention continues to be paid to the amusement and occupation of the patients. Twenty-eight patients are on parole within or beyond the grounds of the Asylum; and the peculiar tastes and habits of not a few are judiciously considered and gratified. Ninety-seven men and 120 women are said to be industrially employed. It is believed that the result would be beneficial if the industrious could be made to feel that they were in some way directly rewarded. Exercise in the general grounds or beyond them is taken by nearly all the patients.

The use of seclusion or any form of restraint, in the treatment or management of the patients, continues to be found unnecessary. Indeed the Institution may be said to be almost wholly unprovided with the means of restraint.

Considerable changes have taken place in the direction of decorating the wards, and the result, so far as it goes, is very satisfactory; but much remains to be done, and it is hoped that the efforts to give all the day-rooms and dormitories a clothed, cheerful, and homelike aspect will be persistently continued.

All parts of the house were clean, well ventilated, and in excellent order. One hundred and twenty-seven males, and 118 females dined together during the visit, and partook, with relish and in perfect tranquillity, of an excellent dinner.

The impression conveyed by the inspection of the separate establishment at Gayfield was as usual in every respect satisfactory and pleasing.

It is thought that it would be an advantage to this Institution if a fixed

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portion of the district were allotted to it, as was recommended in last report, and the matter is again brought under the notice of the Directors. One accident is recorded since last visit. Ten attendants have left during the same period, and one has died. Nine left for no fault, and one because she was thought to be pregnant. These changes are numerous, though only one of them appears to have resulted from misconduct.

The cubic space of each apartment has been calculated, and recorded above the door.

The impression produced by the inspection was very favourable.

P.S.—The following extract from the amusement book of the Asylum shows the weekly amusements :—

Monday—weekly ball.

Thursday—evening class.

Tuesday—lecture in Montrose.

Friday—lecture in Asylum.

Wednesday—concert and ball.

Saturday—singing class and diorama.

Concerts and lectures are varied by theatricals and costume balls.

ROYAL ASYLUM, MONTROSE, 30th August 1871.

The following are the changes among the patients since the visit of 31st March :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	7	6	5	11	29
Discharges, : . . .	5	2	9	5	21
Deaths,	3	0	4	4	11

These figures show a small diminution in the numbers resident, which are at present 169 males and 219 females.

All the pauper patients admitted, with the exception of one from Shetland, were chargeable to the landward parishes of Forfarshire and to Kincardineshire. Of the patients discharged, 13 had recovered; 4 were removed by minutes of parochial boards, 2 with the sanction of the Board of Lunacy, 1 by friends, and 1 was transferred to another asylum. Of the deaths, 7 were caused by general paralysis and other forms of organic cerebral disease, 2 by phthisis, 1 by inflammation of the lungs, and 1 by marasmus.

In the accommodation various improvements have been effected and are still in progress. A great deal has been accomplished in painting and stencilling, in fitting the windows with valances, and in other ornamental directions. Convenience has been promoted by changing the localities of the surgery, the steward's store, the steward's and assistant medical officer's rooms, and the waiting room; and by introducing improved forms of lavatories, and increasing the number of presses. There is still much room for improvement in the furniture, by supplying cushions to the benches, laying the corridors with linoleum or wax-cloth, providing small tables, etc., but it is satisfactory to know that the influence of improved surroundings upon the patients is fully recognised by the Medical Superintendent, and that the more easy financial condition of the Institution now warrants some additional expenditure on amenities. The treatment of the patients continues to be conducted on the principles formerly described. No specific value is attached to drugs, but improvement of the general health is sought to be attained by an ample and appropriate dietary; by great attention to cleanliness, proper clothing, heating, and ventilation; and by ample means of exercise, occupation, and recreation. The food served during the visit was abundant and well cooked, and was partaken of with much order and decorum; but the basement corridor, which serves as the dining-hall, answers the purpose only in a rude fashion, and prevents proper attention being given to details of the table. The house was in excellent order, and the patients were remarkably free from excitement. No restraint or seclusion is ever used. Excitement is dispelled by hard work and plenty of exercise, and no one is confined to the airing-courts on account of violence, obscenity, or a tendency to escape. The numbers registered as industrially employed are 91 males and 120 females, but only such patients are included in this category as do real and substantial

work. Sixty-eight males and 16 females were at work on the land ; several of the latter as shearers.

The proportion of congenital cases is high, no less than 38 males and 18 females being included in this category. Many of these patients are noisy, degraded, and difficult to manage, and add very seriously to the difficulty of improving furniture, clothing, and bedding. Some moleskins still continue in use, but they are rapidly being replaced by tweeds. Straw beds are in use for a considerable number of patients of both sexes, and the number of beds actually wet last night was 14 on the male and 6 on the female side. This high number on the male side is attributed partly to inefficiency on the part of the night attendant, who is accordingly about to be changed, and partly to the large proportion of idiots and epileptics.

The sanitary state of the establishment is favourable. The mortality has been low, and chiefly from maladies beyond the control of medicine, and only 4 patients, females, are at present confined to bed. Great difficulty is experienced in retaining the services of good attendants, mainly from the confinement which their duties involve. Some additional inducement to remain is now, however, given by increased remuneration.

The wages of the males are increased after six months' service from £24 to £25 and an additional £1 is given on the expiry of the first year, and an annual increase of £1 thereafter up to £30. At the same time, attendants placed in charge of a ward get at once an additional pound. A holiday of a week, with board wages, is given during the first three years, and thereafter a holiday of a fortnight, with board wages. If a prospect of a retiring allowance after a certain number of years' service could be held out, it is probable that a perceptible effect would be produced in diminishing the tendency to change.

Two accidents are recorded since last inspection ; the one a broken rib from falling or leaning on the bedstead, and the other a bruise from a fall. In the former case the bones were softened from disease.

The general character of the amusements remains as formerly described, and all convenient opportunities are embraced to bring the patients into association with the outer world, and to associate the two sexes in every-day recreations.

Considerable parties attend Divine service beyond the Institution.

In conclusion, it is satisfactory to state that the opportunities which the Institution affords of extending medical knowledge are zealously embraced. *Post mortem* examinations are very generally instituted, and the results carefully studied and collated. Indeed, in all departments there is a vigilant spirit of inquiry and progress.

ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH, *June 17, 1871.*

Since the visit of 3d August, 27 patients have been admitted, 19 have been discharged, and 10 have died. Of those discharged, 9 had recovered ; 4 were transferred to other asylums, one of which was in France, and 6 were confided to the care of friends, who, in one case, were Germans, and resident in Germany. The mortality has been above an average ; two of the deaths were from exhaustion following mania, 1 was from suicide, and the others from various affections of no distinctive character. In 4 cases, the patients had been admitted since last visit, and one died the day following admission. Of the others, 2 were admitted in 1869, 3 in 1868, and 1 in 1864. The average age at death was 49 years. The numbers resident are 47 males and 43 females, of whom 5 of each sex are deemed curable.

The general condition of the house remains as described at former visits. Cleanliness and ventilation receive proper attention, and the day-rooms and sleeping-rooms are, as a rule, fully and comfortably furnished. Endeavours are being made, by the use of light colours in painting and the extension of pictorial papering, to increase the cheerfulness of the back wards, and to counteract the gloom which there, and in the low wards of the main house, is due to structural defects. The sick-rooms alluded to in last report have been taken into occupation as such, and have proved a great convenience.

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The patients are well clothed, and clean in person and dress, and the bedding was everywhere in perfect order. There was no excitement on either side of the house, and there has been no instance of seclusion since last inspection. The protection bed is at present in use in 4 cases during the night. No one is sleeping on straw or on a mattress on the floor. As formerly, great attention is given to recreation, and excursions to the country are numerous. On the male and female side, apartments are set aside for the use of the more rational patients, in which the occupations and amusements of private life are encouraged and carried out. Five of each sex are at present restricted to the airing-courts. Exercise on parole within the grounds is taken by 4 males and 1 female, but beyond the grounds exercise on parole is exceptional.

The food served during the visit was abundant, well cooked, and of excellent quality, and was partaken of in a neat and orderly manner. With reference to the remark made in a former report as to beer, it may be well to explain that although beer does not constitute a part of the regimen of the house, it is supplied to a number of the patients as an extra, as a medicine, or as a luxury. Thus of 16 patients dining in the middle male gallery, 2 had pints of bitter beer, and 2 had pints of Dublin porter; and of 13 patients dining in the upper male gallery, 1 had bitter beer, 6 had porter, and 1 an allowance of whisky. The patients in these galleries are at the higher rates of board.

The changes among the attendants have been numerous. Since last visit, 9 of the males have left the service of the Institution, and of these, 7 were discharged for faults. Of the females, 5 left, but all voluntarily.

ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH, 19th August 1871.

There are to-day 89 inmates—47 men and 42 women. Since the visit on the 17th of June, there have been 5 admissions and 4 discharges. No death has occurred. During the same period seclusion or restraint has in no instance been resorted to. One accident is recorded, the result of an assault by one patient on another, but fortunately attended with no serious consequence. Three changes among the female attendants and 3 among the male have taken place. One of the female attendants was dismissed because she was pregnant, and two of the male attendants for impropriety of conduct in relation to this girl.

A new horizontal high-pressure engine has been erected for pumping soft water. It would be an advantage if it were turned to account in driving the washing machine, the extractor, the mangle, etc.

A turning lathe has been procured, which it is hoped will prove a source of amusement and occupation to some of the gentlemen.

The improvements effected in the sick-room and dining-room of the low female gallery are very satisfactory. The sitting-room of the same gallery, however, is still partly flagged, and it is recommended that wood should be substituted for the stone.

All parts of the Institution were scrupulously clean and in excellent order, and the patients were tranquil, contented, and with very few exceptions in good bodily health. Four of the protection beds are at present in use, but no patient was found wearing any special form of dress.

The cheerful aspect of some of the galleries was much increased by a plentiful supply of plants in flower. In the garden all necessary vegetables are cultivated with much success, but, at the same time, it is very tastefully ornamented with flowers, with a view to make exercise in it pleasant to the patients.

The books and registers were examined, and were found to be neatly and accurately kept.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 20th June 1871.

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Since the visit of 28th July, 38 patients have been admitted, 21 have been discharged, and 9 have died. Of the patients admitted, it is remarkable that no less than 29 were females; 6 were transfers from other institutions, and 2

were re-admissions. Of those discharged, 13 had recovered, 3 were transferred to other asylums, 1 was removed to England under a Sheriff's warrant, and 5 were taken home, 2 against medical advice. The causes of death were apoplexy, epilepsy, senile decay, pulmonary congestion, general exhaustion, and (in 1 case) typhoid fever. The average age at death was 57 years. The numbers resident are 6 males and 7 females, private; and 104 males and 137 females, pauper; 1 male and 2 females are absent on probation.

The house must be regarded as full, especially on the female side, but it is in contemplation to meet the immediate demands for admission by a considerable discharge of patients on probation. The establishment of such arrangements for the disposal of chronic cases as are in operation at Kennoway and Balfron would postpone the necessity for extending the Asylum, without detriment to the interests of the insane, provided parochial boards could be induced to grant adequate alimentary allowances. Of the present inmates, only 13 males and 22 females are regarded as curable.

The house was clean, well ventilated, and in good order; papering and painting are being gradually extended, and the introduction of objects of interest and decoration continues to make progress. It is desirable, however, that more attention were given to the promotion of the comfort of the patients, by providing cushions for the seats and increasing the number of arm and easy-chairs. On the whole, the general aspect of the wards is not equal in cheerfulness and comfort to what has been attained elsewhere in similar establishments.

As a rule the patients were free from excitement. No seclusion has been required since last inspection, but 9 males and 7 females are restricted in their exercise to the airing-courts, 2 males and 1 female wear strong dresses, 4 males and 4 females wear locked boots, and 3 males use quilted bed-coverings. Breakage of glass is reported as frequent, and there are also other indications of a considerable amount of refractory behaviour. The wet beds in the night previous to the visit were 8 on the male and 11 on the female side; these details are not altogether satisfactory, and it is suggested that the influence of night attendance should be tried in effecting an improvement. If the patients of wet habits and those requiring special surveillance for other reasons were brought together in associated dormitories, instead of being scattered in single rooms, where they are left to their own devices, it is very probable that a very beneficial change would be effected in the general tone of those belonging to this troublesome category. As the finances of the Institution are in a satisfactory state, there is no longer any obstacle to night attendance on the ground of expense.

Industrial occupation continues to be very fully carried out. The grounds will still afford the means of active employment for the males for a considerable time, but any favourable opportunity to secure additional land should be taken advantage of. The means of out-door recreation are extensive and varied, and in-door amusements also meet with due attention. The supply of books and periodicals is adequate.

The sanitary condition of the establishment is and has been favourable. The mortality has been low, and the general aspect of the patients indicates that their physical wants are not insufficiently supplied. The allowance of bread at the evening meal is about 8 ounces to females, and 10 ounces to males.

The bedding was in good condition, and that of the wet patients has been made more comfortable by the use of thicker mattresses. The day-clothing was sufficient, but frequently grotesquely patched. An endeavour is being made to improve its appearance by varying the material. The water supply is still uncertain, but it is hoped that arrangements will soon be made to secure an abundant quantity.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 22d and 23d September 1871.

The present population of the Asylum consists of 110 men and 154 women, of whom 6 men and 7 women are private patients. These numbers do not include 2 patients absent on probation. There are thus 264 patients actually resident, or 10 more than at the time of last visit, and the Asylum

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may be regarded as quite full, if not as somewhat over-crowded. It is understood, however, that the propriety of removing to private dwellings some of the incurable and easily-managed patients is under consideration, so as to avoid an extension of the buildings—a step which will soon be necessary if such patients cannot be removed. The changes which have occurred since the 20th of June consist of 20 admissions, 8 discharges, and 2 deaths. All the patients admitted were paupers. Five of those discharged were cured, and the other 3 were removed to the wards of the Perth Poorhouse. The mortality has been low. The 2 deaths refer to patients of great age. As a rule *post mortem* examinations are made,—the consent of friends being always asked and rarely refused. A special and careful record of these examinations is kept and is written up to date. The general and daily case books are also fully written up; all the other books, registers, and papers were examined, and were found in good order and accurately kept, though the death of the steward has thrown extra-work on some of the officials. The visit was paid in the afternoon, and there was an opportunity of seeing the patients at supper, and afterwards in bed. A second visit was paid on the morning of the 23d in time to see the breakfast served. The bathing of the male patients was also witnessed. In consequence of the present great and unusual scarcity of water, it cannot be changed for every patient, nor even for every two or three. In one instance the same water was used by sixteen. The existing want of water is exceptionally great, and it is believed that a fuller supply will very soon be obtained from the present sources. But these are clearly insufficient, and it is recorded with satisfaction that arrangements are nearly completed for bringing an ample supply by gravitation from Rohallion Loch. This water has been examined and found good. It is a soft water, and as that at present supplied is hard, the Asylum will eventually have waters of both qualities. The female west and the male east wings have been papered and painted. It is hoped that the two infirmaries will, as soon as possible, be improved in a similar way. All the patients, except 25, have porridge and milk for supper and breakfast. In preparing each of these meals on the days of the visit, 70 lbs. of oatmeal were used; each patient has half a pint of good milk, its quality being ascertained every day by the assistant medical officer. The average quantity of bread given to those patients of both sexes who had tea was found by weighing to be about $7\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. Twenty-four men and 112 women supped and breakfasted together in the hall; they ate heartily, and there was little left.

There was some noise and excitement among the female patients in the refractory ward, but great tranquillity prevailed among the inmates generally. No one was in seclusion, and few were in bed from bodily ailments. Among these last, however, was a woman with fracture of the femur, caused by rough treatment at the hands of an attendant, who was discharged on the day on which the accident occurred. It is recommended that more formal registers of probationary discharges, of voluntary patients, of escapes, of accidents, and of attendants should be adopted. The number of wet beds is considerable—about 20; with the introduction of night attendance this evil would be greatly reduced. Every part of the house was clean, fresh, well ventilated, and in good order.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 8th March 1871.

Roxburgh
District
Asylum.

The changes which have occurred since last visit consist of 12 admissions, 8 discharges, and 6 deaths. Of the admissions, 2 were private patients, paying £36 a year. Two of the discharges were recoveries, and two refer to patients who left the Asylum on probation. The 6 deaths were caused by disease of the knee-joint, serous apoplexy, cancer of colon, general paralysis, general decay, and epilepsy; and 4 of the patients who died had been less than a year resident in the Asylum. The present population consists of 64 men and 57 women.

Seclusion has been resorted to on 33 occasions since last visit—in the cases of 6 patients. One accident is recorded—a broken arm, the result of an assault

by one patient on another. Six changes among the attendants have occurred — 1 having absconded, and 1 having been dismissed for disobedience. Appendix E.

It is hoped that there will be no unnecessary delay in getting the new Asylum ready for occupation, as the signs of decay and dilapidation about the present house are increasingly evident. Some plastering, painting, and papering will shortly be needed, in order to keep up the appearance of comfort. The management of such a house as that in which the patients now are must be attended with many difficulties and discouragements, and it is creditable to the superintendent that these are so successfully overcome. The bedding was everywhere clean, and all the dormitories were in excellent order. Good fires were burning in every apartment. The rate of mortality, however, remains high, and not a few of the patients appeared to be in a weakly state of health ; but on all hands there was evidence of kindly, considerate, and skilful treatment. Commissioners' Entries. Royal and District Asylums. Roxburgh District Asylum.

Attention is directed to the state of the day-clothing, which in many instances was much worn, and not so tidy as would be desirable. It is possible that a feeling that the patients are only temporarily provided for in this Asylum may unconsciously be expressed in their dress ; but the fact that the house is old, dilapidated, and inappropriate, points rather to the necessity for bestowing exceptional care on the clothing of the patients, so that their personal appearance may not seem to be in harmony with their surroundings. It is therefore suggested that new clothing should be extensively supplied, and that many of the articles now in use should be put aside as worn out. If effect is liberally given to this suggestion, it is believed that it will increase the efficiency of the attendants, as well as prove an immediate benefit to the patients. These remarks refer to the ordinary body-clothing, but there should also be a further supply of great-coats and warm shawls, so that the patients may have exercise beyond the grounds as frequently as possible.

As soon as possible the furnishing of the new Asylum should receive attention, and a great effort should be made to have it fully provided with all the articles essential to the comfort of such a population, before it is occupied.

Flowering plants in the wards increase the cheerfulness of their aspect so much, that provision should be made for supplying them by the erection of a glass-house at the new Asylum. Such erections are attached to nearly all asylums, and are everywhere productive of practical good by increasing the tranquillity, contentment, and usefulness of the patients, and making them more easily managed. Attention is at present directed to this matter, because such an erection as is recommended could be more cheaply put up while workmen are on the premises, than at a future time.

It would be an advantage if a regular service of night attendance were instituted.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM, *July 26, 1871.*

Since the visit of 8th March, 16 patients have been admitted, 6 have been discharged, and 4 have died. Of those admitted, 4 were transferred from Morningside. Of those discharged, 3 had recovered, 1 was relieved, 1 was removed from the registers on the expiry of the period of probation, and 1 was not heard of after escape. The causes of death were apoplexy in two cases, consumption in one, and jaundice in one.

The present numbers resident are 64 males and 62 females, besides whom, 1 male and 1 female are absent on probation. Of those resident, 10 males and 6 females were not seen, being absent at a pic-nic.

The structural condition of the house remains as described in previous reports. During the fine weather of summer its deficiencies are not so apparent as they become in cold and wet ; but even now they are sufficiently palpable to show how desirable it is that no delay should occur in taking possession of the new Asylum at Melrose.

The sanitary state of the inmates is still not altogether satisfactory. The mortality continues to attract attention, and there are several patients in bed from sickness or extreme debility. The deaths, however, have been chiefly among persons advanced in years, and from causes little amenable to medical treatment.

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Entries.Royal and
District
Asylums.Roxburgh
District
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The day-rooms and dormitories were in good order, and the bedding was in a satisfactory state. The number of wet beds averages about 1 on the male, and 2 on the female side. The day-clothing was on the whole in good condition, and the dress of the males is considerably improved. The dietary appears ample; the allowance of bread to breakfast and supper is $8\frac{1}{2}$ ounces to the men, and 7 ounces to the women at each meal.

The facilities for occupation are not great, but 45 men and 33 women are registered as industrially employed in the following manner:—

	Males.		Females.
Ward-helpers, . . .	13	Sewing, . . .	9
In garden and grounds, .	24	Knitting, . . .	3
„ kitchen and piggery, .	4	In laundry, . . .	10
As shoemaker, . . .	1	„ kitchen, . . .	2
„ carpenter, . . .	1	„ housework, . . .	9
„ tailors, . . .	2		

With greater means of occupation much more work might be accomplished.

There are frequent walking parties beyond the grounds, but a large proportion of the patients of both sexes do not join in this kind of exercise. Those attending prayers are 42 males and 29 females, and 2 of each sex attend church in the town.

The patients were free from excitement, with the exception of one or two among the females whom the visit rendered somewhat noisy, and of one female who was in seclusion, and who for a considerable period has been very much in seclusion, owing to her dangerous and destructive tendencies. Hitherto the use of hydrate of chloral and of subcutaneous injections of morphia has failed to produce more than temporary benefit. The appliances of the Asylum are not adequate for the proper treatment of such a patient, and should the experiment of a more generous diet prove unsatisfactory, it will be proper to try the effect of change. Seclusion has been occasionally resorted to in 9 or 10 other cases, all female with one exception, for periods rarely exceeding a few hours.

There have been 6 changes among the attendants since last inspection, but no one has been discharged for any fault.

There has been no accident.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM, *May 3, 1871.*Stirling
District
Asylum.

At the visit of 7th October, the patients were 102 males and 110 females; at this date there are 93 males and 108 females; or 11 less between the two sexes. The manner in which this diminution was effected is shown by the following figures:—

	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.
Admissions, . . .	25	29	54				
Discharges, . . .	.	.	.		29	27	56
Deaths, . . .	.	.	.		3	6	9
	—	—	—		—	—	—
	25	29	54		32	33	65

Of the patients discharged, 32 had recovered, 8 were transferred to other asylums or lunatic wards of poorhouses, 3 were removed temporarily to Stirling Poorhouse, 4 were taken home, and 9 were boarded in private dwellings. Considerable pains thus appear to have been taken to remove patients for whom asylum treatment offered no particular advantage, and thus to secure to the district the benefits of asylum accommodation without further building. With a judicious selection of the patients for removal, this course can scarcely fail to prove a persistent source of relief to the Asylum; while it will in general add to the happiness of the patients removed, by placing them in more natural circumstances. But permanent success will only be possible with liberal aid from the parishes.

The causes of death were phthisis in 4 cases, and erysipelas, bronchitis, abscess of knee-joint, epilepsy, and senile decay, in one case each.

At present 6 males and 2 females are absent on probation.

The house was clean, well ventilated, and in excellent order. The bedding was generally in good condition, but some of the mattresses are in need of being resealed. In one or two cases where the habits are particularly debased, straw-bags are used, but as the iron frame-work of the bedstead does not afford proper support to the bags, it would be better to provide a few beds with canvas stretchers. The sick-rooms are now comfortably furnished with sofas and easy-chairs, and their general aspect was cheerful and pleasing. In the other wards, however, there is still a great deficiency of comfortable furniture; and it is accordingly recommended that steps should be at once taken to supply a number of cushioned benches, some arm-chairs with moveable cushions, and a few small tables, both for use and ornament. The bareness of the walls has been greatly relieved by a considerable number of coloured prints, and there are many more still to hang up; but the windows are still without valances, which at very little cost would add materially to the appearance of the wards. The use of matting, linoleum, or waxcloth, in various parts of the establishment, would also be an improvement.

These recommendations are made not merely for the purpose of pleasing the eye, but because experience clearly proves that the habits and mental condition of insane patients are very greatly influenced by their surroundings. For the same reason it is recommended that the table furnishings should be improved, and that more attention should be given to neatness and tidiness in serving the meals. The experiment is suggested of dividing the patients into smaller groups at table, and placing each group under the supervision of one of themselves.

The sanitary condition of this establishment is satisfactory. Only 1 male and 4 female patients were found in bed; of the latter, 3 were in single rooms, — 2 with locked doors, but not for the purpose of seclusion. The general aspect of the community was indicative of an adequate dietary, and the day-clothing was, with one or two exceptions, in good order and condition. In both sides of the house the patients were tranquil and free from excitement. No one is confined to the airing-courts on account of obstreperous or obscene behaviour, and all who are physically able take extended exercise in the general grounds. For those who use the airing-courts and the grounds in front of the house, some out-door seats should be supplied; and it would be desirable to erect sunshades in the courts.

The numbers industrially employed are registered as 60 males and 68 females. The occupation for the men is chiefly in the grounds; and a commencement has been made in employing some of the females also in light field operations. A great deal of work has been accomplished in various ways on the land, and the walk round the grounds is making steady progress. Twenty acres of pasture adjoining the Asylum property have been rented, and it is hoped that arrangements may be made for securing them on lease. By their possession a dairy has been established, and the Asylum has now an abundant supply of excellent milk. The females continue to sew in their separate day-rooms, and the room originally intended as a female work-room has been fitted up as a theatre, in which during the winter several performances were given with great success. The faulty condition of the floor of the chapel still prevents it being used, as was intended, as an amusement-hall. Some lectures, however, have been given in it during the past season. Out-door amusements are provided by cricket, foot-ball, etc., and a curling pond is being made. The reading of tales, etc., by members of the staff, would prove a useful source of amusement in winter.

Examination of the register of restraint and seclusion shows that the polka was used in one case for 9 days in succession to prevent injury from suicidal attempts; and that seclusion was used, in two cases, in the one for three days in succession, and in the other for an hour, on account of violence and insubordination. Seven males and 17 females are at present raised during the night, but the number of wet beds rarely exceeds one or two. The numbers attending chapel are between 50 and 60 of each sex. Besides attending on Sundays, the chaplain generally visits twice a week.

Appendix
E.

Commis-
sioners'
Entries.

Royal and
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sioners'
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The manner in which the Asylum is conducted reflects great credit on the superintendent, and on the staff generally ; and the readiness with which the recommendation to increase the wages of the gardener, made in last report, was met by the District Board shows their desire to retain the services of efficient servants. Nevertheless 9 male attendants have left the service of the Institution since last visit, while 1 was discharged for drunkenness. Of the females 3 left of their own accord, and 1 in consequence of a hint to resign. A risk to the continued efficient working of the Institution lies in the fact that there is no assistant physician. The amount of work, however, is not beyond the powers of one medical man, provided he can take an adequate holiday ; and with the view of ensuring this result it is suggested that an annual allowance should be made to enable the superintendent to remunerate a substitute during his absence.

The registers are carefully kept.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM, 17th July 1871.

The last visit to this Asylum was made on the 3d of May, and the changes since that date are not numerous.

There are at present 203 inmates—92 males and 111 females. In addition to these, there are 6 men and 2 women absent on probation.

Twenty-seven admissions, 16 discharges, and 8 deaths, have occurred since last visit. Of the patients discharged, 9 were regarded as recovered, and 7 as improved and more or less fit for residence out of the Asylum.

The mortality has been considerably higher than usual, but this is clearly attributable to the fact that many of the patients recently admitted have been in a dying state at the time of their admission. For instance, of the 8 patients who have died since the 3d of May, one had only been 4 days, another only a week, and another only a month in the Asylum before death: Further, one woman was seen who had only been two or three days in the Asylum, and who was clearly in a dying state, while others of the recently admitted were regarded as in a state of great feebleness and not likely to live long. There can be no doubt that some of these patients required nothing more than such death-bed nursing as could be obtained in a poorhouse, in an infirmary, or in a private dwelling, equally as well as in an asylum. But it is possible that in their particular circumstances there may have been difficulties in obtaining this satisfactorily ; and, if such was the case, there being no doubt about their insanity, it was perhaps a beneficent thing to send them to the Asylum. But one can imagine such circumstances as of exceptional occurrence ; and it would be a matter of great regret if the Asylum came to be used simply as a convenience, and if patients were sent to it who, with a little trouble and management, might have been as well nursed and provided for elsewhere.

There has not been time yet to give effect to the suggestions contained in the last report, but they are under consideration, and it is believed that they will shortly be carried out in a liberal spirit.

It is strongly recommended that the Directors should at the same time order the erection of a glass-house, so that the wards may be supplied with flowering plants, the absence of which was very noticeable. The benefit to the patients in other institutions from such objects of ornamentation is constantly evidenced.

The propriety of supporting the chapel and recreation hall with pillars should also be kept in view. There can be no doubt that ultimately this will have to be done.

The erection of a shoe-shed in the male airing-yard would be an advantage, and the water-closet in the same place should be so altered as to render it no longer a means of ready escape.

The Asylum continues to be conducted in a way which is highly creditable to Dr. Skae. The care and treatment of the patients receive much attention from him, and every thing appears to be done for each patient which is likely to increase the chances of cure, or give greater happiness if the hope of cure is gone.

GARNGAD ASYLUM, May 8, 1871. Appendix E.

Since the visit of 14th July, the following changes have taken place among the inmates of the Asylum :—

	Under Sheriff's Order.			Voluntary.	Commissioners' Entries.
	M.	F.	Total.		
Admissions,	23	11	34	7	Licensed Houses. Garngad Asylum.
Discharges,	12	13	25	7	
Deaths,	3	1	4	—	

The present numbers are 18 males and 13 females, all of whom are under the Sheriff's order. Two are absent at the coast.

The house was in fair order, but as Dr. Hill proposes in a few weeks transferring the male patients to a new house which he has recently purchased in the neighbourhood of Paisley, and the females to the Asylum of Westernmains, it is not deemed necessary to undertake any repairs in this establishment. Considering the size of the Asylum, the number of admissions is very great, and the difficulties of management are consequently considerable. One or two of the male patients were a good deal excited, but no one was in seclusion, nor does it appear that seclusion is much resorted to, although a single room in the detached building is occasionally used during the day for this purpose. As a rule, the day-clothing and bedding were in good condition, and personal cleanliness is fairly attended to ; but more care is necessary to keep J. A. and M. M. in a satisfactory state. They are not fit patients for a quiet establishment, and accordingly it is intended to call for their removal before the others are transferred to Westernmains.

The sanitary condition of the patients is satisfactory. On the male side no one was in bed ; and of the two females who were confined to bed, one was so in consequence of old age and debility, and the other from temporary ailment. Of the four deaths which have taken place since last visit, the causes were phthisis, chronic mania, dropsy, and apoplexy. Of the patients who were discharged, 4 had recovered. Of those under the Sheriff's order who were still insane, 16 were removed to private dwellings, and 5 to other asylums.

The general system of treatment remains as described at former visits. The patients are treated with kindness, and are allowed a considerable amount of liberty. Walks beyond the premises are regularly taken, and several attend church in the neighbourhood.

The faults of the establishment are principally due to the nature of the buildings and the site.

Since last inspection there have been three changes among the male attendants, but the wages of the last who entered have been increased from £20 to £24. Only one accident of a slight character is reported.

It may fairly be expected that when the patients are removed from their present unsatisfactory surroundings a great improvement will take place in their general appearance.

GARNGAD ASYLUM, 21st July 1871.

Since the last visit on the 8th of May, there have been 6 admissions and 12 discharges. No death has occurred.

It is expected that this Institution will be closed in August or September ; the patients being transferred to the new establishment which Dr. Hill intends to open near Paisley. Under these circumstances it is not necessary to make any lengthened report. It is sufficient to state that the Institution continues to be such as it was described in former reports. Internally it is well furnished and clean, but the unsuitability of the site never forced itself more strongly on the attention. The near prospect of a change has not led to any dismantling of the day-rooms or sleeping-rooms, and for the sake of the patients this should be delayed as long as possible.

GILMER HOUSE ASYLUM, 14th February 1871.

Since last visit, 4 patients have been admitted, including 1 voluntary patient and 1 boarder. During the same period, 2 patients have been discharged—1 because she was noisy and troublesome. No death has occurred.

Gilmer House
Asylum.

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sioners'
Entries.Licensed
Houses.Gilmer
House
Asylum.

The whole number of inmates at present is 25, including 2 voluntary patients, a boarder, and 1 patient absent on probation.

Only 1 patient was found in bed, but several of the inmates have lately suffered from sore throat; and one of them, and Mrs. S.'s child, have had scarlet fever. They are all now convalescent.

Mrs. M., a recently admitted patient, was delivered of a child on the 1st of February, and is doing well.

An additional attendant was engaged to nurse the patients who were sick, so that the other attendants might be free to discharge their ordinary duties.

No change has been made in the parlour occupied by the lower class of ladies, which is dark, and not so neat or comfortable as other parts of the house. It is hoped that an effort will soon be made to improve this apartment.

The only change among the attendants is the leaving of one to be married, and the engagement of another in her place.

The house continues to present an aspect of homely and pleasing comfort. The patients were tranquil and contented, and many of them appear to appreciate the unusual freedom which is accorded to them, and the kindness with which they are evidently treated.

GILMER HOUSE ASYLUM, *August 2, 1871.*

The inmates of this establishment at this date, are 11 male and 7 female patients under the Sheriff's order, and 2 males and 2 females on voluntary application. One of the voluntary female patients is accompanied by her mother. One patient is absent on probation.

The changes since the visit of 14th February consist of 3 admissions, 1 being voluntary; 4 discharges; and 1 death. Of the patients discharged, 3 were transferred to other asylums, and 1 had recovered. The cause of death was apoplexy, at the age of 63.

The sanitary condition of the inmates was satisfactory, and no one was confined to bed. Perfect tranquillity prevailed throughout the establishment, and neither seclusion, nor any special contrivance in dress, is in use. Several of the patients take their meals at the proprietor's table, and, as a rule, they enjoy a large share of personal freedom.

The house was clean, and generally in good order; but several parts are in need of papering, which, it is understood, will be immediately undertaken. The appearance of the female patients in the associated parlour is still susceptible of improvement, but it has to be kept in mind that the payment made for each is only £26 per annum.

The present staff consists of 2 male and 1 female attendant. No one has been discharged for any fault since last visit. One patient has been hurt by falling while cutting a branch from a tree, but he is now nearly well.

HALLCROSS ASYLUM, *9th March 1871.*Hallcross
Asylum.

Since last visit there have been 8 admissions, 7 discharges, and 7 deaths. Of the patients discharged, 3 were cured, and 3 were transferred to Stirling District Asylum. The deaths were caused by dropsy and bed-sores, dropsy and nervous debility, general debility, phthisis, diarrhoea, and chronic bronchitis. The average age at death was 48. One of the patients who died was only a month in the house, but two had been there for a considerable period.

The present population consists of—

Pauper Patients, Females,	.	.	.	30	
Do., Males,	.	.	.	22	
				—	52
Private Patients, Females,	.	.	.	12	
Do., Males,	.	.	.	9	
				—	21
					73

In addition to these, there are 3 female patients absent on probation. Twenty males and 31 females are said to be industrially employed.

Trips to the country and pic-nics were among the amusements last summer, and it is understood that they will be resumed as soon as the weather improves.

There is at present only one female attendant. This cannot fail to be detrimental to the patients, and at least one other attendant should be at once engaged. Mrs. Mackenzie is active and energetic, but the duties of supervision, as matron of the Institution, are sufficient to occupy her whole time, and a mistake is made when she undertakes other duties.

The female work-room was thought to be overcrowded. The unoccupied room in the front house should be fitted up as dormitory, and some of the quieter of the pauper female patients placed in it.

It would improve the male day-room if the small dormitory at the end were added to it, a change which might be cheaply and neatly made. There is perhaps less evidence of overcrowding about the house, but it is thought that the number of inmates is still too great, and that it would be an advantage in many respects if the number never exceeded 70.

The death-rate is still high, and it is probable that nothing would tend more to diminish it than a reduction of the population. All parts of the house were clean and in good order, but the improvements in the accommodation are more noticeable on the male than on the female side, probably owing to the greater efficiency of the male attendants.

The patients were quiet and orderly, and their clothing was clean, suitable, and sufficient. Many of them were industrially employed at the time of the visit. The structural arrangements make it difficult, if not impossible, to render such an Institution in all respects satisfactory, but there is evidence of a desire to meet the wishes of the Board.

It is believed that the patients are treated with kindness and consideration, but it is desirable that there should be no delay in giving effect to the suggestions which have been made, especially to those which relate to the reduction of the population, to the engagement of another competent female attendant, to the use of unoccupied rooms, and to the improvement of the day-rooms. There is no entry in the register of seclusion and restraint, and no accident has occurred since last visit.

HALLCROSS ASYLUM, July 17, 1871.

The patients at this date are—

	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Private,	10	10	20
Paupers,	17	36	53
	27	46	73

The number resident will, it is expected, shortly be reduced to 70 by discharges.

The following are the changes since the visit of 9th March :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Both Sexes and Classes.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	4	1	8	15	28
Discharges, . . .	1	3	11	13	28
Deaths,	1	1	1	1	4

Of the patients admitted, 16 were transferred from the Edinburgh Royal Asylum. Of those discharged, 19 were transferred to other establishments, 2 were placed in a private dwelling under special license, and 7 were regarded as recovered. Three of the deaths took place within a short time after admission; the causes of death were various chronic affections.

The house was clean and in good order, the dormitories are well ventilated during the day, but the number of beds in some is too great for their capacity, and it would be well to reduce them by taking into occupation the rooms left vacant by removal of the proprietor's family to another house. The bedding and day-clothing were in a satisfactory state. More attention, however, might be fitly given to personal cleanliness. The patients of both sexes were entirely free from excitement. Seclusion is rarely resorted to, and no special contrivances in dress are in use except locked boots in one case. The bodily health of the community is on the whole good; no one is confined to bed, and

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sioners'
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only 1 patient is restricted to the house by medical order. As already stated, the mortality has been almost entirely amongst patients recently admitted.

Fifteen males and 25 females are registered as industrially employed, but the means for occupation for the former are very insufficient. A considerable proportion of both sexes take walking exercise in the country. The home grounds are not extensive, and the means of separation between males and females are so insufficient as to call for great watchfulness to guard against any evil result. Dinner was served during the visit in a neat and orderly manner; the food was of good quality, and in sufficient quantity. It appears from the foregoing details that considerable improvement has been effected in the condition of the establishment. Efforts should now be made to increase industrial occupation, and the introduction of net-making, mat-making, basket-making, etc., should be tried for the men. It is again suggested that the dining-room of the new house should be occupied as a female work-room: with more space the number of sewers, knitters, etc., should be capable of a considerable increase.

LONGDALES ASYLUM, *May 23, 1871.*Longdales
Asylum.

The patients at this date are 18 males and 28 females. The following are the changes which have taken place among them since the visit of 8th October:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	11	15	0	2	28
Discharges, . . .	7	3	0	3	13
Deaths, . . .	3	2	0	1	6

Of the two parochial patients admitted, one was chargeable to Govan, and the other to Renfrew. Of the private patients admitted, 11 were brought from other asylums, and of these an undue proportion were of dirty and degraded habits. Owing to the approaching opening of the new asylum, and the pecuniary responsibilities which it involves, Dr. Fairless has apparently been unwilling to refuse any patients which offered, and the result is unsatisfactory as regards the general type of the inmates. Of the patients discharged, 7 had recovered, 4 were transferred to other establishments, and 2 were taken home. The registered causes of death were constipation, exhaustion from acute melancholia, general paralysis, broncho-pneumonia, exhaustion from refusal of food, and phthisis. The average age at death was 55 years.

The patients still occupy the old asylum, but they will be transferred before the 1st June to the new premises.

The accommodation of the new house is roomy, cheerful, and convenient. The female wards are finished, and their furnishing is being pushed actively forward. It will take some time to finish the male wards, but in the meantime the patients of both sexes may with a little management be disposed of in the female department. The change from the old house, even under far more unfavourable circumstances, would be a manifest gain. There can be no doubt that the new premises are well adapted for their purpose; the only fear is that the standard of management which it is desirable to introduce may be rendered unattainable by the large admixture of degraded and unmanageable cases.

Considering the unsatisfactory surroundings of the patients, their condition was on the whole good. They were free from excitement, and generally neatly clothed. Seven entries of seclusion occur in the register since last inspection, and 3 of the use of the strait-waistcoat. One patient was wearing canvas gloves to prevent her picking her face. A considerable portion of both sexes appear to be habitually restricted to the airing-courts. Under the new régime, endeavours should be made to give all the patients daily exercise in the general grounds, and with this end in view no time should be lost in forming extended walks.

No accident is recorded since last inspection. There have been six voluntary changes among the attendants and servants.

KIRKLANDS ASYLUM, 21st July 1871. Appendix

There are at present 39 patients in the Asylum, exclusive of 1 absent on probation. Since last visit there have been 4 admissions, 2 discharges, and 1 death. No change has taken place among the attendants; no patient has been secluded; and no accident has occurred.

The papering, painting, and furnishing of the Asylum is rapidly approaching completion. The furniture is well chosen with a view to promote the comfort of the patients, and to give the house a cheerful and home-like aspect. Considerable progress has also been made in laying out the grounds. Indeed, the establishment is already prepared to receive a considerable number of middle and high class patients, to whom it would afford comfortable and appropriate accommodation. Dr. Fairless in all his arrangements appears to be influenced by the desire to give a high character to the asylum.

The books and papers were examined, and found correct.

E.
—
Commissioners'
Entries.
—
Licensed
Houses.
—
Kirklands
Asylum.

MELVILLE HOUSE ASYLUM, 13th March 1871.

There are 8 male and 8 female patients in the house.

Since the 7th of November there have been 3 admissions, 3 discharges, and 2 deaths. Two of the discharges were recoveries. One of the deaths occurred 9 days after admission, and the other within a year.

During the same period there are 12 entries in the register of restraint and seclusion, which refer to J. A. and Mrs. H., who are placed during night in the boarded-off room in the laundry, when they are excited or noisy.

The house was clean and the state of the bedding satisfactory. Four of the men and 7 of the women are entered as industrially employed. The patients were neatly and suitably clothed. There is no paid female attendant, Mrs. Chalmers and her daughter acting in that capacity. The wages of the male attendant are still entered in the register at £26; but his own statement is that he receives £12, and he is certainly not worth more, being described by Mrs. Chalmers as a man so addicted to drink as to make it necessary to pay him even the £12 in clothes, tobacco, and snuff. It is said by Mrs. Chalmers that the balance is annually deposited in the bank for behoof of the attendant, but no separate bank-book is kept, and the attendant stated that he was not aware that there was any money due him. This man cannot be regarded as a suitable or trustworthy attendant, and altogether the arrangement is most unsatisfactory, deceptive, and objectionable. Special attention is directed to this subject, because the accuracy of the allusion to it in the last report was called in question.

Melville
House
Asylum.

MELVILLE HOUSE ASYLUM, July 12, 1871.

Since the visit of 13th March 10 patients have been admitted, and 4 have been discharged. Of those admitted, 5 were transferred from other asylums. Of those discharged none had recovered, 2 were taken home, and 2 were removed to the Edinburgh Asylum. There has been no death.

The present numbers are 9 males and 14 females, of whom 2 males and 1 female are epileptics. It is the wish of the proprietor to receive only private patients, but at present, mainly from the pressure to obtain accommodation for parochial cases, 3 of each sex belong to this category. Among these is A. C., chargeable to the Stirlingshire district, whose removal has been repeatedly called for.

The general condition of the house was satisfactory. The day-rooms and sleeping-rooms were clean and well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The bedding and day-clothing were in good order.

The patients were free from excitement. Seclusion during the night has been used in 4 cases since last inspection, the longest consecutive period being for five nights. Parties of both sexes habitually take walking exercise beyond the asylum grounds, and 5 of each sex attend church in the town. Three males and 6 females engage in industrial occupation.

No patient is suffering from bodily ailment, and the general aspect of the community is indicative of an adequate dietary. A new male attendant has

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been engaged at £24 per annum. The female attendant or servant is paid £11, but the chief duties of female attendance are performed by the proprietor's wife and daughter. There has been no accident. The medical officer attends about twice a week.

NEWBIGGING HOUSE ASYLUM, *6th March 1871.*

Since the date of the last visit, on the 11th November 1870, there have been 3 admissions and 3 discharges. No death has occurred. The present population consists of 30 female and 2 male patients. M. B. or C. is the only pauper.

Eleven patients are entered as industrially employed, but it is thought that this number might be increased.

It is regretted that it is not possible to report favourably of this Institution. Effect has not yet been given to the recommendations of the Commissioners, though there are indications of an intention to do so. For instance, the small rooms in the upper story of the front house have been papered and carpeted, and it is intended to remove some of the quieter patients from the back building to these rooms. A few hair and a few cotton-waste mattresses have been purchased, but are not yet in use. The iron bedsteads are being freshly painted. Mrs. Moffat and her daughter were found absent, having gone to visit the district asylum at Haddington as suggested in the last report. These facts, as far as they go, are satisfactory, but can only be regarded as the beginning of many improvements which are needed.

It is essential that a better staff of servants and attendants should be provided, as the clothing of the patients was in many instances ragged and untidy, their beds ill-made and comfortless, and various parts of the accommodation far from clean. If there is a serious desire to retain the license, an effort should be made to furnish the rooms in the front buildings, in which, under good management, there might be very comfortable accommodation for a considerable number of ladies paying a remunerative rate of board. At present, indeed, the patients paying the higher rates of board are much more satisfactorily provided for, in proportion to what is paid, than those at lower rates; the last having fewer comforts and advantages than actual paupers in district asylums.

The entire disuse, at an early date, of the separate buildings, should be kept in view. It would be an advantage also if the two gardens were thrown into one. Were this done, and the front buildings well furnished, with good servants and nurses under active and intelligent management, the Institution admits of being made superior to most of its kind for a certain class of patients. It should be a recommendation that the inmates would have the companionship of Mrs. Moffat's daughters, since this ought to be a means of making them more happy and contented. But in order to secure this, it is quite necessary that there should be a more correct understanding of what is done in other Institutions. It must not be expected that patients of a better class will seek admission till there is a more satisfactory state of the house than there is at present.

The removal of E. M., A. C., and A. L. is recommended, as these patients are noisy, destructive, or difficult to manage.

The license expires in June, and the propriety of renewing it should depend on the improvements which by that time have been actually made.

NEWBIGGING HOUSE ASYLUM, *July 11, 1871.*

Since the visit of 6th March, 3 patients have been admitted and 4 have been discharged. There is thus a diminution of 1 in the numbers resident, which are 2 males and 29 females. Of the patients discharged, 1 had recovered, and 3 were transferred to other asylums, chiefly from being considered unsuitable inmates of this establishment. A material improvement has been effected in the condition of the Asylum since last inspection. The daughters of the proprietor spent some time in the Haddington District Asylum, and have thus acquired a juster idea of the manner in which an institution of this

kind should be conducted than they formerly possessed. The accommodation has been improved by converting a dormitory adjoining the dining-hall into a day-room, and making a communication between the two ; by papering and painting, by the introduction of wash-stands and other articles of furniture, by providing cushions for the seats, and by fitting the windows with light curtains. Much more attention is likewise given to the state of the bedding and clothing, which were both found clean and in good repair.

The removal of the unsuitable cases has been very beneficial to the comfort of those remaining, and if due care be taken to guard against the admission of troublesome and unmanageable patients in future, the Board may very properly continue the license. The physical health of the inmates is satisfactory. There has been no death, and only one patient is confined to bed from sickness or infirmity.

Considerable efforts appear to be made by Mrs. Moffat's daughters to occupy and amuse the patients, several of whom walk out at frequent intervals. The two males and 4 of the females attend church in the town.

An additional female attendant has been engaged. No seclusion has been resorted to since last inspection.

SAUGHTON HALL, 1st March 1871.

Five admissions, 7 discharges, and 2 deaths constitute the changes which have taken place since the date of the last visit. Both of the deaths were caused by bronchitis, and occurred in patients at the ages of 69 and 77. Five of the 7 patients discharged left the Asylum cured. At present there are 61 patients resident, of whom 29 are gentlemen, and 32 ladies. In addition to these there are 3 voluntary patients. One lady is absent on probation, and another is absent on a visit to her friends. Twenty-one of the whole number are considered curable, and 43 are able to join in the amusements, which continue to receive increasing attention.

The sanitary condition of the patients was satisfactory. No one was found in bed, nor was any patient found in seclusion or wearing any special form of dress. Both among the ladies and the gentlemen, the most complete tranquillity prevailed during the whole time of the visit.

In spite of the death of the house-keeper a few days ago, the present illness of the matron, and some changes among the house-servants, every part of the house was in excellent order, and presented its usual appearance of comfort. A well-cooked dinner was served during the visit in a manner differing, as little as possible, from what is customary in a private house. This was observed with satisfaction, because there cannot be a doubt that in such an Institution a neat and orderly method of serving the meals, like that to which the patients have been accustomed in their homes, is practically beneficial by promoting contentment, and is besides an indication of kind, liberal, and considerate treatment.

No change has occurred among the male attendants, and among the female attendants only one. From what was observed, it is thought that unusual and commendable care is exercised in the selection of the staff.

No accident of any kind is recorded since last visit.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, July 20th, 1871.

The patients resident at this date are 28 gentlemen and 37 ladies. The changes since the visit of the 1st of March consist of 9 admissions, 4 discharges, and 1 death. There has likewise been one removal on probation. Both houses, Saughton Hall and Balgreen, were in excellent order, and their general arrangements are such as are usual in the houses of the affluent classes. No patient was in bed from any cause, and no one was in a locked room alone. Perfect tranquillity prevailed throughout the establishment, and no special contrivances in dress are in use. The proportion of females whose habits have deteriorated, however, appears high, and it occurs to the Commissioner that if arrangements were made for providing an associated dormitory, in

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which such patients as showed a tendency to become degraded could be brought under constant supervision, very beneficial results would be attained.

The amusements and occupations are in a great measure those of ordinary life. Comparatively few patients are restricted to the airing-courts, and picnics and excursions by land and water are frequent during the summer. There are at present 2 voluntary residents ; and 2 patients are absent on probation.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM, *May 13th, 1871.*

The present inmates are 5 in number, of whom 2 are voluntary.

The changes since last visit consist of 2 admissions, of which 1 was voluntary ; and 5 discharges, of which 3 were of voluntary patients.

The house was in excellent order, and presented the aspect of a comfortable private residence.

The patients were all quiet, tidily dressed, and lady-like in appearance.

The manner of living is that of a private family, and calls for no comment.

The grounds were in good order.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM, *29th July 1871.*

There are at present 6 inmates, of whom 3 are voluntary, and 3 certificated. Since the date of last visit 4 discharges have taken place, including 3 of voluntary patients.

Every part of the house was in its usual good order. The comforts of the patients appear to be well attended to, and efforts are successfully made to give the establishment as much as possible the appearance of an ordinary private dwelling.

It is recommended that a register of voluntary patients should be instituted, containing the full name, designation, and address of each patient, with the dates of admission and discharge.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, *13th March 1871.*White-
house
Asylum.

There are 35 ladies and 12 gentlemen at present in this Institution, and 2 ladies are absent on probation. Since last visit there have been 3 admissions, 2 discharges, and 1 death. The death resulted from general debility consequent on old age.

The usual pleasant impression was left by the visit. Every part of the house was found scrupulously clean and in excellent order. Fires were burning in many of the bed-rooms, which are comfortably and tastefully furnished, and resemble in their arrangements similar apartments in a gentleman's private residence. Complete tranquillity and contentment prevailed among the patients during the visit. This is probably due to the amount of freedom accorded to them ; to the judicious manner in which their individual tastes and habits are considered and gratified ; and to the absence of everything which would tend to remind them that they are detained in an asylum.

This result is especially satisfactory when it is remembered that among the ladies all classes of the insane are included, and that at present there are several who are actively insane and not easily managed.

The staff of attendants is large, and most of them have been long in the service of the Institution—a fact which may be accepted as a further indication of good management.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, *July 14th, 1871.*

The patients resident at this date are 12 gentlemen and 36 ladies ; besides whom there are 2 ladies absent on probation.

The changes, since the visit of 13th March, consist of 5 admissions, 3 discharges, and 1 death. Of the patients discharged, 2 had recovered. The cause of death was exhaustion, at the age of 59.

Both houses were found in their usual satisfactory state, and their general aspect was that of well-furnished private dwellings.

The patients were all free from excitement, their occupations and amusements are those of ordinary life, and the management of the establishment closely approaches that of an ordinary household. Most of the patients dine in association—a good many at the table of the proprietor, others in common parlours in different parts of the house, and a few take their meals alone in their rooms. During the visit a well-cooked dinner was served in a manner fully equal to what is usual among private families of the class to which the patients belong.

The bedding and day-clothing were in good order; personal cleanliness and tidiness in dress are properly attended to.

Several of the patients continue to walk out on parole, and most of them are taken drives in rotation. A few have recently returned from lodgings in the country.

The sanitary condition of the establishment is good. Only one patient, who has long been infirm, is confined to bed.

There has been no resort to seclusion since last inspection, and no special contrivances in dress are in use. As a rule no door is locked, and the patients move about as freely as in an ordinary dwelling.

There has been no accident, and no change among the attendants.

The satisfactory condition of the Asylum is in a great degree to be ascribed to the persistent personal supervision which is exercised over it by the proprietor.

ABBEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, May 24, 1871.

The changes among the patients since the visit of 24th October consist of 29 admissions, 25 discharges, and 7 deaths. Of the discharges, 17 were recoveries, 6 transfers to other establishments, and 2 removals home. Of the deaths, 2 were caused by general paralysis, and 1 by each of the following maladies, inflammation of brain consequent on caries, hæmoptysis, phthisis, diabetes and pneumonia. One of the fatal cases was admitted in 1865, another in 1868, and the remaining 5 in 1870 and 1871. The house was clean, well-ventilated, and in good order, and presented a general aspect of cheerfulness and comfort. There is a lack of cushions for the seats in the day-rooms, but it was stated that they are about to be supplied. The bedding and day-clothing were in good condition. The male wards were found empty; the airing-court door was standing open, and all the patients were in the fields. A large number of the females were likewise in the general grounds, but there was not among them the same tranquillity and absence of excitement which distinguished the males. It appears to the Commissioner that this difference is in a considerable degree to be ascribed to the want of such occupation for the women as would keep down their physical energies. In asylums generally, the washing-house, laundry, and kitchen afford sources of bodily labour for which there is no equivalent in this Institution; and accordingly it is strongly urged that arrangements should be made for meeting this want. It is further recommended that a walk should be made round the whole of the grounds belonging to the Asylum. It is impossible to send excited patients, especially females, for extended exercise along the public roads, and in such cases more active movements are required than mere dawdling in the fields. The principle of giving remuneration for work is still acted on with beneficial results; but owing to the extent in which the patients are employed in making and mending for themselves and the out-door poor, the pecuniary proceeds are not great. An experiment is, however, about to be instituted to supply tobacco etc., only on payment, the funds for which must be derived from industrial occupation. Considerable attention is given to recreation, and croquet and bowls are played with great zeal and success. Books and periodicals are abundantly supplied. The bodily health of the patients is satisfactory, and the mortality has been principally among the recent admissions. At present 2 females are confined to bed. Dinner was served during the visit in a neat and exemplary fashion, and the food was abundant, well-cooked, and palatable. No seclusion has been resorted to since last inspection, and no special contrivances of dress are in use. One female attendant has been dismissed

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since last inspection, having been found unsuitable. There has been no accident. The registers are very fully and carefully kept.

Commiss-
sioners'
Entries.

ABBEE PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 26th July 1871.

Parochial
Asylums.

There are 41 male and 42 female patients at present in the house, and in addition to these 1 is absent on probation. Since last visit there have been 7 admissions, 4 discharges, and 2 deaths. Of the patients discharged, 1 was cured, 1 was taken home, and 2 were sent to special licensed houses.

Abbey
Parochial
Asylum.

There is during the same period no record of any accident, or of the employment of restraint or seclusion; and no change has taken place among the attendants.

All the patients without exception dine in association, and 69 of them are regarded as industrially employed.

The painting and papering of the house are at present undergoing a somewhat extensive restoration, and this work is almost entirely, if not entirely, done by the attendants and patients. All parts of the house were as usual clean and in good order, and presented a clothed and home-like aspect.

A plan of rewarding industrial occupation is likely to be soon in operation. Last week the inmates had a picnic on the Gleniffer braes, which appears to have been a source of great enjoyment. Dancing, wheels of fortune, racing, leaping, and other such games were the amusements; and they were absent from 10 A.M. till about 7 P.M.

Some of the patients excel on the bowling-green, and have beaten more than one of the clubs of the neighbourhood, playing with them both on their own greens and on the green of the Asylum.

The suggestion that some of the inmates should go to church in town has been acted on, and it is expected that it will be found possible to increase the number of those who enjoy this privilege.

It would improve the airing-court for the females if the south wall were knocked down and an open fence erected in its place; and if flowers and shrubs were planted in the three plots nearest to this wall. This change is recommended because it is believed that it would have a beneficial effect on the patients.

The small glass-house for flowers is a source of much interest and constant occupation to one of the patients. It would be an advantage to the female side if it were somewhat enlarged, so that the supply of plants in flower might be more liberal. It is hoped that the directors will act on this suggestion, which could not involve a great outlay, and would certainly yield more than a corresponding benefit, judging by the experience of other institutions.

J. T. is chargeable to the parish of Banff, and his removal to the asylum of the district in which that parish is situated should be called for.

Barony
Parochial
Asylum.

BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, May 9, 1871.

Since the visit of 19th October, 22 patients have been admitted, 19 have been discharged, and 7 have died. Of those discharged, 16 had recovered, 1 was transferred to Gartnavel, and 2 were removed by minute of the Parochial Board. Of the deaths, 2 were caused by general decay, 2 by bronchitis, 1 by phthisis, 1 by epilepsy, and 1 by poisoning by yew leaves which had been used for decoration purposes. The present inmates are 71 males and 84 females.

As land has now been acquired for the erection of a new asylum for which the plans are in preparation, the present establishment must in future be regarded as fulfilling a temporary purpose only. Still it will be necessary to undertake a certain amount of papering and painting, not only for the sake of appearance, but to keep up the mental tone of the patients.

The house was well ventilated and in good order, but its tidiness would be materially increased if the patients were supplied with house-shoes. At present it is impossible to keep the floors in a satisfactory state, from the patients wearing in the house the heavy shoes in which they work in the field. More attention might also fitly be given to encourage habits of personal cleanliness, by washing on returning from work, and by keeping the hair in a proper state.

Attention is directed to the offensive condition of the privies in the airing-courts, and to the necessity of more frequently flushing them with water. Even at present their atmosphere is most unpleasant, and they may even form a source of disease when the weather becomes warmer. Both sexes were free from excitement, no one was in a locked room, and seclusion has been used on only two occasions, for two and four hours, since last inspection.

The bedding and clothing were sufficient and in good condition, and night attendance is carried out with such success that the number of wet beds rarely exceeds one or two, and frequently there is not even one. No special contrivances in dress are in use.

The numbers registered as industrially employed are 54 males and 66 females; of the former, 35 were found working in the fields, but the present extent of land is quite insufficient for their constant employment. Work for such of the females as can sew, is abundantly provided by making and mending for the Asylum and the Poorhouse; and for the others, unpicking of cotton constitutes the chief means of employment. With the new Asylum, and the extensive possession of land, the sources of occupation will be greatly increased and diversified.

Fair attention continues to be directed to amusement and recreation, and a large proportion of both sexes takes extended exercise in the country.

The sanitary condition of the establishment is on the whole satisfactory. The relapsing fever has now ceased, and the mortality has not been excessive. Of the 7 patients who died, 2 were admitted in 1850, 2 in 1868, and 1 each of years 1866, 1869, and 1870. Some fears may, however, be entertained of the return of fever, unless means be taken to keep the airing-court privies in better order, and to guard against all air-currents from the drains, both within and out of doors. At present 2 males and 4 females are in bed from sickness and debility.

The carpet in the female work-room is worn out and should be renewed; and care should be taken, for the reason already given, to keep up the standard of the general surroundings. With the view of encouraging attention to personal cleanliness and tidiness, it is recommended that each patient should be provided with a towel, a comb, and brush.

The manner of serving the food has been considerably improved, and knives and forks are in common use. The subdivision of the patients into smaller groups at meals would be an improvement, but it is not worth while at present to undertake any alteration of existing arrangements. In the new Asylum, however, the tables should be provided with this end in view.

Since last inspection there have been three changes among the male attendants. Only one slight accident is recorded.

BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 11th August 1871.

The present population consists of 74 males and 85 females, including 1 patient absent on probation. The changes which have occurred since the visit of 9th May, consist of 20 admissions, 10 discharges, and 6 deaths. Seven of the patients discharged were cured, 2 were transferred to other asylums, and 1 was taken home relieved. The mortality has been somewhat higher than usual, but the existing sanitary condition of the inmates was, nevertheless, thought good, and their appearance indicated a sufficient and suitable dietary. Three of the 6 deaths were caused by phthisis, 2 by apoplexy, and 1 by general paralysis.

The personal cleanliness and clothing of the patients were regarded as very satisfactory.

With the exception of one patient, who was found wearing gloves and in seclusion, in consequence of excitement and destructive tendencies, no one was under any kind of restraint, and in no case was any special form of dress in use.

The sewing-room, as was recommended, has been newly carpeted, and some additional articles of furniture and ornamentation have been supplied to it. These changes have added to its usual cheerful and home-like aspect, and it was found filled with patients usefully and busily employed.

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Parochial
Asylums.
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Barony
Parochial
Asylum.

Thirty-one of the male patients, with 2 attendants, were absent walking in the country, but returned before the visit was completed. In addition to these, 12 patients, with an attendant and the gardener, had gone to a considerable distance to quarry and riddle gravel for the walks.

During the whole time occupied by the visit perfect tranquillity prevailed in every part of the establishment.

In many parts the flooring was found undergoing repairs, and it is understood that the papering and painting of several of the wards is to be commenced immediately. The restorations are being carried out in accordance with the suggestions contained in the last report, and in recognition of the fact that the Institution may now be regarded as serving only a temporary purpose. It is hoped, however, that the building of the new Asylum will be commenced without delay, so that the patients may as soon as possible come into the enjoyments of the great benefits which it will undoubtedly confer on them, and that costly repairs of the present Asylum may be avoided. But it is feared it will be impossible to postpone the relaying of the floor of No. 1 male dormitory, which is so much worn as to be scarcely safe. The papering and painting of the male dining-hall are also in great need of renewal. The propriety of erecting a new Asylum has been long and carefully considered; and now that a resolution has been come to in the matter, there should be no unavoidable delay in carrying it into effect.

BURGH PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, *May 24th, 1871.*

Burgh
Parochial
Asylum.

Since the visit of 24th October, 28 patients have been admitted, 24 have been discharged, and 3 have died. Of those admitted, all, except 4, were chargeable to the parish of Paisley. Of those discharged, 16 had recovered, 5 were transferred to other institutions, 2 were taken home, and 1 was removed to Ireland. The causes of death are registered as acute bronchitis at the age of 52, congestion of brain at the age of 48, and consumption at the age of 50.

The general condition of the Asylum has undergone no change since last inspection. It is clean and well kept, but dull and cheerless, and from its position and structural arrangements incapable of being converted into an appropriate residence for insane patients. The land which has been acquired in the neighbourhood of the town affords the means of occupation, recreation, and exercise for a certain number of the inmates, but the extent to which this is the case is greatly below what would be attained under more favourable circumstances. The patients of both sexes were free from excitement. No one was in seclusion, and only three entries of recourse to this mode of treatment occur in the register since last inspection. The bedding was clean and in fair condition, but several of the mattresses were hard and lumpy. The substitution of hair for sea-grass, as the material for filling them, is again recommended for general adoption. The day-clothing was sufficient, but on the male side it was occasionally ragged and dirty, a condition arising in a considerable degree from the patients being engaged in teasing hair.

The sanitary state of the establishment is satisfactory. The mortality has not been excessive, and at present only one patient is in bed, but not from any serious ailment. The general aspect of the community bears testimony to the adequacy of the diet.

While it is only fair to speak in terms of commendation of the manner in which the establishment is conducted, it is at the same time impossible to avoid condemning the house as unfit to continue to serve its present purpose.

No accident has occurred since last inspection, and there has been no change among the attendants from any fault.

BURGH PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, *26th July 1871.*

Since the last visit on the 24th of May the changes in the population have been few. There have been 3 admissions, and 4 discharges. No death has occurred. The present number of inmates is 46—21 men and 25 women.

There is no record of any instance of restraint or seclusion, of any accident, or of any change of attendants. Appendix E.

Proper attention continues to be given to the occupation and amusement of the patients, who are treated in a kind and liberal spirit. The beds and bedding, the clothing of the patients, and the day-rooms and dormitories, were all found in excellent order. Commissioners' Entries.

What is said in approval of such things as these must not be taken as in any way affecting that general condemnation of the establishment, which the Commissioners have so often expressed in their reports, and which is here repeated. The situation and structure of the wards render them unfit to serve their purpose. Credit is of course due to all concerned in the management for the efforts which have been made to reduce the evils consequent on these defects of site and structure, but no management can remove them. Though repeating this condemnation in almost every report, the Commissioners have not recommended the withdrawal of the license, because from time to time they have been led to hope that a new Institution would be erected in a suitable locality. It is very undesirable that more time should be lost, and it is recommended that the Parochial Board should be urged to come soon to a final and definite resolution as to whether they are, or are not, prepared to erect a new Parochial Asylum. It must be remembered, however, that such an Asylum must be erected in concert with the Greenock Parochial Board, so that the whole of the insane poor of the county may be provided for either by a complete system of parochial asylums, or by a District Asylum in conjunction with the Abbey Parochial Asylum. Parochial Asylums.
Burgh Parochial Asylum.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, *May 9, 1871.*

Since the visit of 11th October the following are the changes which have taken place among the patients :— Glasgow Parochial Asylum.

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	10	41	51
Discharges,	9	21	30
Deaths,	3	9	12

Of the patients admitted 25 were brought from Gartnavel, 2 from Morning-side, 6 from the ordinary wards of the Poorhouse, 1 from prison, 1 from the infirmary, 1 from the police-office, and the rest from private dwellings. Of those discharged, 19 had recovered, 4 were transferred to other asylums, 1 was sent to Ireland, and 6 were removed by minute of parochial board. Of those who died, 2 were admitted in 1865, 7 in 1869, and 1 in each of the years 1858, 1862, and 1871. The causes of death are registered as disease of the brain in 4 cases, phthisis in 2, and bronchitis, general paralysis, disease of kidney, disease of heart, pneumonia, and suffocation, in one case each. The average age at death was 45 years.

The general aspect of the house was one of considerable comfort. On the whole it is well furnished, but it would gain in cheerfulness by increasing the objects of decoration, such as light valances to the windows, strips of carpet by the beds, etc., and by the use of gayer colours in painting, and introducing borders of other colours along the walls, in the corners, and under the ceilings.

Cleanliness and ventilation are well attended to, but it would be advisable to increase the number of apertures in the shutters in both the new and old wards.

The bedding was clean and in good condition. A considerable number of straw bags, however, are still in use. The day-clothing is substantial and well kept. Personal cleanliness is remarkably well attended to, each patient being supplied with a towel, brush, and comb.

The sanitary condition of the establishment is at present fair. Only one male is confined to bed, but on the female side there are five patients in the sick-room suffering from affections more or less grave. The general appearance of the inmates is indicative of an appropriate dietary, and the food is well cooked, and very neatly served, especially in the new wards of the female department.

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sioners'
Entries.Parochial
Asylums.Glasgow
Parochial
Asylum.

Tranquillity was generally prevalent in both departments. No one was in seclusion or in a locked room, and it appears from the register that seclusion has been resorted to in the cases of only 4 patients since last inspection, and only for a few hours at a time. There is no padded room, and no special contrivances in dress are in use.

The airing-courts are large and well provided with shelter for exercise in wet weather. They suffer, however, from the fumes of neighbouring manufactories, which are destructive of vegetation, and render it impossible to cover them with healthy sward or to decorate them with plants. The adoption of the recommendation made in last report of the erection of a green-house is accordingly again urged.

Industrial occupation is carried out with a considerable share of success notwithstanding the difficulties of site and structure. Of the 58 male patients, 52 are reported as industrially employed, and of the 144 female patients, 116 are placed in the same category. At the same time, it is evident that the occupation in which many of both sexes engage is merely nominal.

Great attention continues to be given to recreation. Parties of both sexes take habitual walks beyond the premises, and the results of the gymnastic exercises lately introduced, are regarded as very successful. The other means of recreation in most general use are writing classes, drill, readings, concerts and dances.

The remuneration of the attendants is liberal, and the changes among them are not numerous. Night attendance is still carried out by ordinary inmates, but with such good results that the number of wet beds rarely exceeds one or two.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 29th July 1871.

Few changes have occurred since the last visit, which was recently paid. The present population consists of 146 females and 61 males. Since the 9th of May there have been 16 admissions, 9 discharges, and 4 deaths. During the same period only one entry appears in the register of restraint and seclusion; but five attendants have left, one of them being promptly discharged for striking a patient.

The personal cleanliness of the inmates appear to be well attended; and the state of their clothing was regarded as very satisfactory. These remarks extend even to the most degraded class of the female patients.

In no part of the Institution was there any excitement, and the appearance of the patients indicated a sufficient and suitable dietary.

Each bed in one of the large male dormitories is now supplied with a chair, a towel, and a bag for the brush and comb. Similar things are found in other dormitories on the female side. Experience here, as elsewhere, has shown that attention to such matters acts favourably on the mental state of the inmates.

It was heard with satisfaction that a glass-house for flowers is to be erected in the large female airing-yard.

It will not be long before the painting and papering of many parts of the house need restoration, and it is hoped that the Directors will then act on the suggestion contained in the last report as to the use of gayer colours and the employment of bright borderings.

Many of the beds are now supplied with hair mattresses. The number of these should be steadily increased. Everything which tends to secure sound and refreshing sleep is of importance to the patients, and nothing does this more certainly than a comfortable bed.

The registers, books, and papers were, as usual, in excellent order.

The general impression which the visit leaves, is that the comforts of the patients are well looked after, and that the management and treatment of them, are kindly, liberal, and skilful.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, *May 22d 1871.*Appendix
E.

The following changes have taken place among the patients since the visit of 20th September :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	14	10	24
Discharges,	13	4	17
Deaths,	4	5	9

Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Parochial
Asylums.Greenock
Parochial
Asylum.

The present numbers are 24 males and 43 females, of whom 3 of each sex are deemed curable. The disparity in the proportion of males and females admitted, and males and females resident, is remarkable.

Of the patients admitted, all, with 2 exceptions, were chargeable to Greenock. Of those discharged, 12 had recovered, 4 were taken off the poor-roll, and 1 was removed with the sanction of the Board of Lunacy. The causes of death were general paralysis, in 4 cases, phthisis in 2, disease of heart in 2, and exhaustion from chronic mania in 1. Of the fatal cases, 6 were admitted in 1870, 1 in 1854, 1 in 1863, and 1 in 1868. The average age at death was 46 years. *Post mortem* examination was made in one case only, owing, it was stated, to the reluctance or prejudice of friends.

The house was found in excellent order. By the extension of papering and painting, the provision of light valances to the windows, and the supply of additional articles of furniture and decoration, the appearance of the wards has been much improved. The comfort of the inmates would, however, be considerably promoted by a fuller supply of cushions to the seats in the day-rooms. The bedding was neat, clean, and sufficient in quantity, but a mistake has been committed in furnishing many of them, especially on the male side, with mattresses of Algerine fibre instead of hair. These are already becoming flat and hard. The day-clothing of both sexes has undergone considerable improvement, and the material formerly in use is being gradually replaced by one more seemly in appearance, and better calculated for ensuring health and comfort. More attention may fitly be given to personal cleanliness.

The pallor and feeble appearance of many of the females still attract attention. The dietary appears to be sufficient in quantity, but it is not sufficiently varied, and it is strongly urged that, both in the manner of cooking and in the articles of food, much greater variety should be introduced. The monotony of existence should likewise be regularly broken by extended exercise beyond the Asylum bounds, and by far more attention being given to recreation. It does not appear that either males or females have been in the habit of going beyond the airing-courts during the whole of the past winter and spring. Recently, 11 acres of ground have been acquired for the purposes of occupation and exercise. Only about half of it, however, is fit for cultivation, the other half being the steep bank overlooking the Poorhouse. This ground is held from year to year at a rent of £4 an acre, and possession may be resumed at any time by the proprietor. No doubt its acquisition is an advantage, but the access is not convenient, and the uncertainty of its tenure will prevent the erection of summer-houses, the formation of walks, and its conversion generally into pleasure-grounds.

Possession has been only had for about a week; 10 of the males were occupied in planting vegetables. Several of the females were engaged in needlework, and on both sides the unpicking of wool has been introduced as a substitute for picking oakum. It is a cleaner occupation, and the work is remunerated at the rate of threepence a pound. Payments on this account should, under certain restrictions, be placed at the disposal of the patients.

In both departments perfect tranquillity prevailed. Seclusion has not been resorted to for a considerable period, and special contrivances in dress are seldom required. Only 1 patient, a female, was in bed, but 5 males and 2 females are under special treatment for bodily ailments.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, *15th August 1871.*

The present number of inmates is 69—27 men and 42 women. The changes since the last visit on the 22d of May consist of 8 admissions, 4 discharges,

Appendix. and 2 deaths. Of the 4 patients discharged, 2 were cured, and 2 were transferred to other asylums. The two deaths were caused by general paralysis and phthisis. The mortality has not been higher than usual, but both among the male and female patients not a few were pale, thin, and ill-nourished. There is certainly a larger proportion of such patients in this Asylum than in any other in Scotland. It is said that they enter the Institution in this condition—with broken-down constitutions, the result of ill-regulated lives in overcrowded dwellings, and this is probably the fact, but there can be little doubt that if the Asylum were situated in the country, such persons would have an increased chance of regaining health.

E. No accident is recorded, nor any instance of restraint or seclusion, nor any change among the attendants.

Commis- sioners' Entries. The establishment is entirely unprovided with gloves, strait-jackets, and locked boots ; and no patient was found wearing any special form of dress.

Parochial Asylums. It is understood that to-morrow about 50 of the inmates are to have a picnic excursion to Flatterton farm, where, after a lunch of ham, bread, and beer, they are to be amused with music, dancing, football, racing, etc.

Greenock Parochial Asylum. All parts of the establishment were found clean, fresh, and well ventilated. The clothing of the patients was tidy and suitable, and their bedding was scrupulously clean and in excellent order. Most of the dormitories are papered and painted, and are furnished with carpets, chairs, wash-stands, dressing-tables, chests of drawers, mirrors, pictures, valances on the windows, etc. In the female day-room the seats are cushioned, and, in accordance with the suggestion contained in the last report, the chairs and benches in the day-room for males are at present being supplied with cushions. In short, there is good evidence of a desire on the part of the Parochial Board to provide for the comforts of the patients, and to treat them in a kindly and liberal spirit. But, nevertheless, the Institution must be condemned as unfit to serve its purpose properly, in consequence of its site and of the want of land. These are defects which no management, however good, can overcome.

The visit was paid in the evening, and the day being warm most of the patients were found in the airing-yards. The presence of the Reporter and Governor among them attracted the attention of the people who reside in the houses overlooking the airing-yards, and several of the windows were crowded with persons, young and old, who watched the proceedings.

The question of making a more suitable provision for the insane poor of those parishes of the county which are not already provided for by the Abbey Asylum has been long under consideration, and it is not thought that further delay is justifiable or likely to serve any useful purpose. It must be kept in view that the Board can only enforce the erection of a district asylum, and that if parochial asylums are preferred, the scheme must be complete, and must secure sufficient accommodation for all the pauper insane of the county who are not already provided for in the Asylum connected with the Abbey Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, ABERDEEN POORHOUSE, 1st April 1871.

Aberdeen Poorhouse. There are at present 30 male and 30 female patients in the house, which is thus full.

Ten admissions, 5 discharges, and 2 deaths constitute the changes which have taken place since last visit. All the patients admitted were transferred from the Aberdeen Asylum, and were all chargeable to the parish of St. Nicholas.

Of the patients discharged, 1 was sent back to the Asylum, 1 was for the first time sent to the Asylum, 1 was removed to the ordinary wards of the Poorhouse, 1 went to his parents, and 1 to be boarded with strangers, having been in the first instance discharged on probation.

The patient who was removed to the ordinary wards is J. W., who in previous reports was pointed out as a suitable case for discharge on probation. He has since enlisted, and is said to be doing well.

The causes of the two deaths were, in one, ulcers and debility, and in the other, softening of the brain and diarrhoea; their ages were 72 and 47.

Every patient on the female side sleeps on a hair mattress, and with one exception all on the male side—that is, 59 out of 60 patients. Only one patient was in bed, a woman, from the debility of extreme old age.

The male dormitories have been freshly painted, and the work was done by the attendants and inmates.

Not a little of the furniture too has been made by the inmates of the lunatic ordinary wards.

Twenty males and 11 females are registered as industrially employed.

It is recorded with satisfaction that from four to five acres of land, close to the Poorhouse, have been secured on lease, at a rent of about £19 per annum, and already the benefit to the male patients is felt.

The advantages of rewarding the patients for their work is again brought under notice. If this were done, the number industrially employed might probably be increased.

The day-rooms and dormitories were found clean, fresh, and in excellent order. A large mirror in the female day-room would be an improvement.

The patients appeared to be in good health. They were well and neatly clothed, but a greater variety in the dress would do good.

LUNATIC WARDS, ABERDEEN POORHOUSE,

August 28th, 1871.

Since the visit of April 1st, 2 patients have been admitted from the Asylum, 1 has been sent back, and 1 has died from softening of the brain.

The numbers at present on the register are 30 males and 30 females, of whom 1 male is absent on probation.

The house was clean, well ventilated, and generally in excellent order. The bedding and day-clothing were in a satisfactory state.

The patients of both sexes were free from excitement. The means of industrial occupation, which have been furnished by the land recently acquired, have exercised a very beneficial influence on the males, by improving their physical health, and rendering them more contented and more easily managed.

It is very desirable that this land should be secured in perpetuity for the Institution. Measures for its improvement could then be undertaken on a systematic plan, and with a certainty that the labour bestowed on it would not be for the advantage of strangers. Owing to the abundance of occupation at home, walking beyond the grounds is nearly altogether restricted to the females; but 21 males and 16 females took part in the annual excursion, which this year was to Keith Hall, on the invitation of the Earl of Kintore.

About a dozen of the females engage in industrial occupation—four or five in needle-work. It is thought that profitable use might be made of a sewing-machine.

Adequate attention appears to be given to amusement. The airing-courts are neatly and ornamentally kept, and the wards are well supplied with cut and growing flowers.

The patients are all of cleanly habits, and appear to be properly selected for the wards. One male and 3 females were in bed from chronic ailments, and require considerable attention; but hitherto their proper care has not been beyond the resources of the Institution.

A trial of J. F. and J. D. in private dwellings is under consideration.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN COMBINATION POORHOUSE,

3d April 1871.

Since last visit there have been 3 admissions and 1 death. The death resulted from dysentery, and took place 11 days after the transference of the patient from the Aberdeen Asylum to the lunatic wards.

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Commissioners'
Entries.
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Wards of
Poor-
houses.
Aberdeen
Poorhouse.

Buchan
Combina-
tion Poor-
house.

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sioners'
Entries.Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.Buchan
Combina-
tion Poor-
house.

The present population consists of 8 males and 12 females.

The female patients have been very seldom beyond the airing-courts during the winter months, but it is hoped that walks beyond the grounds will be immediately resumed and taken with frequency. The shawls recommended have been provided, and they will be very suitable in summer and autumn, but they are too light for cold weather. The wages of the female attendant have not been increased, and attention to this matter is again strongly directed. A male attendant has been engaged at £20 a year, but he cannot be regarded as more than a nominal attendant on the patients, being greatly employed in work about other parts of the house. The injurious effects of this deceptive arrangement were very apparent. There was a want of contentment both among the male and female patients, and it was recently deemed necessary to place C. K. for a short time in the dark cell of the ordinary wards, in consequence of an alleged difficulty in managing her. The patient was examined, and made various complaints, which on inquiry were not substantiated, but her removal to the Asylum, as unsuitable for these wards, is recommended.

It was also deemed necessary on two occasions to place J. M. in the cell, but it is suggested that a further trial of this patient in the lunatic wards should be sanctioned, on the understanding that if seclusion is ever again thought necessary, he should be at once transferred to the Asylum. These instances of seclusion were not entered in the register prescribed for that purpose, which indeed contains no entry.

The day-rooms and dormitories have been painted and papered, and a number of pictures have been supplied to the day-rooms. This change is certain to act beneficially in making the patients more contented and more easily managed. Unfortunately the paper has not been well selected, being in all the wards of one dull pattern. The day-rooms are still less cheerful and home-like than the day-rooms of similar establishments, and it is suggested that on the female side a piece of carpet should be placed in front of the fire, and a coloured woollen cover on the centre table. It is hoped that in the selection of these, there will be no such short-sighted regard to economy as was seen in the selection of the furniture originally supplied to these wards, and in the construction of the verandahs in the airing-courts, which are already in urgent need of repair.

The clothing of the females should be more varied, and a brighter coloured material should be chosen for aprons.

LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
28th August 1871.

The changes among the patients since the visit of 3d April consist of 2 admissions and 1 discharge. There has been no death, nor indeed any sickness. One of the patients admitted, A. M., appeals to be discharged. As he presents no prominent symptoms of insanity, and as the statements of the medical certificate on which his reception was authorized are somewhat vague, it is desirable that the medical officer should report to the Lunacy Board his reasons for continuing to detain him. The patient discharged is C. K., whose removal was formerly recommended.

The house was in good order, and the bedding and day-clothing were in good condition. It is desirable, however, that a second sheet were provided for the beds. In accordance with the recommendations made in last report, the wages of the male attendant have been increased from £20 to £22 per annum, and those of the female attendant from £10 to £13; and it is stated that effect is about to be given to the other recommendations then made.

The patients were all free from excitement. The females walk in the country two or three times a week, and on the occasion of the visit were all from home with one exception. The men are usually employed about the grounds. Both the airing-courts are neatly kept, but the roofs of the verandahs are again out of repair. The best course would be to slate them at once.

There has been no recourse to seclusion. It, however, appears desirable, for the purpose of maintaining discipline, that there should be the means of isol-

ating a refractory patient for a very limited time, and the Lunacy Board may therefore see fit to sanction the use of a seclusion room, although not comprised within the limits of the licensed premises, provided a faithful register is kept of every occasion in which recourse is had to it. It is not improbable that the mere knowledge that seclusion could be resorted to would render it unnecessary. At the same time, this departure from the ordinary rules could only be warranted by the inconvenience of removal to the asylum, dependant on the remote locality of the Poorhouse.

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sioners'
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Poor-
houses.Cunning-
ham Com-
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Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNNINGHAM COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
May 26, 1871.

The inmates at this date are 26 males and 33 females ; the numbers for which the house is licensed being 36 of each sex. The changes since the visit of 8th August consist of 22 admissions, 1 discharge, and 3 deaths. Of the patients admitted, 7 were removed from the district asylum. The causes of death were phthisis in 2 cases at the ages of 29 and 30, and general debility in 1 case at the age of 84.

The state of the house was satisfactory; the wards were clean and well ventilated.

The walls have recently been papered, and the general aspect of the day-rooms and dormitories was light and cheerful. A good deal of comfortable furniture has been introduced, and a desire is evident to fit the establishment for properly fulfilling its purpose. It is recommended to provide light valances for the windows, to furnish some cushions for the seats in the day-rooms, and to provide a chair for each bed in the dormitories.

It is an axiom in the treatment of the insane, that the more comfortable and cheerful their surroundings are made, the more easy their management becomes.

The airing-courts were found in good order, but it would facilitate the supervision of the patients if access were prevented to a narrow strip that runs up towards the bath-room.

A bowling-green should be formed on the male side in the outer court.

The bedding and day-clothing were in good condition, and comfortable capes have been provided for the use of the men in cold weather. Personal cleanliness is well seen to.

Both sexes were free from excitement. Two epileptic patients, A. M. or A. and H. L., whose admission was considered of doubtful expediency, are occasionally excited, but their removal is not at present called for.

Industrial occupation receives considerable attention. Since June 1870, the females, in addition to work for the house, have made 140 dozens of shirts, and thereby earned £15, 4s. 7d. This money will be reserved for purposes of recreation and decoration. The sanitary state of the establishment is favourable. Only 1 male was in bed. Walks in the country continue to be regularly taken by those physically able, and it is in contemplation to organize a more distant excursion, the cost of which will be defrayed from the industrial fund. The staff of attendants will in future consist of 2 males and 2 females.

It is suggested that the experiment should be tried of supplying snuff and tobacco only on payment, the money for which should be got for work. If necessary conventional money could be used.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNNINGHAM COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
8th September 1871.

There are at present 36 women and 24 men in these wards. The changes since the last visit consist of 5 admissions, 1 discharge, and 3 deaths. The patient discharged was taken off the poor-roll and sent to the care of his friends. The deaths were caused by paralysis, epilepsy, and softening of the brain.

Since the Reporter last visited this Institution, changes have taken place in it which are of a very satisfactory character, which certainly tend to increase its usefulness, and for which credit is due to all concerned in the management.

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sioners'
Entries.Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-Cunning-
ham Com-
bination
Poorhouse.

The day-rooms and dormitories have been painted and papered, valances have been placed over the windows, nearly each bed has been supplied with a chair, the benches have been cushioned, a bowling-green has been formed in the outer court, the narrow strip of the airing-court running up to the bath-room has been fenced off, the number of pictures has been increased, footstools have been supplied to the women who sew, etc., etc.

It would be a further improvement if a valance were placed over the arches in the large upper dormitories, and it is suggested that the female day-room should be provided with a large mirror, and with a piano. The last could be bought out of the recreation fund. Perhaps next winter it will be found possible to establish a monthly dance, in which both sexes would join. Mole-skin clothing for the men should be gradually discontinued, and all the new clothing supplied should be made of good woollen cloth, and should not be of one pattern or colour.

The visit was paid at a late hour in the evening, and most of the female patients were in bed after having been bathed; but everything about the establishment was found in an orderly, clean, and satisfactory condition. It is recommended, however, that the top sheet should not be removed from the beds at night.

Since the 26th May the women have made 45 dozens of shirts, for which the recreation fund is credited with £5, 2s. 6d. They are now engaged in completing another order of 21 dozen. In addition to this work they make and mend for themselves and the male patients. All the stockings worn by the inmates are also knitted by the women. Some of the male patients are now employed in teasing wool, for which 4d. per lb. is received. Thirty-seven chairs have also been made by the men since the date referred to, and it is hoped that every bed will soon be supplied with a chair of home manufacture. Much other work is of course done by the male patients both in the house, garden, and workshops; but it is felt to be an easier thing to provide profitable occupation for the female than for the male patients. It is clear, however, that industrial employment receives much attention, and with a manifestly beneficial effect on the inmates, whose contentment and general well-being are thereby promoted, and whose management is at the sametime rendered more easy and pleasant. There can be little doubt that many patients are found suitable for these wards who could not be so if their occupations, amusements, and comforts received less attention, and if out-door exercise beyond the grounds were less freely taken.

With further reference to the work done by the patients, it is proper to add that they appear to feel that they are to some extent personally rewarded for it; and as a means of doing this more directly and successfully, the suggestion in the last report as to the use of conventional money is here repeated.

Since the opening of the house the changes among the attendants have been somewhat frequent. As likely to diminish such changes in future, it is recommended that the committee of management should intrust the governor with the engagement and dismissal of attendants. He would of course be responsible to them for the proper discharge of his trust.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,
May 12, 1871.Dumbarton
Poorhouse.

The changes among the inmates since the visit of 20th August are 11 admissions, 4 discharges, and 3 deaths, and the numbers at this date are 18 males and 17 females. The house is licensed for 20 of each sex, but it is thought that it would be advantageous to the Combination to extend the accommodation, and proposals for this purpose will be submitted to the Board of Lunacy.

The wards were in good order, and presented an aspect of considerable comfort. Some additional cushions to the seats would, however, add to the comfort of the patients. The bedding and day-clothing were clean, sufficient in quantity, and in good condition.

The patients were all quiet, and appear to be properly selected for the wards. No one was in bed, except a male, who is suffering from fever, and who

has been placed in the hospital attached to the Poorhouse. The sanitary state of the establishment is therefore at present satisfactory. The causes of the deaths since last inspection are dysentery with heart disease, lung disease and marasmus, and tumour in the groin and heart disease—all affections little under the influence of medicine. The appearance of the patients was indicative of a satisfactory dietary.

Walks into the country continue to be regularly taken by the inmates of both sexes, and bowls and other means of recreation are supplied.

Seclusion has been used on one occasion since last inspection on account of destructive propensities. The walls have been oil-painted since last visit, and, altogether, considerable pains are taken to keep the establishment in a satisfactory state.

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Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

Dumbarton Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,
21st July 1871.

There are 34 patients at present in these wards. Since the last visit on the 12th of May, 1 patient has been admitted and 1 death has occurred. No patient has been discharged. The death was caused by dysentery; and it is worthy of note that three of the 12 deaths which have taken place since the opening of the wards have been the result of the same disease.

The state in which the beds and bedding, the day-rooms and dormitories, and the body-clothing of the patients were found, was in all respects very satisfactory.

The airing-courts are tastefully laid out, and are abundantly supplied with flowers. To these courts the patients have free access—going in and out as they choose. Besides this open-air exercise, 13 men and 12 women take walks beyond the grounds twice a week. Last week a party of 16 men and 13 women were taken to a dioramic exhibition in Dumbarton.

Industrial occupations continue to receive much attention, and 9 men and 8 women are engaged in really useful and profitable work. All who are thus employed have an additional meal.

No change has occurred among the attendants. The male attendant has £30 a year, and the female £15.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE POORHOUSE,
25th February 1871.

The changes which have occurred since the date of last visit consist of 13 admissions, 4 discharges, and 1 death.

Of the patients admitted, 11 were transferred from other asylums. One of the patients discharged, A. B., was sent back to the asylum from which she had been transferred, as unsuited for care in this establishment,—a course which should always be pursued when a patient proves noisy, destructive, or violent. The death was the result of general debility at the age of 72. The present population consists of 44 men and 53 women.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the way of giving to the day-rooms and dormitories an aspect of being fully and completely furnished. Coloured table-covers, vases with artificial flowers and stuffed birds, sofas and cushions for the benches, are among the additions to the furniture which were observed. It will add to the clothed appearance of the wards if valances are put on the windows, and it is accordingly recommended that this should be done. As suggested in last report, knives and forks have been supplied. One of the low dormitories on the male side has been converted into a day-room—a change which will be beneficial to the patients. A bowling-green in the male airing-court, and a croquet-green in the female airing court have been completed, and additional sun-shades are to be erected in both.

These facts indicate a desire to make this establishment compare favourably with others of a like character, and there is reason to believe that the desire will be fulfilled, if the management continues to be conducted in its present spirit.

Dundee Poorhouse.

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sioners'
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Wards of
Poor-
houses.Dundee
Poorhouse.

The ordinary inmates of the Poorhouse assist the attendants in various ways, but care should be taken always to keep up a sufficient staff of well-paid attendants. One of the male attendants has left, having obtained a better position in the Royal Asylum at Perth, and his place has not yet been filled. One of the female attendants has also left to be married, and her successor has not yet entered on her duties.

Twenty-five men and 31 women are entered as industrially employed. It will be an indication of successful management, if it be found possible to increase these numbers, and this object should be kept in view in selecting the attendants.

Three men and 1 woman were found in bed, but the sanitary condition of the inmates generally appeared to be very satisfactory. They were all comfortably and tidily clothed, and they were, without exception, quiet and orderly during the time of the visit. Every part of the house was scrupulously clean and in excellent order, and there was no indication that the number of attendants was temporarily less than usual.

The condition of the patients and the state of the wards reflect much credit on all concerned in the management of the Institution.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE POORHOUSE,
August 31, 1871.

Since the visit of 25th February, 5 patients have been admitted—4 from the Asylum and 1 from the Poorhouse, 1 has been removed to the Asylum, and 6 have died. The causes of death were phthisis in 2 cases, and apoplexy, epilepsy, disease of heart, and inflammation of the lungs, in 1 case each. The mortality has been considerable, but arose chiefly from organic diseases little under the influence of medicine; and several of the patients were already affected with their fatal maladies on admission.

The present numbers are 43 men and 52 women, who are under the care of 2 paid attendants of each sex, assisted by ordinary inmates of the Poorhouse. Since last visit, 1 of the male attendants has left of his own accord; and 1 of the female attendants left on account of bad health. The rate of wages is at present, for head male attendant £27, for second £25. For head female attendant £15, for second £12.

The house and airing-courts were in excellent order, and the bedding and day-clothing were clean, substantial, and in good condition.

The patients on both sides were entirely free from excitement. There is no entry of any kind in the register of restraint and seclusion; but 1 male wears a jacket at night to prevent him tearing his legs, which are covered with a cutaneous eruption.

On the male side, 2 patients were in bed, but no one in the female department. Three males and 7 females are reported to be wet through the night; their bedding was perfectly clean.

Twenty-seven males and 30 females are industrially employed, the former chiefly in the grounds and in teasing ropes; the latter in needlework and house-work. Rope teasing is a dusty and, one would fear, an unhealthy occupation, and it would be well to consider whether some other could not be introduced in its stead.

Exercise beyond the grounds is taken from time to time and generally in large groups; more frequent outing in smaller groups would be an improvement on this practice.

There has been no accident.

The general condition of the establishment was very satisfactory.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,
9th February 1871.

Edinburgh Poorhouse. The changes since last visit consist of 2 discharges, 1 admission, and 1 death from general debility at the age of 73. Both of the patients discharged were removed to private care.

There are at present 81 patients. In charge of these there are four attend-

ants and a matron, assisted by three ordinary inmates from the Poorhouse. The soundness of mind of these last might be disputed, but they have all the privileges of ordinary inmates, and are contented and useful. The head attendant has £17 per annum, the second £14, and the two others have £12 each. They are entirely provisioned, so that their remuneration is fair, which perhaps accounts for their average length of service being upwards of two years.

Of the 81 patients, 54 dine in the hall, 36 are industrially employed, and 60 attend chapel or prayers. These figures are fairly satisfactory, since among the inmates there are 9 epileptics, 7 paralytics, and a considerable number of idiots.

When the visit was made, upwards of 40 of the patients were found assembled for prayers. These, as well as the patients in all parts of the establishment, were remarkably tranquil. Their sanitary condition generally was good, but there were 3 in bed—1 labouring under phthisis, 1 recovering from an attack of epilepsy, and 1 in consequence of infirmity due to great age.

It is thought very desirable that the use of the blue cotton gown should be given up, and winceys or prints of various patterns substituted. This would be a trifling addition to the cost of maintenance, but it would be an improvement which would have a practical value, and it is therefore hoped that effect will be given to this recommendation.

It is evident from the appearance of the wards that no money is now expended on the establishment beyond what is necessary to keep it in a habitable state; and perhaps, under the circumstances, more than this can scarcely be asked or expected. It is fully intended that these wards shall soon be closed, and accordingly the Board of Lunacy have only been asked to extend the license to the month of June. By that time it is hoped that the Parochial Board may have succeeded in carrying out the arrangements in contemplation for the reception of the patients at Craiglockhart, and that they may not find themselves obliged to abandon for the present the idea of providing accommodation for some of their insane paupers in connexion with the new Poorhouse. Should the arrangements alluded to be carried into effect, it would probably be found advantageous to make provision for a few male patients.

Three accidents, all of a trifling nature, are recorded since last visit. There is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE, 10th July 1871.

Since the visit of 20th February the Lunatic Wards attached to the old City Poorhouse have been sold, and the patients have been dispersed.

The more unmanageable have been sent to the Royal Asylum, and a few of the more manageable have been placed in private dwellings. The remaining patients, 38 in number, have been transferred to a house at Maryfield, formerly occupied as a Roman Catholic school.

The accommodation of this house consists of two day-rooms of moderate size, a dormitory with 7 beds, a large dormitory for the sick and epileptics with 19 beds, and an attic room with 14 beds. There are, besides, a small room in which two attendants sleep, accommodation for the matron, kitchen, washing-house, laundry, etc.

In front of the house there is a bit of enclosed ground, about half an acre in extent, laid down in grass, and behind it there is an enclosed court.

Altogether, the accommodation is of a fair description, and the ventilation good, but it is too compressed for an asylum, and can be accepted only until more suitable permanent arrangements are made.

The attic especially appears overcrowded, and it is feared this room will be very cold in winter.

The bedding and furniture have been brought from the old wards. The patients have been in possession little more than a week, and have not yet settled down to their usual avocations, but the house already shows an aspect of considerable comfort. The staff consists of the matron, 3 attendants, and 2 ordinary inmates from the Poorhouse.

Appendix
E.
Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

Edinburgh Poorhouse.

Appendix E. Many of the patients are advanced in years, and 4 are of wet habits. Two were in bed from sickness or infirmity.

Commissioners' Entries.

LUNATIC WARDS, GOVAN POORHOUSE,
May 9, 1871.

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

Govan Poorhouse.

Since the visit of 28th September, 2 patients have been admitted, 1 has been removed to Gartnavel, and 1 has died.

The present numbers are 44 males and 46 females.

The establishment was found in its usual satisfactory condition. The wards were well ventilated, in good order, and comfortably furnished, and contain various additional articles, purchased with the proceeds of the industrial occupation of the females. The bedding and day-clothing were clean and sufficient.

Perfect tranquillity prevailed among both sexes, and their bodily health was generally satisfactory. Notwithstanding the severe winter, the mortality has been low; but 2 male patients are at present confined to bed from chronic maladies, which it is feared will terminate fatally.

Considerable attention continues to be given to recreation, and large parties of both sexes habitually walk beyond the premises. On certain days the men go to work on the grounds of the new poorhouse at Merryflatts, and the women are kept fully employed in household work, and in sewing for warehouses in town.

There has been no change among the attendants, and no accident.

LUNATIC WARDS, GOVAN POORHOUSE,
12th August 1871.

There are 42 male and 47 female patients at present in the house. Since the 9th of May there have been 4 admissions, 3 discharges, and 3 deaths. The discharges include one permanent escape. Two of the three deaths were caused by phthisis, and one by diarrhoea. There is no record of any accident, or of the employment of restraint or seclusion, during the same period, and no patient was found wearing locked boots or any form of special dress.

The head male attendant and the under female attendant have had rheumatic fever, but are now convalescent.

Industrial occupation continues to receive much attention; and the patients are in various ways, and with decided benefit, made to feel that they are directly rewarded for the work they do. At the time of the visit, 21 of the female inmates were sewing in the airing-yard, completing an order for twelve dozen flannel shirts for Messrs. A. and Co. This order, and several smaller ones, have been finished within a month. The patients took evident interest in the work in which they were engaged, and were anxious to exhibit the articles of dress—gowns, cloaks, shawls, bonnets, etc.—which they had acquired through their industry.

The amusement and recreation of the patients are also well provided for. About a week ago, 20 men and 20 women were entertained at Dumbreck House by the Chairman of the House Committee. They had tea and fruit, and then danced and played croquet. A number of strangers were invited to meet them. This mark of interest in the patients is recorded with satisfaction.

In every case the clothing was clean, tidy, and comfortable, and the wards were in their usual good order. The papering and painting in many places need repair, but it is hoped that the new Asylum will be ready for occupation in spring, and under these circumstances it cannot be expected that there will be any outlay of money on the present building which can be avoided.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE,
23d May 1871.

Hamilton Poorhouse. The changes among the patients since the visit of 8th October, consist of 4 admissions and 1 death. The present numbers are 16 males and 18 females.

The house was in excellent order, and at every visit is found more fully supplied with articles calculated to add to its cheerfulness and comfort. Since last visit a mirror has been placed in the female day-room, the windows have been fitted with light valances, and two pillows are furnished to each bed. It is now recommended that cushions should be provided for several of the benches and chairs in the day-rooms, for the use of the infirm and aged. The patients of both sexes were entirely free from excitement, and are properly selected for the wards, with the exception of H. M. and M. C., whose habits render them scarcely suitable inmates.

Considerable attention is given to industrial occupation, and the result is seen in a pervading spirit of contentment, and an excellent sanitary state of the establishment.

The day-clothing was in good order, and personal cleanliness is well seen to. The food is of excellent quality and neatly served.

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sioners'
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Wards of
Poor-
houses.Hamilton
Poorhouse.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE, 22d July 1871.

The present number of inmates is 35—19 women and 16 men, and with the exception perhaps of H. M. and M. C. they are well selected. The propriety of removing these two patients should be considered.

Since last visit, 3 patients have been admitted, 1 death has occurred, and 1 patient has been discharged. This last patient left the ward cured, and the mental state of one of the patients now in the wards has undergone great improvement.

The airing-courts are neatly laid out, and liberally supplied with flowers. The patients have unrestricted access to them, going in and out as they choose. Besides this, the great majority have a daily walk in the general grounds, and a walk once or twice a week in the country.

Industrial employment receives much attention, and a considerable amount of really useful work is done by the patients.

The erection of a wall or fence on the north side of the park would greatly increase its usefulness to the patients, and is therefore recommended.

Further progress has been made in the furnishing and ornamentation of the wards, which have a cheerful aspect, and were found scrupulously clean and in excellent order. The clothing of the patients was very satisfactory; more so than is sometimes found to be the case in institutions of greater pretension.

The existence of these wards constitutes a very appreciable source of saving to the parishes of the Combination, and the treatment and management of the patients are so judicious and efficient that it cannot be regarded as a disadvantage to them to be thus provided for.

These satisfactory results must be the product of considerable labour, as well as of a desire to make the wards serve their purpose successfully, on the part of the medical officer and the governor, facts which should not be lost sight of by the committee of management.

KINCARDINESHIRE COMBINATION POORHOUSE, 3d April 1871.

There are 9 male and 8 female patients at present in the wards. Since last visit the changes have consisted of 3 admissions, 1 discharge, and 2 deaths. The deaths are entered as due to general debility, and occurred in patients 73 and 65 years old.

The single discharge relates to the patient referred to in last report as unsuitable for treatment in the lunatic wards of a poorhouse, and who was transferred to the Asylum of Montrose.

Each bed has now a chair and bit of carpet beside it, as was suggested in last report; and coloured valances have been placed on the windows of the dormitories, giving them a clothed and cheerful aspect.

An addition to the number of pictures in the day-rooms would be an improvement, and is recommended.

Kincardine
Combina-
tion Poor-
house.

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sioners'
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houses.Kincardine
Combina-
tion Poor-
house.

The wards were found very clean, and the patients were suitably and tidily clothed. Exercise is frequently taken beyond the grounds. This must be beneficial to the patients, and it is hoped that it will be steadily kept up.

With two exceptions, the patients sleep on hair mattresses. In one of these two cases the patient is of habitually wet habits, and it would be a credit to the management if these could be corrected.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINESHIRE COMBINATION
POORHOUSE, *August 29, 1871.*

The only change among the patients since the visit of 3d April, is the admission of a female.

One patient, J. D., escaped, and was brought back after a fortnight's absence. He does not at present manifest any symptoms of insanity, and there does not seem to be any adequate reason for his detention. M. C. likewise made an appeal to be discharged. Her condition is described as variable, but it would be well that the medical officer should report his reasons for considering her a lunatic.

The wards were in excellent order, and presented an aspect of comfort and cheerfulness. The bedding and day-clothing were clean and in good condition. Three patients at present sleep on straw-bags, but more for reasons of precaution than necessity. The sanitary state of the inmates has been very satisfactory; only one, who suffers from epilepsy, is occasionally confined to bed after the fits.

The airing-courts are neatly and ornamentally kept, and the day-rooms are well furnished with flowers. A small greenhouse would enable this kind of decoration to be kept up all the year through.

Exercise beyond the grounds appears to be regularly taken.

The numbers registered as industrially occupied are 3 males and 5 females. Some additional land would, by increasing the means of employment of the males, promote their greater contentment. The dietary appears ample, and the general state of the establishment is very creditable to the management.

There has been no change among the attendants.

LUNATIC WARDS, SOUTH LEITH POORHOUSE,
*20th February 1871.*South
Leith
Poorhouse.

Since the date of last visit, there have been 3 admissions, 2 discharges, and 1 death. Both the patients discharged were transferred to other Asylums; and the death resulted from old age and debility.

The women have not been often beyond the grounds during the winter months, but the walks of the men have not been greatly interrupted. It would be an undoubted benefit to the patients, and would facilitate extended exercise, if the men had greatcoats, and the women warm shawls. It is hoped, therefore, that these articles of clothing will be supplied.

The chairs and benches have been furnished with cushions as recommended in last report. Bits of carpet at the side of the beds, and valances on the windows, would improve the look of the wards. Their aspect at present is cheerful and comfortable, but it is desirable to render this pleasing feature still more apparent; and, as this can be done without much outlay of money, the recommendation contained in the last report is here repeated.

All parts of the house were clean, fresh, and in excellent order. The patients were comfortably and neatly clothed, and all of them appeared to be contented and in fair bodily health. The majority of the women were found usefully employed.

There is every reason to believe that the patients in this establishment are well cared for, and treated with kindness and consideration.

LUNATIC WARDS, SOUTH LEITH POORHOUSE,
July 10, 1871.

The only changes among the patients since the inspection of the 20th February consist of two removals to the Royal Asylum.

The wards were in good order, and as effect has been given to the chief recommendations made at former visits, their condition may be regarded as satisfactory, and as fully meeting all reasonable demands. Appendix E.

The present inmates are 8 men and 9 women. They are mostly advanced in years, but they are all of cleanly habits, and suitable cases for the establishment. The bedding and day-clothing were in good order. Commissioners' Entries.

A substantial and well-cooked dinner was served during the visit, in a neat and orderly manner. Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

No patient was in bed, and such as are physically able take walking exercise beyond the grounds.

LUNATIC WARDS, LIFF AND BENVIE POORHOUSE,
25th February 1871.

Liff and
Benvie
Poorhouse.

There are at present 27 inmates—14 males and 13 females.

Since last visit, 2 patients have been transferred to the wards from Montrose Asylum, and one patient has been removed to the ordinary wards of the Poorhouse. No death has occurred, and the existing sanitary condition of the inmates appears to be satisfactory.

A considerable proportion of the patients of both sexes were found actively and usefully employed, and they were all tranquil and contented.

There is no dirty patient at present in the house, but it is said that 5 or 6 were of dirty habits at the time of their admission.

The patients continue to have abundant exercise within and beyond the grounds. The old quarry is being successfully converted into a pleasure ground, which will make the smallness of the male airing-court less felt.

It is suggested that the remuneration of the male attendant should be somewhat increased, in consideration of his length of service, and of his efficiency in turning the patients to profitable account.

All parts of the house were scrupulously clean, and presented an aspect of cheerfulness and comfort. Experience shows that this reacts favourably on the patients, and renders them more easily managed, and more useful. The registers were examined and found to be carefully kept.

LUNATIC WARDS, LIFF AND BENVIE POORHOUSE,
September 1, 1871.

The only change among the patients since last inspection consists of one admission.

There has been no death for nearly two years.

The house was in excellent order. The day-rooms and dormitories are fully and comfortably furnished, and the general aspect of the wards was one of cheerfulness and comfort. The patients were neatly and comfortably clothed, and tidy in person. With scarcely an exception they are engaged in various industrial occupations, and all were quiet and orderly. This satisfactory state of matters is wholly owing to the zeal, vigilance, and discretion of the governor and attendants; and it is recorded with pleasure that the recommendation made in last report to increase the remuneration of the male attendant has been carried into effect.

In the house a further improvement has been effected by painting the dormitories; and in the grounds, the extension of the pleasure garden deserves to be noticed, as indicating in the first place the accomplishment of a large amount of industrial work, and in the second place, a degree of interest in ornamental gardening which, under the circumstances, is really surprising.

The green-house continues to furnish a most valuable source of embellishment.

Extended exercise beyond the grounds continues to be regularly taken. In the annual excursion, which was this year to Monikie, all the patients took part.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,
6th May 1871.

Since the visit of 12th July, 4 patients have been admitted, and 1 has been Linlithgow removed. Among those admitted is one from Bathgate, in whose case the Poorhouse

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sioners'
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Poor-
houses.Linlithgow
Poorhouse.

Board of Lunacy refused to grant their sanction. He is an epileptic of dirty habits, demented, and untrustworthy, and not a fit inmate of the wards.

In the event of the inspector of Bathgate not taking immediate steps for his removal, intimation should be given to the inspector of Linlithgow, whose duty it will then be to send him to the Asylum.

The wards were in excellent order, and the bedding and day-clothing of the patients in good condition. The sanitary state of the house has been good; no one was in bed, the only sick patient having recently been removed to the Asylum, where he has since undergone amputation of the foot.

Proper attention continues to be given to industrial occupation and extended exercise.

No seclusion has been resorted to in any case on account of excitement, but it has been used on three occasions, for 6, 2, and 4 hours, twice for breaches of discipline, and once in the case of W. F., the Bathgate patient above alluded to, for an attack on the attendant. Since this patient entered the house, it has been deemed prudent to isolate him during the night.

The present inmates are 13 males and 14 females.

LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE, LUNATIC WARDS,
15th July 1871.

There are at present 28 inmates—13 men, and 15 women. No discharge or death has occurred since last visit, but two patients have been admitted, both of whom were transferred from the District Asylum at Larbert.

All parts of the Institution were found clean and in excellent order, and the patients were comfortably and tidily clothed. The great majority of them were more or less usefully employed, and there was no sickness among them. They have constant access to the airing-courts, which were found in good order, and which are provided with sun-shades and seats. In the summer months, both the male and female patients do most of their work in the open air. There can be no doubt that their being allowed to go in and out as they choose adds to their happiness and wellbeing. In addition to the open-air exercise they have in the courts, they take long walks beyond the grounds three or four times a week, and in these walks nearly all the patients join.

The state of the wards and courts, and the condition and management of the patients, are regarded as very creditable to the governor and medical officer.

The books and registers were examined and found correct.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,
1st April 1871.

Old

Machar
Poorhouse.

Since last visit, on the 18th of November 1870, there have been 4 admissions, 3 of these being transferences from the Aberdeen Asylum. During the same period one patient has been discharged improved. No death has occurred. The whole number of patients at present is 48—25 males and 23 females, in charge of whom there are 4 paid attendants.

The sanitary condition of the patients is satisfactory. Only one patient was in bed, a woman, who was not seriously ill.

The great defect in this Institution is the want of out-door occupation for the males, and the acquisition of a few acres of land by purchase or lease is again strongly recommended. If land cannot be got in the vicinity of the Asylum, it is probable that it could easily be obtained at a little distance. In that event the acreage should be considerable, so as to prove eventually a source of profit to the Institution.

In the meantime a shed should be erected on the grounds, where the patients could be employed in breaking stones for road metal; even after the land is acquired, this would give facilities for useful occupation in the winter months.

All the day-rooms and dormitories were scrupulously clean and in excellent order, and the patients were suitably and tidily clothed. The wards have a comfortable and cheerful aspect, and it is noted as much to the credit of the

Governor, that nearly all the papering and painting is done by the attendants and patients with his assistance. Much of the furniture too is made within the establishment.

Every patient sleeps on a hair mattress. The airing-yards are being steadily improved by the introduction of flowers, shrubs, wall-plants, etc.

Amusements receive a proper attention, and the peculiarities of many patients are judiciously considered. Exercise beyond the grounds is frequently taken by a large number of the patients.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,
26th August 1871.

The changes since the visit of 1st April consist of 3 admissions, 1 removal to the Asylum, and 2 deaths, the one from dysentery at the age of 44, and the other from gradual decay at the age of 64.

The house was in excellent order, and presented an aspect of considerable comfort; the bedding was clean and in good repair.

The patients were entirely free from excitement; no one was in bed, and their general appearance gave evidence that the dietary is ample and appropriate; the day-clothing of both sexes was neat, substantial, and in good condition.

Personal cleanliness meets with proper attention. The numbers engaging in industrial occupation are 13 males and 17 females. No additional land has yet been procured, but it is stated that serious steps are now being taken to meet the recommendations so often made to this effect.

The airing-courts are neatly kept, and afford considerable means of exercise and recreation. Those who are fit continue to take occasional exercise beyond the grounds, and arrangements are at present being made for the annual pic-nic.

The supply of gas is now satisfactory.

One attendant has left since last inspection on account of marriage, and another has been appointed in his place.

One accident has taken place, being an injury of no great consequence, caused by a blow from the patient who has been removed to the Asylum. With more means of industrial occupation for the men the condition of the establishment would be entirely satisfactory.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,
21st June 1871.

The changes among the inmates since the visit of 2d August consist of 4 Perth admissions, 2 discharges, and 4 deaths. Of those admitted, 1 was from the General Prison, and 1 from Dundee Asylum. Both of those discharged were transferred to asylums, one from being found unsuitable, and the other from being chargeable to a Forfarshire parish. The mortality has been comparatively high. It was confined entirely to males, and was due in three cases to pulmonary affections, and in one case to general paralysis. The average age at death was 52 years. The house was found in its usual satisfactory condition, and its cheerfulness has been increased by the substitution of Venetian blinds for the dimmed panes of the day-room windows.

The bedding and day-clothing were sufficient and in good order.

Both sexes were perfectly tranquil, and it is evident that proper care is taken to remove all unsuitable cases. The three entries of seclusion which occur in the register since last inspection refer to a patient who has been removed to the District Asylum on account of having threatened suicide.

Walks are taken regularly once a week beyond the premises, and many of the patients enjoy a large share of liberty within the house. Several of both sexes are fully employed.

The sanitary state of the establishment is at present good. The high mortality of the past winter seems to have been in a considerable degree owing to the effect of cold on debilitated constitutions. But every precaution was taken to keep up a comfortable temperature, and the dietary appears to be ample.

Appendix
E.

Commis-
sioners'
Entries.

Lunatic
Wards of
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houses.

Old
Machar
Poorhouse.

Appendix E. There has been no accident, and no change among the attendants. A pleasure trip to Aberfeldy is in contemplation, and will take place as soon as arrangements are made with the Railway Company.

Commissioners' Entries.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,
18th August 1871.

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses. Since the last visit on the 21st June, 2 patients have been admitted, and another death from phthisis has taken place.

No accident is recorded ; there has been no change among the attendants ; and there is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion.

Perth Poorhouse. The two attendants receive respectively £30 and £15, and they have both been seven years in the service of the Institution. The male attendant is assisted by one of the ordinary inmates, and the female attendant is assisted by the housemaid, who is her sister ; the wards are thus never left without supervision.

Ten men and 13 women are entered as industrially employed, and from what was seen these numbers are certainly not an over-estimate of the usefully employed.

All parts of the establishment were found as usual in excellent order. The personal cleanliness of the patients is well attended to, and their clothing was tidy and suitable.

The excursion to Aberfeldy, alluded to in the last report, took place some days ago, and was a source of much enjoyment to the patients.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTONSHIRE COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
STRANRAER, May 31, 1871.

Wigton Poorhouse. The only change among the patients since the visit of 6th August consists of 3 admissions, which have raised their number to 9. The wards were in good order, and comfortable in appearance. The bedding was clean, and most of the beds are now of chaff. The airing-court was tidy, and a seat has been fitted up on the mound, from which the patients command a view of the surrounding country ; altogether a desire is manifested to carry out the recommendations made at the visits, and it is stated that it is intended to supply additional cushions for the seats in the day-room. There has been no change of attendant, but it is doubtful whether the female now employed as such could be trusted to go beyond bounds. Hitherto no walks have been taken this season beyond the premises, but the delay is ascribed to the want of dress suitable for the purpose. The patients were comfortably clothed and clean in person ; several of them are frail from old age and other causes, but no one is confined to bed, and their health during the winter is reported as having been on the whole satisfactory. They are all quiet, and are, with a little management, all suitable cases for the wards.

There is frequently a want of water during the summer.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTON COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
11th September 1871.

There are 8 patients at present in these wards. Since last visit one patient has been admitted and one discharged. No other change has occurred.

The wards were clean, well ventilated, and cheerful-looking, and the beds were in good order. The patients were tidily and comfortably clothed, and due attention appears to be paid to their personal cleanliness. They are all at present in good bodily health, and their appearance indicates a suitable and sufficient dietary. They dine at 1 P.M. ; at 3 they have tea, and 6 ounces of bread with butter ; and about 7 they have porridge and milk.

The airing-court is neatly kept. The high walls would be very objectionable, were it not for the mound in the centre, which is provided with comfortable seats.

Exercise beyond the grounds is now more or less regularly taken, and to facilitate this, each patient has been supplied with a shawl and bonnet. It is hoped that this form of exercise will be taken twice a week as steadily as possible, and that it will be continued during the winter months.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION, 24th February 1871. Appendix

E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Institutions for Imbeciles.

Baldovan Institution.

Since the date of last visit 1 patient has been admitted, 4 have been discharged, and 1 has died. Eleven deaths have occurred since June 1860, and the causes of these deaths are registered as marasmus in four cases, tuberculosis in three, epilepsy in two, scrofula in one, and congestion of the lungs in one. The present population consists of 28 boys and 10 girls. The staff has been somewhat increased, and now consists of Mr. Douglas, his wife, a governess, 5 nurses, 2 assistant nurses, a housemaid, a laundress, and a cook. M. K. and M. T., two patients whose ages were respectively 23 and 16, and who were described in last report as destructive and difficult to manage, have been discharged, a course which should be adopted with all similar cases. Almost none of the patients are capable of such a scholastic training as would be of real use to them; a very few are capable of being trained to industrial occupation which they could pursue profitably or without guidance. All appears to be done, however, that is possible, in the way of teaching them habits of cleanliness and self-control; but even in this matter the good results are not often very apparent. Their physical training, which is of much greater importance than the scholastic, and which more than any other thing would tend to make the industrial training successful, cannot at present be carried out for want of a gymnasium or covered play-ground; the erection of this addition to the Institution, therefore, is again strongly recommended. All parts of the house were in excellent order, and the children appear to be treated with much kindness and care.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION, September 2, 1871.

Since the visit of the 24th February, 2 children have been admitted, 2 have been removed, and 1 has died—the cause of death being registered as marasmus. The present numbers are 27 boys and 11 girls.

The manner in which the children are cared for continues to be extremely satisfactory. The house was in excellent order, and the bedding and day-clothing were in all respects satisfactory. A considerable number of new hair mattresses have recently been provided.

The appearance of both boys and girls gave indication of an adequate and appropriate dietary. No one was in bed from sickness.

Facilities for gymnastic training are about to be increased by the erection of a special hall for the purpose, and increased dormitory accommodation will at the same time be provided. In several respects improvements have been carried out since last inspection, such as the erection of a drying shed above the laundry, and an oven for drying earth for earth closets.

It is a pity that comparatively few of the inmates are capable of deriving any great amount of benefit from the training to which they are subjected, but a comfortable home is provided for them, and it is evident that they are treated with much kindness. With the new hall additional sources of amusement and happiness will be available.

About 6 boys and 4 girls are reckoned as fair workers; 8 go to a neighbouring church.

COLUMBIA LODGE, 16th February 1871.

Since the last visit the new bedrooms in the upper flat have been tastefully papered. These rooms, and indeed all parts of the house, are very comfortably and fully furnished. The whole appearance and arrangements of the establishment are very much like those of a gentleman's private residence. Columbia Lodge.

In addition to Dr. Brodie, his wife, and a governess, there are 5 nurses, 4 house-servants, and a gardener. There are 10 patients; 8 boys and 2 girls. No admission, death, or discharge has taken place since the date of the last visit. The children were neatly and comfortably clothed, and appeared to be well cared for in all respects.

The establishment continues to afford excellent provision for the care and training of idiotic and imbecile children belonging to the upper classes.

Appendix
E.Commissioners'
Entries.Institutions for
Imbeciles.Larbert
Institution.

COLUMBIA LODGE, August 2, 1871.

The number of pupils has been diminished since the visit of 16th February by two deaths, one from epilepsy, and the other from phthisis. There has been no other change. The house was in excellent order, and the comfort of the inmates is well seen to. There is not, however, much scope for educational training. Two of the children were absent for the holidays.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, May 6, 1871.

The inmates at the visit of 13th July were stated to be 36 males and 26 females. They are now returned as 45 males and 31 females, giving an increase of 14. According to the registers there have been 21 admissions, 9 discharges, and 3 deaths. These figures show an increase of only 9. The causes of death in the 3 fatal cases are registered as *oedema glottidis*, dropsy following scarlatina, and pneumonia.

The sanitary condition of the establishment is at present satisfactory. No one was confined to bed, and the appearance of the children gave indications of an adequate dietary, and of proper attention to hygienic arrangements. The bedding was generally in good order, but a considerable number of mattresses appear to be habitually wet. From the want of proper means of drying them, they are exposed in the open air within view of the house, and are certainly far from ornamental. Should it be found impossible, by proper care and watchfulness, to keep the bedding dry, it would be proper in such cases to substitute straw or hair-bags, either in single pieces or divided into three, for the mattresses at present in use, and to change the material daily, and wash the bag.

The house was seen under disadvantage, from cleaning and painting which were going on; but there was a pervading want of neatness and tidiness in the house, in the grounds, and in the dress of the children, which it would be desirable to remove. Or perhaps it would be better to say that there was a want of smartness. The floors are kept dirty from the want of house shoes, and the noise of the heavily shod feet on the wooden floors must often counteract the efforts to improve the habits and manners of the children. There is throughout the establishment a great lack of ornamental fittings, such as valances to the windows, mirrors, flowerstands, etc., which are recommended not merely for the purpose of pleasing the eye, but for the influence they exercise in improving the tone of the mind.

Industrial occupation continues to meet with increasing attention, and several of the children are profitably employed in shoemaking, carpentry, brush-making, sack-sewing, and garden work. If it could be managed, the institution of a dairy-farm would be found very serviceable in training the children to work in which they might be profitably employed on returning home.

Since last visit Dr. Ireland has been appointed resident superintendent instead of Dr. Addison. Owing to changes in the staff and other causes, he has had considerable difficulties to overcome in managing the Institution; and some time must be allowed to bring it up to the standard of efficiency which it is desirable to attain. As the numbers increase, the difficulties of management will increase also, and therefore it becomes extremely important that the remuneration offered the attendants should be adequate to retain the services of efficient persons.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, 14th July, 1871.

There are at present 76 inmates in this Institution, of whom 45 are males and 31 females. No death or discharge has occurred since the date of last visit, and during the same period only 1 patient has been admitted. No death, indeed, has occurred this year, and the existing sanitary state of the inmates was regarded as very good. Dr. Ireland gives much attention to the dietary and hygienic treatment generally, and it is believed that the good results of this are making themselves evident in an improved physical con-

dition of the inmates. There can be no doubt that this will also tell favourably on their mental state, and make their training yield results which will be increasingly satisfactory.

A more cheerful, clothed, homelike, and finished aspect has been given to many parts of the Institution by papering and painting, and by an increase of the articles of furniture and ornamentation. But much remains to be done, and it is hoped that the Directors will, as far as possible, encourage the continuance of efforts in this direction. In so far as regards the accommodation for private patients, it is for the interest of the Institution to do so, in order that the friends of patients who visit it may be favourably impressed. But apart from this consideration, a cheerful and bright aspect of the wards exercises a beneficial mental influence on the patients, and in this way increases the usefulness of the Institution.

It is very desirable that there should be a better class of nurses, and in order to secure this it is strongly recommended that their remuneration should be somewhat increased, and that this increase should be made in such a way as to reward efficiency and length of service.

All parts of the house were visited and found in excellent order. The inmates were comfortably and suitably clothed, and the state of the beds and bedding was everywhere satisfactory.

There was great happiness among the patients. This was noted with pleasure, and was regarded as the result of good bodily health, and of a kindly and judicious management.

It is suggested that M. W. should be removed. His age is 22 ; he is strong ; and he is addicted to habits which are offensive to decency. For these reasons it is thought that he is not a suitable inmate of such an Institution as this, and that he ought not to be under the care of a young woman. It is understood that Dr. Ireland is also of this opinion, and that he has already called for the removal of the patient, which is so clearly a proper thing that it should be done without delay.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, 21st June 1871.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that I this day made the usual half-yearly inspection of the Lunatic Department of the General Prison. The number of inmates is 36 males and 18 females, who are under the care of 7 male and 3 female attendants.

The wards were as usual in excellent order, and the bedding and clothing were in good condition. Cocoa-nut fibre mattresses continue in use, and straw bags are used for the wet cases. Some of the furniture in the male department is getting rather out of repair, and fresh painting is necessary in some parts ; but the accommodation as a whole is very satisfactory. Both sexes were tranquil and free from excitement, but restraint is used in the case of a male owing to his dangerous tendencies.

Industrial occupation continues to be successfully carried out ; and it has been suggested, with the view of increasing the sources of employment for the men, to give them access to other portions of the prison grounds, which could readily be done by breaking through the wall of their park. Failing the acquisition of additional land this course is desirable. It is further desirable to increase the size of the workshop.

With the view of stimulating industrial tendencies, it is recommended that the money got for the fishing-rods, mats, etc., which may be disposed of, should be set aside as a fund for the ornamentation of the wards, for the purchase of pet-animals, or to defray the expenses of entertainments. In this way an interest would be given in the work without any cost to the establishment.

During last winter concerts or other entertainments were given about once a fortnight in the female wards to a large proportion of the patients of both sexes. These are described as having been very successful and useful.

Appendix
E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Institutions for Imbeciles.

Larbert Institution.

Appendix
E.GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH,
18th August 1871.Commiss-
sioners'
Entries.General
Prison,
Perth.

SIR,—I have to report that I this day visited, and saw all the patients in the Lunatic Wards of the Perth prison.

The present number of inmates is 53—18 women and 35 men. There is no vacant bed on the female side, and only 1 on the male. Since last visit, 1 admission and 2 discharges have taken place.

Every part of the garden is now under crop, giving evidence of careful and successful cultivation. It is matter of great regret that the extent of the ground is not six times as great as it is, so that full and profitable employment might be given to the male patients.

It is hoped that it will be soon found possible to increase the size of the carpenters' workshop, and that it will at the same time be made comfortable for the patients in cold weather by having a fire-place.

As usual the establishment was found in excellent order. The bedding was scrupulously clean, and the body clothing of the patients suitable and tidy.

Everything that was seen led to the conclusion that the inmates are treated in a kindly, judicious, and liberal manner.

APPENDIX F.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO IRREGULARITIES CONNECTED WITH THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS INTO DUMFRIES ASYLUM.

No. 1.—SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY TO DR. GILCHRIST.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH,
9th September 1870.

SIR,—In reply to my letter of the 5th inst., I have to-day received the notice of admission of H. G. into the Southern Counties Asylum on the 6th June last, but with no explanation from you of the cause of the delay. Appendix F.

I have now to point out that your *report*, which should have been made not less than two, and not more than fourteen, days after admission, is dated 7th September, and that the certificate of emergency is dated 6th, and the Sheriff's order 10th June.

It will be necessary, under these circumstances, that you send me an explanation of these facts for the information of the Board, and thereafter to be appended to the notice of admission.—I am, Sir, etc.,

WM. J. BATT, *for the Secretary.*Dr. Gilchrist,
Crichton Institution, Dumfries.

No. 2.—DR. GILCHRIST TO SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES.
(Not dated.)

SIR,—I have no explanation to give as to the cause of delay in reporting the case of H. G., except that it had been probably overlooked among other details.

I have to explain, however, that one of my assistants has been unfit for work for five months, and is now only so well as to be able to be absent to recruit his health. My other assistant having obtained promotion, left me some months ago, since which I was for several weeks without an assistant. For several more I had a temporary assistant, and it is only within the last fortnight I have obtained a permanent successor. In short, for several months I have had not only the general superintendency of both establishments, but even personal management of details.

I hope the statement will be accepted as a reason, if not admitted as an excuse, for this and similar mistakes.

The report is dated 7th September obviously because it was not sent at the proper time. With reference to the certificate of emergency dated the 6th and the Sheriff's warrant the 10th, I have to explain that the Sheriff is frequently from home when papers are sent, and that the papers are detained in the Sheriff's office for two or three days not unfrequently. I do not think it any part of my duty to sit in judgment on the Sheriff in these matters, at all events until the Board of Lunacy complain.—I am, etc.,

J. GILCHRIST.

No. 3.—SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY TO DR. GILCHRIST.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY EDINBURGH,
13th September 1870.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a letter, without date, received from you yesterday, stating that you had no explanation to offer as to the cause of

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F.
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delay in reporting the admission of H. G. into the Southern Counties Asylum, except that the case "had been probably overlooked among other details."

I shall submit your letter to the Board at their first meeting, but in the meantime I am instructed to point out to you that you cannot legally detain a patient on a certificate of emergency for more than three days, and that though it is no part of your duty "to sit in judgment on the Sheriff in these matters," it is your duty to discharge those patients for whose detention you have no authority.—I am, etc.,

WILLIAM J. BATT, *for the Secretary.*

Dr. Gilchrist,
Crichton Institution, Dumfries.

No. 4.—Dr. GILCHRIST to SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,
14/9/70.

SIR,—I am quite aware that I cannot legally detain a patient on a "certificate of emergency" for more than three days.

To adopt, however, your alternative of discharging the patient because the Sheriff fails in his duty, may lead to serious consequences of which I can hardly accept the responsibility.

I have written the Sheriff on the subject.—I am, etc.,

J. GILCHRIST.

No. 5.—Dr. GILCHRIST to SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,
17/9/70.

SIR,—May I claim the consideration of the Board for the mistake made in the papers of the enclosed reported patient M. A. D. or R.

During my temporary absence my assistant, recently appointed, admitted the patient and sent the papers direct to the Sheriff, as I suppose, with a *certificate of emergency*. It was only when the papers arrived two days afterwards from the Sheriff, that I discovered the mistake.—I am, etc.,

J. GILCHRIST.

No. 6.—SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY to Dr. GILCHRIST.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH,
20th September 1870.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of the papers relating to M. A. D. or R., who was received into the Southern Counties Asylum and detained there for two days without having either the certificate of emergency or the Sheriff's order, and also of your letter of the 17th inst., claiming the consideration of the Board for this mistake, and explaining the way in which it occurred. I have further to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., in which you say that "because the Sheriff fails in his duty," you can scarcely accept the responsibility of discharging patients who have been placed in the Asylum on the certificate of emergency, when that certificate has lost its force as an authority for detaining them, and when no other authority has been obtained. With reference to this, I am instructed at once to point out that you are in no sense responsible for the consequences of the neglect of duty which you, properly or improperly, attribute to the Sheriff, but that you are responsible for the infringement of the law which is involved in detaining patients without any authority; and I have to direct your attention to the risks and penalties to which, by so doing, you render yourself liable.

The occurrence of such cases as those of H. G. and M. A. D. or R., taken in connexion with the contents of your letters in reference to these cases, appears to the Board to indicate an imperfect understanding on your part of what your

duties and responsibilities are in the matter of having always legal authority for the detention of a patient. Appendix F.

With special reference to the case of H. G., whose admission into the Asylum on the 6th June was not intimated by you to the Board till the 9th September, I am instructed to call your attention to the 37th section of the Act 20 and 21 Vict. c. 71, which requires that such intimation shall be made within fourteen clear days after the patient's admission into the Asylum, and which imposes a penalty of £20 for every neglect of this requirement.—I am, Sir, etc.,

W. FORBES, *Secretary*.

Dr. Gilchrist,
Crichton Institution, Dumfries.

No. 7.—SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY to Dr. GILCHRIST.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH,
21st September 1870.

SIR,—I regret that I have again to call your attention to an irregularity in the admission of a patient into the Southern Counties Asylum.

It appears from the papers which you have transmitted to the Board, that M. R. was admitted into the Asylum on the 15th instant, but the petition for the Sheriff's order, both of the medical certificates, and the Sheriff's order, are dated on the 16th instant. There is no certificate of emergency. The patient appears, therefore, to have been received into the Asylum on the 15th, and to have been detained till the 16th, without any legal authority, and even without any formal declaration of her insanity.

I observe that the petition to the Sheriff is signed both by the Procurator-Fiscal and the Inspector of Poor, and it is possible you may have had some warrant from the Sheriff for the interim detention of the patient, but in that case a copy of the warrant should have been transmitted to the Board.

With reference to the irregularity in this case, I am instructed to request that you will be good enough to explain the circumstances under which it has occurred.—I am, Sir, etc.,

W. FORBES, *Secretary*.

Dr. Gilchrist,
Crichton Institution, Dumfries.

No. 8.—Dr. GILCHRIST'S ASSISTANT to SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,
September 22, 1870.

SIR,—In the absence of Dr. Gilchrist, I have opened your letters of yesterday and to-day, in which you complain of some irregularities in the admission of patients in Southern Counties Asylum, and the transmission of notices to the Board.

The first, referring to cases about which I could get no information from the present assistant in the Southern Counties, I forwarded at once to Dr. Gilchrist, who will answer it. Dr. Denholm, medical assistant in the Southern Counties Asylum, is answering himself, by this post, your second letter, which refers to the admission of a M. R. on the 16th instant, which, by a mere *lapsus penne*, was intimated to the Board as having occurred on the 15th.

I hope his explanation on this point will be considered sufficient.—I remain, Sir, etc.

CARLO MALAN.

No. 9.—Dr. GILCHRIST'S ASSISTANT to SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES ASYLUM, DUMFRIES,
22d September 1870.

SIR,—I regret very much the mistake which has occurred in reference to the date of admission of M. R. into this Asylum.

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In the absence of the medical superintendent, I sent in the report, and unfortunately made the mistake in the date of her admission.

She was admitted *not* on the 15th instant as reported, but on Friday the 16th instant, which is the date of the petition, the medical certificates, and the Sheriff's order.—I am, etc.

JAMES DENHOLM.

No. 10.—Dr. GILCHRIST to SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY.

LIVERPOOL, 24/9/70.

SIR,—Yours has been forwarded to me here, and I have only further to explain that, with reference to two of the cases complained of, they were simple accidents due to the imperfection of my staff, and the impossibility of my being able to secure the accomplishment of any details. This I regret, and hope they may not occur again.

With reference to the other case, in which the Sheriff's warrant was not obtained till after the time allowed by law. I am perfectly aware of the nature of the law, and the penalties it threatens, but the matter is not easily settled practically. In a case where the Sheriff does not return the papers in time, I am placed in the disagreeable alternative, either of discharging, it might be a dangerous patient, or of risking the penalties threatened, and all for no fault of my own. In any future case I should do as I have done—risk the penalty rather than discharge the patient. I have, however, written the Sheriff as to the irregularity, and hope it may not again occur.—Yours truly,

J. GILCHRIST.

Wm. Forbes, Esq., Secretary.

No. 11.—SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY to Dr. GILCHRIST.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH,
28th September 1870.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, and in regard to that part of it in which you say :—"With reference to the other case, in which the Sheriff's warrant was not obtained till after the time allowed by law, I am perfectly aware of the nature of the law and the penalties it threatens, but the matter is not easily settled practically. In a case where the Sheriff does not return the papers in time, I am placed in the disagreeable alternative, either of discharging, it might be a dangerous patient, or of risking the penalties threatened, and all from no fault of my own. In any future case I should do as I have done—risk the penalty rather than discharge the patient."—I am instructed to point out again that you are not responsible for the acts of the Sheriff, and that it is your duty to discharge those patients for whose detention you have no authority. If you think that the discharge of a patient would involve danger to the lieges or to the lunatics, you can easily give notice to the Procurator-Fiscal, who will take the necessary steps to protect the public and the patient. In doing this you will follow the practice observed by other superintendents, and obtain the same freedom from illegal procedure.

The Board are of opinion, however, that with an exercise of proper care and foresight on your part, the discharge of a patient under such circumstances will very rarely be necessary, because your Asylum is situated within a few miles of the residences of three Sheriffs, any one of whom can grant the legal order, and because you have three clear days in which to obtain it. Your letters appear to lay the blame of these irregularities on neglect of duty on the part of the Sheriff, but I am directed to point out to you that in some instances this cannot be the explanation, which more probably rests, as your letters indicate, on a looseness in your own views as to the necessity and propriety of having a legal authority for the detention of every patient.

For instance, in the case of R. M'H., admitted into the Southern Counties Asylum on the 15th April 1870 (the fourth case alluded to in this correspondence), the Sheriff's order was granted on the 19th, and as one of the two medical certificates bears the same date, it could not have been granted sooner.

But a more serious case of illegal detention and irregular procedure occurs in the case of S. M. (the fifth case alluded to in this correspondence), who was admitted into the Crichton Royal Institution on the 11th January last. In this case the petition to the Sheriff bears the date of 17th, the two medical certificates respectively of 17th and 18th, and the Sheriff's order of the 19th January, the certificate of emergency being dated the 17th, so that this patient appears to have been detained by you from the 11th to the 17th of January without any authority of any sort. For this the Sheriff could in no manner be blameworthy. I may add that the notice of her admission into the Asylum was not received by the Board till the 9th July, being more than five months after the time prescribed by law.

I am instructed to say further that the Board think it desirable that a copy of this correspondence should be sent to the Sheriff-substitute of Dumfries.—I am, Sir, etc.

WILLIAM J. BATT, *for the Secretary.*

Dr. Gilchrist,
Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

No. 12.—DR. GILCHRIST'S ASSISTANT TO SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD
OF LUNACY.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,
September 29, 1870.

SIR,—Dr. Gilchrist has not returned yet, but as I detect in your letter a very great mistake, and as it is not so easy for him without the registers to verify your statements, I think it best to answer about Miss S. M. before I forward your letter.

My having been here for nearly four years, and having seen most of the medical certificates, are sufficient reasons for my saying a word on the matter, leaving entirely the general question aside.

I beg to state that Miss S. M. was admitted into our house on the 17th January 1870, not on the 11th as you suppose. The certificate of emergency is dated 17th January. The Sheriff's warrant is of the 19th *January*, so that her admission is strictly and absolutely legal and correct. It is easy to take a figure for another—to take 11 for 17—but it is beyond doubt that Miss M. was admitted on the 17th January. Our registers, my note-book, case-book, night-watch book, all confirm my assertion, and can be shown for information at any time. This part of your accusation falls entirely to the ground.

As to the notice of her admission not being sent to the Board before the 9th July, I can say nothing. This rests entirely upon Dr. Gilchrist.

I must apologize for trespassing beyond the field of a mere medical assistant, but for the sake of truth, and when copies of the mistakes of your letter of the 28th (as far as the date of Miss M.'s admission is concerned) are to be sent to the Sheriff, I thought it my duty to mention what I knew on the subject.—I remain, Sir, etc.,

CARLO MALAN.

No. 13.—DR. GILCHRIST'S ASSISTANT TO SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD
OF LUNACY.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,
October 1, 1870.

SIR,—I return Miss S. M.'s certificates as you wished me, and add to them the original form, on the back of which you will see plainly written 17/70. A mistake in the copy made by Dr. Gilchrist's clerk, or any other party, does not fortunately invalidate the legality and the regularity of the proceedings in Miss M.'s case. The first notice of admission, or *health paper*, which is transmitted to the Board on the day of the patient's admission, ought to bear the same date, 17/70. A mistake, which I am very sorry to see in the copy I now return, and which no doubt gives legitimate ground of complaint, does not, however, alter

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the fact that Miss S. M. is entered in our books by myself, in my note-book, in the stock-book of the house, in short, in all our legal and house registers, on the 17th, not on the 11th, and further evidence might be adduced from our treasurer's accounts if necessary.

You will be kind enough to return the original certificates.—I remain, Sir,
etc., C. MALAN.

No. 14.—SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY to Dr. GILCHRIST'S ASSISTANT.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH,
3d October 1870.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst., regarding the notice of admission of S. M., and I herewith return you the original petition to the Sheriff which you were good enough to forward.—I am, Sir, etc.,

WILLIAM J. BATT, *for the Secretary.*

Dr. Carlo Malan,
Crichton Institution, Dumfries.

No. 15.—Dr. GILCHRIST to SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY.

PROSPECT HOTEL, HARROGATE,
3d October 1870.

SIR,—I have yours relative to the patients irregularly reported forwarded to me here, and accompanied with a note from my assistant showing that the case of S. M. is simply a mistake, how made I know not, and cannot ascertain till my return.

I notice that the Board again reminds me of duties and responsibilities which by this time I hope I sufficiently understand. To assist me in the discharge of these duties it reminds me of the proximity of three Sheriffs. When the patient is admitted on certificate of emergency, the papers are sent to the Sheriff by special messenger. The messenger may be told to leave the papers as the Sheriff is in court, and they will be sent out.

The papers are waited for till the coming of the *third* day, but do not arrive. The Sheriff's office is shut, the Procurator-Fiscal's office is shut, so that I can do nothing except incur a fine till the fourth day. Of what advantage the other two Sheriffs—the one thirty, the other fifty miles distant—can be to me in such a case I do not see.

My letters lay the blame on the Sheriff in *only one* of the cases complained of, and I am already in communication with him on the subject.

The others have been, I think, fairly accounted for, if not excused in the illness of one assistant, the absence of the second, and, at the same time, the recent installation of a new clerk, to whom I was of necessity obliged to remit part of the work. I might have added my own irregular health from excessive work, which now necessitates my present absence.

I hope on my return the Board will have no further complaints to make.—
Yours truly, J. GILCHRIST.

No. 16.—SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY to DAVID BOYLE HOPE, Esq., Sheriff-Substitute of Dumfries.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH,
28th September 1870.

SIR,—By desire of the Board I enclose for your information copy of the correspondence which has lately passed between this Board and Dr. Gilchrist, the medical superintendent of the Crichton Royal Institution.—I am, Sir, etc.,

W. FORBES, *Secretary.*

David Boyle Hope, Esq.,
Sheriff-substitute, Dumfries.

No. 17.—SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY to Sheriff HOPE.

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F.GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH,
3d October 1870.

SIR,—Referring to my letter of the 28th ulto., I am further instructed by the Board to forward for your information copy of a letter received from Dr. Malan, medical assistant of the Dumfries Asylum, with the notice of admission of S. M., which you will be kind enough to return to me.—I am, Sir, etc.

WILLIAM J. BATT, *for the Secretary.*David Boyle Hope, Esq.,
Sheriff-substitute, Dumfries.No. 18.—DAVID BOYLE HOPE, Esq., Sheriff-Substitute of Dumfries, to
SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY.

DUMFRIES, 5th October 1870.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letters of the 28th ulto. and 3d inst., both enclosing copies of correspondence between the Board of Lunacy and Dr. Gilchrist and his assistants. I have to thank the Board for giving me an opportunity of vindicating myself and the officials in the Sheriff-clerk's office from the charges of failure in duty, which Dr. Gilchrist makes by insinuation, although he did not dare to make them specifically.

With reference to the case of H. G., which occurred in June last, I have to remark that whatever may have been the cause of the illegal detention of the patient, it was not due to any failure of duty on my part or any delay arising in my office. I observe that the *only explanation* which Dr. Gilchrist has to give is "that the Sheriff is frequently from home when papers are sent, and that the papers are detained in the Sheriff's office for two or three days not unfrequently."

In reply to that I would remark—

1. That Dr. Gilchrist evidently intends by this "explanation" to insinuate that I, or those in the Sheriff's office, were to blame in this case.

2. That this is an insinuation entirely without foundation, because I was not from home, but fully engaged at the Court-house all the days of the week in question (as can be proved from my diary and the books of Court), viz., 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of June, with the usual less attendance on Saturday the 11th. The warrant was signed on the 10th, and it is absolutely impossible that the petition could have been unattended to for two or three days. I find that warrants in other cases were signed on the 6th and 8th, and if the petition had been presented on the 9th, during the day, it would undoubtedly have been attended to, because I was engaged that day at the Court-house till a late hour. It is therefore perfectly clear that the petition could not have been presented at the soonest before the evening of the 9th, but more probably on the morning of the 10th, on which day the warrant was signed.

3. It is not true that the Sheriff is frequently from home, and when he is, it rarely happens that both the Honorary Sheriff-substitutes are from home too. This did happen last month when I was away taking my *statutory* relaxation, and in consequence two, or at most three, petitions had to be forwarded to me; but even in these cases it does not appear that the inevitable delay caused any patient to be detained illegally.

The Board have very properly pointed out to Dr. Gilchrist that in no case could the Sheriff be responsible for the detention of a patient without a warrant.

Dr. Gilchrist's letter, without a date, was evidently written during this time I have spoken of, which may account for his unguarded expression that "the papers are detained in the Sheriff's office for two or three days not unfrequently."

With regard to the expression used by him several times about the Sheriff not *returning* papers in time. I may remark that I am not bound to *return papers* at all, but it is the business of any person applying for a warrant to take it away when obtained. In point of fact, however, the Sheriff-clerk frequently sends papers out of the office for Dr. Gilchrist, to save his messengers the trouble of waiting till an order is obtained.

I have only further to remark, that in the case referred to in Dr. Gilchrist's letter to the Board of 17th September—viz., M. A. D. or R.,—he has omitted to

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say that the petition was, on his own showing, presented on a *Saturday* (at what hour does not appear), and was disposed of on the *Monday*, so that there is no force in his allusion to the "papers arriving two days afterwards from the Sheriff." If a petition comes on a *Saturday* after office hours, it cannot be disposed of till *Monday*.

Perhaps I have entered more fully into this matter than was necessary, but I thought the Board should have before them all the *facts* of the cases as well as the "explanations" of Dr. Gilchrist.

I beg, as desired, to return the notice of admission of S. M.—I am, Sir, etc.,
DAVID BOYLE HOPE.

The Secretary to the General Board of Lunacy,
Edinburgh.

P.S.—It might be well if the Board sent Dr. Gilchrist a copy of this letter.

No. 19.—SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY TO DR. GILCHRIST.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH,
20th October 1870.

SIR,—At a meeting of the Board held on the 18th inst., I was instructed to forward for your information copy of a letter received from Sheriff Hope relative to some statements made by you with reference to the admission of patients into the Asylum.—I am, Sir, etc.,
W. J. BATT, for the Secretary.

No. 20.—DR. GILCHRIST TO SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,
25th October 1870.

SIR,—I am duly in receipt of yours with enclosure of Sheriff Hope's letter, to which I beg to reply as follows:—

1st. That papers requiring the Sheriff's signature are taken to the Sheriff's office almost invariably by the principal attendant (superintendent) of each house.

2d. That these papers are frequently not returned with the messenger, the reasons given by the clerks being such as "the Sheriff is in Court," "the Sheriff is from home," etc.

3d. The Superintendent of the Crichton Royal Institution says, *one-half* of the papers only are returned with the messenger with whom they are sent; the Superintendent of the Southern Counties Asylum says that only *one-third* are so returned.

4th. In certain cases, no one can be obtained to sign the papers either in town or in the Sheriff's office. The Superintendent of the Crichton Royal Institution gives the following case in corroboration:—Three to four months ago he presented a paper for signature, when he was told by the clerk that there was no one in town to sign it, and that the Sheriff, to whom he would send it, was from home. This paper cannot be identified, but is believed to have been sent and returned in *due time*. Its being so, however, is obviously due to the fact that the medical certificates were recently dated. The Superintendent of the Southern Counties Asylum gives another, but more recent case, in which precisely the same answer was given. From a careful examination of dates, etc., this case is ascertained to be that of M. A. D. or R., one of the two complained of.

The patient was presented for admission on *Saturday*, 10th September; my assistant sent the papers in immediately to the Sheriff's office by the Superintendent, and before the office was shut. He was told by the clerk that there was no person in town to sign it, and the Sheriff was at a watering-place (Superintendent does not remember the name), but that he would send it to him. The Superintendent observed that it was his business, not ours, knowing, I suppose, that the signature was already due, and believing that the house had done its duty.

With reference to the other paper complained of, it is my impression that it originated from the same cause, but I have failed to obtain any evidence that it did so. The patient was admitted during the residence of a temporary assistant, who may have sent the papers too late without my knowledge.

The above I must adhere to as truth, and if any of my letters, of which I have no copies (one of them being written from my sick-room at Malvern), contain anything inconsistent with what is here stated, or anything offensive to the Sheriff, I can only say it was not intended, and is very much regretted. This may or may not dispose of the past, but I very much wish some instructions from the Board as to the future, for, if the difficulty of obtaining signatures remains unremoved, the same results must recur. This request has been already answered, by the Board reminding me that I had a Procurator-Fiscal to appeal to, and two other Sheriffs at no great distance. Let this advice be applied to the case already mentioned. When the messenger returned without the papers the Procurator-Fiscal's office was shut, as well as that of the Sheriff, it being Saturday. One Sheriff was distant thirty miles and the other fifty. Moreover, the Board will observe that the patient was dangerous, it was Saturday, therefore no legal steps could be taken till Monday, the only alternative being discharge. Who was in this particular case to take charge of the patient? Had I known, I might have granted a certificate of emergency, as I have done in similar cases; but even this is scarcely legal, for such a certificate is obviously founded on the *condition* of the patient, not on the *accidental circumstances* in which the patient may be placed. It is obvious, besides, that the absence of such a certificate was a mere accident. I wish to know clearly from the Board, who is to bear the blame should I in any future case be compelled, in self-defence, to discharge a dangerous patient, and detriment thereby be done to the patient or public—the Sheriff who fails to sign the papers, or the Medical Superintendent who discharges the patient in consequence thereof?—I am, Sir, etc.,

Wm. Forbes, Esq., Secretary
General Board of Lunacy, Edinburgh.

J. GILCHRIST.

No. 21.—SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY to Dr. GILCHRIST.

26th October 1870.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, which I shall submit to the first meeting of the Board. In the meantime, I shall be obliged by your telling me, for the information of the Board—

1st. To whom do you refer as the "Superintendents" of the "Crichton Royal Institution" and "Southern Counties Asylum?"

2d. Why you waited till Saturday, in the case you refer to on page 7, before applying for the Sheriff's order, and at what hour made the application?

3d. In what sense the absence of a certificate of emergency in the same case was "a mere accident?"

4th. Whether you think that it is the duty of the Sheriff to send the papers to the Asylum after receiving his signature? and,

5th. Whether residences of the two Honorary Sheriff-substitutes of Dumfries are, as you state, thirty and fifty miles from the Asylum?—I am, Sir, etc.,

W. FORBES, Secretary.

To Dr. Gilchrist,
Crichton Institution, Dumfries.

No. 22.—Dr. GILCHRIST to SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,
28th October 1870.

SIR,—I have yours of the 26th instant, and have to reply to your queries as follows:—

1st. To whom do you refer as the Superintendents of the Crichton Royal Institution and Southern Counties Asylum?

The Superintendents of the Crichton Royal Institution and the Southern Counties Asylum are the chief attendants in each house indicated in my letter by the word being placed in an explanatory parenthesis.

2d. Why you waited till Saturday, in the case you refer to on page 7, before applying for the Sheriff's order, and at what hour you made the application?

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I did not wait at all. The papers were sent to the Sheriff's immediately on the appearance of the patient, and were in the Sheriff's office before it shut, that is before 12 o'clock, it being Saturday.

3d. In what sense the absence of a certificate of emergency in the same case was a mere accident?

In the sense that the papers *might* have had a certificate of emergency, the time of which had already or nearly lapsed, in which case the doubtful expedient of granting one for the occasion would have been impossible.

4th. Whether you think that it is the duty of the Sheriff to send back the papers to the Asylum after receiving his signature?

I do not think it is the duty of the Sheriff to send the papers to the Asylum; but if he cannot or does not sign them when presented, retains them in his office, and undertakes to return them when signed, I think it is *then* his duty to send them, and in time.

5th. Whether the residences of the two Honorary Sheriff-substitutes of Dumfries are, as stated by you, thirty and fifty miles from the Asylum?

This is simply a mistake of mine—a misinterpretation. I had supposed that the Sheriffs referred to in the Board's letter, as at no great distance, meant the Sheriffs of Kirkcudbright and Wigtown.

It has to be observed that the Honorary Sheriff-substitutes of Dumfries were not reachable in the two cases referred to in my letter.—Yours truly,

J. GILCHRIST.

To W. Forbes, Esq.

No. 23.—SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY to Dr. GILCHRIST.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH,
7th November 1870.

SIR,—Your letters of the 25th and 28th ultimo have been submitted to the Board, and although they have difficulty in understanding your explanations, I am instructed to repeat to you that no patient should be detained in your Asylum without a legal authority; that they think the provisions of the law are such as to make it easy to obtain this, especially in such a place as Dumfries; that the responsibility of having a legal authority for the detention of every patient lies entirely with you; and that the Board have no other directions or instructions to give you in the matter than that you should make yourself acquainted with the requirements of the law, and observe them.

I am also instructed to inform you that the head attendants of the two divisions of your Asylum are not legally superintendents, as you will see by reference to the interpretation clause of the Act 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54. The Board cannot approve of the attitude you have chosen to assume in this matter; instead of expressing your regret at the occurrence of these irregularities, and your desire to avoid them in future, you rather exhibit a spirit of resistance to the plain requirements of the Statutes, while you continue at the same time to throw the blame of your irregularities on the Sheriff and on your subordinates. Copies of this and of my preceding letter, and also of your two last letters to me, will be sent to Mr. Sheriff Hope, and to the Treasurer of the Dumfries Asylum.—I am, Sir, etc.,

W. FORBES, *Secretary*.

To Dr. Gilchrist,
Crichton Institution, Dumfries.

No. 24.—SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY to DAVID BOYLE HOPE, Esq.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH,
7th November 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board to forward to you copies of the further correspondence which has passed between the Board and Dr. Gilchrist, in reference to the irregular detention of patients in the Dumfries Asylum.—I am, Sir, etc.,

WM. J. BATT, *for the Secretary*.

D. Boyle Hope, Esq., Dumfries.

No. 25.—SHERIFF HOPE to SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY. Appendix F.

DUMFRIES, 14th November 1870.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 7th instant, enclosing copy of further correspondence between the Board of Lunacy and Dr. Gilchrist, and to thank you for the same.

With reference to the case alleged to have occurred on 10th September, when the papers were sent to the office (Court-house) “before it shut, that is before 12 o’clock, it being Saturday,” I have to remark—

1. That the office does not close before 1 o’clock. 2. That I was not at a watering-place, but in Dumfries, and doing business in my chambers at the Court-house at the time when the papers are alleged to have been sent. 3. That no papers relative to a patient for the Asylum were presented that day before the office shut, but that a petition was brought by one of the attendants about three o’clock, or not long before, as can be proved by one of the clerks, who had returned after 2 o’clock to do extra work.

In the words which Dr. Gilchrist used in reference to his erroneous statement, I have only to add that “the above I must adhere to as truth.”

With reference to Dr. Gilchrist’s inquiry made to the Board, as to what was to be done, and who would bear the blame, should he in any future case be compelled in self-defence to discharge a dangerous patient, and detriment thereby be done to the patient or public?—I may be permitted to observe—(1.) that there can be no *discharge* of a patient who has never been legally in confinement; (2.) that no patient ought to be in the Institution at the instance of other parties at all without a warrant; and that the whole of the difficulties and irregularities about which the Board have been complaining have arisen either from Dr. Gilchrist taking patients into the Asylum without any warrant, and then acting as a sort of agent for the friends in negotiating the procuring of a warrant, or else from time being lost in getting a warrant after a patient has been admitted on a certificate of emergency. I make bold to say, that never since I came here could there have been any difficulty in getting a warrant before the three days have expired from the date of a certificate of emergency, if the petition had been presented on the first day; and this even when I was from home. If, relying on the certificate being current, the petition be delayed till the second or third day, the case might be different. In such cases as may occur, where there is delay in getting a warrant, and there is no certificate of emergency, the responsibility does not rest with the officials of the Asylum, who up to that time ought to have nothing to do with the cases at all. If the public have any grievance in the matter, the Legislature will probably provide a remedy.—I am, Sir, etc.,

DAVID BOYLE HOPE.

The Secretary, General Board of Lunacy,
Edinburgh.

No. 26.—SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY to SHERIFF HOPE.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH,
16th November 1870.

SIR,—Your letter of the 14th inst. was considered by the Board at their meeting yesterday, and I was directed to ask you whether you had any objection to a copy thereof being sent to the Directors of the Crichton Institution and to Dr. Gilchrist?—I am, Sir, etc.,

W. FORBES.

To David Boyle Hope, Esq., Sheriff,
Dumfries.

No. 27.—SHERIFF HOPE to SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY.

DUMFRIES, 21st November 1870.

SIR,—I have no objection to the Board of Lunacy sending, as proposed, a copy of my letter of the 14th inst. to the Directors of the Crichton Institution and to Dr. Gilchrist.—I am, Sir, etc.,

DAVID BOYLE HOPE.

To the Secretary Board of Lunacy.

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No. 28.—Dr. GILCHRIST to SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,
26th November 1870.

SIR,—I am duly in receipt of copy of Sheriff's letter, and have to reply as follows, which is in substance what I have already stated :—

1st. It has been a common remark here that irregularities would arise out of the difficulty of obtaining signatures to admission papers at the Sheriff's office.

2d. In illustration and confirmation of the above, my principal attendants in each house affirm, *the one*, that only *one-third* of the papers presented for signature at the Sheriff's office are returned with the messenger, *and the other, one-half*.

3d. They equally affirm that recently, and on two separate occasions, petitions were presented within office hours when signatures could not be obtained, because there was *no one in town* to sign them, and the *Sheriff* was from home. (These statements were made by clerks in the office).

4th. The chief attendant in the Southern Counties Asylum says, recently he took papers to the Sheriff's office on a Saturday before the office closed (they were taken immediately on the presentation of the patient), when the clerk said the Sheriff was at a watering-place, and there was no one in town to sign them. The attendant observed, that is your business, not ours,—knowing that the signature would be too late on Monday, and believing that the *Sheriff* was responsible, not the *house*. I may add that the attendants are both ready to take oath to the above. With reference to the Sheriff's statement as to my inquiry about the future, I have to observe—1st. That I was quite wrong in using the term *discharge* in the case of a patient who has never been legally in confinement, still more so when the patient has not been actually admitted. 2d. The Sheriff is quite right in supposing that I act as agent for the representatives of patients. I consider it my duty to do so, and in performing that duty have more than once had circulars printed and sent to inspectors of poor, etc., in order to prevent or lessen the difficulties arising from ignorance of the law. Nevertheless cases occasionally present themselves, especially of private patients, in which papers are wanting, irregular, or incomplete. 3d. The Sheriff is quite wrong in supposing that these patients are admitted. They are retained in the *reception-room* until the papers are taken to the Sheriff's office, and the messenger returns. Moreover, the fact that only two cases of irregularity have occurred is a proof to the contrary of the Sheriff's suggestion.

With reference to *time*, the Sheriff seems not to be aware that cases present themselves with *ordinary certificates* as well as certificates of emergency on the day on which the time expires ; precisely the cases referred to complained of, and in which the difficulties occur.

As already stated, I have legalized many of the cases by granting certificates of emergency when it could be done. It is the rule of the house that all papers are sent to me at once if not present, on the reception of a patient. This was not attended to, in the case of the *first* paper, by the assistant, otherwise the mistake could not have occurred. In the case of the second, everything can be sworn to as stated except the date, of which the attendant can only affirm moral certainty. There is no other paper of the same character ; the conclusion that it is the paper referred to, is therefore fair and obvious.—I am, Sir, etc.,

J. GILCHRIST.

To Wm. Forbes, Esq.

No. 29.—SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY to SHERIFF HOPE.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH,
7th December 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board to forward for your information copy of a letter received from Dr. Gilchrist of the Crichton Institution, Dumfries, dated 26th November.—I am, Sir, etc.,

WM. J. BATT, *for the Secretary*.

To Sheriff Boyle Hope, Dumfries.

No. 30.—SHERIFF HOPE to SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY.

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DUMFRIES, 14th December 1870.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 7th, enclosing a copy of one from Dr. Gilchrist to the Board of Lunacy, which I regret to say calls for some remarks from me.

1. He says “my principal attendants in each house affirm, *the one that only one-third of the papers presented for signature at the Sheriff’s office are returned with the messenger; the other, one-half.*”

My answer is, *first*, that this is a gross exaggeration on the part of said attendants; and *second*, that if such be the case, it is because the messengers *do not wait*. If they choose to wait, there can be very little delay, except in vacation time, when I am away for my holidays. To prove this I annex some particulars, taken from our “Register of Warrants.” Since this correspondence began, a practice has been observed of noting the hour of presenting petitions and of delivering the warrants to the messengers, or despatching them to a place where they are called for, as afterwards explained.

I may remark that in the cases quoted from the register (which are all which have occurred during the period between the commencement of the practice and this date) no extra despatch was given, but the ordinary procedure was followed.

Dr. Gilchrist seems to consider that the moment one of his messengers appears, all business on the bench or in chambers must be stopped until the petition brought by him has been disposed of. It is preposterous to think that there should be any rule for, or that there would be any reason in, such a practice; but at the same time I must say that I am in the habit of disposing of these petitions at the earliest possible moment, even to the interruption of other business. When it is remembered that a convenient moment must be waited for, that the petition must then be considered with the certificates, the warrant filled up, and the particulars noted in the register, the annexed list will not evidence any but unavoidable delay.

Although they have been waiting more frequently of late, the messengers have been in the habit of sometimes leaving the petitions; and, when such have been disposed of, the clerk sends them—which he is not bound to do—to a shop in town, where parcels, etc., are called for twice a day (I understand), for the Asylums. In that way sometimes an hour or two may elapse before the warrants reach the Asylums, but that arises from no fault of any one at the Court-house, but *because the messengers do not wait*, having probably other things to do.

But it is not the delay for minutes or even hours that could produce the inconvenience which Dr. Gilchrist says has been felt, and, therefore, the paragraph in his letter, which I have dealt with, is entirely irrelevant. Its insertion is calculated to produce an unfair impression, and its vagueness to insinuate responsibility for irregular detentions, which is a matter that Dr. Gilchrist is alone responsible for.

As regards the difficulty in finding a Sheriff to grant a warrant—which is a thing concerning *petitioners*, and not the *Superintendents of Asylums*, I cannot but characterize it as exceedingly unfair to use any facts occurring during the month of August, during most of which I am away on leave, as a sample of what occurs during the whole year.

I would not have again entered into this subject, had it not been that Dr. Gilchrist, by speaking of the *responsibility* of a warrant not being obtained whenever it is wanted resting with the Sheriff, and by again bringing forward, by way of complaint, alleged facts (which will not stand investigation), is only renewing the charge formerly made of *the Sheriff having failed in his duty*, of which, I humbly think, I have effectually disposed.

2. Dr. Gilchrist says in the second part of his letter that I am “wrong in supposing that these patients”—*i.e.*, those for whose detention no warrant has been obtained—“are *admitted*,” and that they are only “retained in the reception room until the papers are taken to the Sheriff’s office, and the messenger returns.”

The distinction here drawn is characteristic. I have only to say that the retaining, as he puts it, or detaining, as it truly is, any person within an Asylum

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without their consent, or without a warrant, I consider to be *wholly illegal*, and perhaps Dr. Gilchrist may find this out some day to his cost. The act seems to me quite clear on the point, and the fact that a room is called a receiving room, or that detaining is called retaining, does not alter the case. Besides, *receiving* is forbidden as well as detaining or retaining.

In conclusion I have respectfully to state that my present intention is to write no more on the subject, whatever Dr. Gilchrist may say further.—I am, Sir, etc.,

DAVID BOYLE HOPE.

To the Secretary of General Board of Lunacy.

EXTRACTS FROM REGISTER REFERRED TO IN PRECEDING LETTER.

NAME OF LUNATIC.	Date.	Hour when Petition presented.	Hour when Warrant delivered.
Thomas Hill,	12th Oct.	2.35 P.M.	2.45 P.M.
Elizabeth Dickson or Wilson, . . .	17th „	2.40 P.M.	2.50 P.M.
Mary Wilson or Murdoch,	19th „	2.45 P.M.	3.10 P.M.
Eleanora Main,	22d „	11.45 A.M.	12.30 P.M.
William M'Gill,	31st „	3.30 P.M.	3.45 P.M.
Charlotte M'Clure or M'Callum, . .	4th Nov.	2.30 P.M.	3 P.M.
Elizabeth Hutchison,	5th „	11 A.M.	11.25 A.M.
Dorothy Houston or Carruthers, . .	5th „	11.40 A.M.	11.50 A.M.
Mary Germain,	14th „	2.30 P.M.	2.45 P.M.
Thomas Herbertson,	14th „	2.30 P.M.	2.40 P.M.
Richard Birrell,	22d „	12 Noon.	Omitted to be noted.
John Melbourne,	28th „	2.45 P.M.	3 P.M.
Isabella James,	30th „	2.40 P.M.	3 P.M.
Janet Wallace,	3d Dec.	11.40 A.M.	12 Noon.
Robert Turner,	5th „	3.20 P.M.	3.35 P.M.
Agnes J. Grahame,	8th „	12.50 P.M.	1.25 P.M.
Leitchmans Vurtha Razaloo, . . .	12th „	3.40 P.M.	3.50 P.M.

No. 31.—SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY to DR. GILCHRIST.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH,
22d December 1870.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board to enclose for your information a copy of a letter, dated the 14th December, addressed to them by Mr. Hope, the Sheriff-substitute.—I am, Sir, etc.,

W. FORBES, *Secretary*.

To Dr. Gilchrist,

Royal Crichton Institution, Dumfries.

No. 32.—DR. GILCHRIST to SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,
26th December 1870.

SIR,—In answer to the Sheriff's letter of 14th December, relative to the difficulties of obtaining signatures to admission papers, I can only reiterate what I have already said, that my attendants are quite willing to affirm their statements on *oath*. During the progress of this correspondence, a book has been kept in each house, in which the time of despatch and return of papers is noted. They are as a rule returned in an hour or two, and there is therefore no ground of complaint.

The original complaint was that papers were retained not hours, but one, two

sometimes *three days*. What the Sheriff says is quite true. "It is not the delay of minutes or even hours that could produce the inconvenience which Dr. Gilchrist says has been felt." The Sheriff raises a question as to the legality of retaining patients in the reception room. As this is a matter of great importance both to myself and the patients, I am anxious to obtain some further information on the subject.

A patient is brought to the house with incomplete papers, and is placed in the reception room, under the care and in the *custody* of his or her *friends* (not detained under lock and key), until a messenger is despatched to get the papers completed by the aid of a *medical man* or the *Sheriff* as the case may be. Such are the *facts*; what then is the *law*? Is that act illegal? If so, where does illegality begin, at entrance into the *grounds*, the *house*, or the *room*? Who is responsible—the friends in whose care the patient still is, or myself, who have as yet only performed an ordinary act of civility to him or her?

My reading of the law is, that until patients are received from the hands of those under whose custody they are brought to the house, and placed under lock and key, they are not detained illegally, at least by me. Is it so or not?

Other minor points in the Sheriff's letter have been already dealt with.—I am, yours,
J. GILCHRIST.

To W. Forbes, Esq.

No. 33.—SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY to Dr. GILCHRIST.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH,
18th January 1871.

SIR,—At a meeting of the Board held yesterday, I submitted your letter of the 26th ultimo, and in reply was desired to inform you that in the opinion of the Board a certificate of emergency granted by the medical officer of an asylum legalizes the detention of a patient, until the Sheriff's order is procured, and should be granted in the necessary cases immediately on the admission of the patient into the asylum.—I am, Sir, etc.,

WILLIAM J. BATT, for the Secretary.

To Dr. Gilchrist,
Crichton Institution, Dumfries.

No. 34.—Dr. GILCHRIST to SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,
19th January 1871.

SIR,—I very much regret to trouble the Board again, but their letter is no answer to my question. All that is contained in their letter I very well know already. The Sheriff in his last letter to the Board affirms that my *retention* of patients was equivalent to *illegal detention*, and that I was in the habit of so detaining them. I have been in the habit of *retaining* patients in the *reception room* under the care of their friends, until incomplete or irregular papers were completed by a certificate of emergency, a visit from a medical man in town, or the Sheriff's warrant, as the case might require. Is the *retention* of a patient in such circumstances, and for such purposes, equivalent to *illegal detention*? that is the question. My opinion is—and my practice agrees with it, except in two unfortunate cases which I have endeavoured to explain—that a patient can be illegally detained only when taken out of the hands of his friends and locked up in the house, his papers being at the same time incomplete.—Yours truly,

J. GILCHRIST.

To W. Forbes, Esq.,
Board of Lunacy Edinburgh.

No. 35.—SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY to Dr. GILCHRIST.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH,
21st January 1871.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, and, with reference to it, I am instructed to say that the Board think that your query is fully answered in their letter to you of the 18th instant—no patient can be legally

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received into or detained in an asylum except on a certificate of emergency, or on the warrant of the Sheriff. The certificate of emergency can be granted immediately on the arrival of a patient, should he have been brought without it or the Sheriff's order. If it cannot be granted, then the patient must be removed from the Asylum.

I am instructed further to say that the Board have only to do with the *detention* of patients, and do not exactly understand what you mean by their *retention*.—I am, Sir, etc.,

WILLIAM J. BATT, *for the Secretary.*

To Dr. Gilchrist,
Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

No. 36.—DR. GILCHRIST TO SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY.

CRICHTON ROYAL INSTITUTION, DUMFRIES,
21st January 1871.

SIR,—When a patient comes to the house with *incomplete papers*, I place him in the *reception room under the care of his friends*, till the papers are completed by a certificate of emergency from myself, a visit from a medical man in town, or the signature of the Sheriff, as the case may be ; this done, I lock him up as a patient, and become responsible for his detention. In the *former case*, I say I do not detain him, and am not responsible ; the Sheriff says I do detain him illegally, and am responsible. I wish the Board to say who is right, I or the Sheriff ? In fewer words, is a patient while in the reception room under the care of his friends, and with liberty to go or stay as he chooses, illegally detained by me ? I should certainly not have troubled the Board with such silly questions had they not been raised by others, and had I not been under the vague apprehension that the Board sympathizes with the questioner, else how am I to account for the Board deeming it advisable officially to inform me that a patient with a certificate of emergency is not illegally detained, etc.—Yours truly,

J. GILCHRIST.

No. 37.—SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY TO DR. GILCHRIST.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH,
8th February 1871.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 21st ultimo, I am instructed to say that the Board are of opinion that the Sheriff is correct in saying that you cannot legally receive or detain a patient without having either an order of the Sheriff or a certificate of emergency. It happens from time to time that patients are brought to asylums without any authority for their reception or detention. In that case the medical superintendent of the asylum may at once grant a certificate of emergency, and so legalize the reception and the detention. If he cannot grant such a certificate the patient should be at once removed. It is desirable, however, in the opinion of the Board, that medical superintendents of asylums should as rarely as possible grant certificates of any kind in the case of patients, whether private or pauper, who are to be placed under their care, and that nothing certainly should be done to increase the frequency of such a procedure. They are of opinion that the views on which you act tend to this result, and that it would be an advantage if you made greater efforts to let the friends and guardians of patients understand that the proper course was to have the state of the patient's mind inquired into and certified, and an order from the Sheriff or a certificate of emergency obtained, before bringing them to the Asylum.—I am Sir, etc.,

WILLIAM J. BATT, *for the Secretary.*

To Dr. Gilchrist,
Crichton Royal Institution, Dumfries.

APPENDIX G.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE TRANSFERENCE OF
CRIMINAL LUNATICS FROM THE LUNATIC DEPARTMENT
OF THE GENERAL PRISON TO ASYLUMS.FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT LUNACY BOARD, CUPAR-FIFE,
25th November 1871.

SIR,—I am instructed by this Board to call your attention to a proposal of which they have intimation from the Prison Managers for Scotland, who seek to remove a criminal lunatic from the General Prison at Perth to this District Asylum. The views of this Board are expressed in the circular addressed by me to the clerks of the other District Boards in Scotland, of which I beg to hand you copy. I have, on behalf of this Board, to request the General Board, if they can consistently do so, to support the opposition made by this Board to the proposal, and that the General Board would also join in seeking an alteration of the law which at present permits the removal of criminal lunatic prisoners to District Asylums.—I am, Sir, etc.,

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---GEORGE H. PAGAN, *Clk.*Wm. Forbes, Esq., Secretary
General Board of Lunacy, Edinburgh.

CIRCULAR REFERRED TO IN PREVIOUS LETTER.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT LUNACY BOARD, CUPAR-FIFE,
25th November 1871.

SIR,—This Board has received intimation from the Secretary of Her Majesty's Prison Managers for Scotland that they intend to apply to the Secretary of State for a warrant, in terms of section 4 of the Criminal and Dangerous Lunatics (Scotland) Act 1871, for the removal from the General Prison at Perth to this District Asylum of a lunatic prisoner. The letter making this intimation concludes that the Secretary of State has discretionary power to issue such warrants of removal to any district asylum where there is room for the reception of the lunatic, but that the Managers are desirous to give effect to the Act with as little inconvenience to any quarter as may be consistent with their public duty in each case, and they therefore give this Board an opportunity to make any suggestions which occur. This letter has been under consideration of this Board, and, as instructed, I am making answer to it, stating that the construction and management of the Asylum are not of such a nature as to insure the safe custody of such a patient. The Medical Superintendent states that a very slight exercise of ingenuity would enable a man to escape from the Asylum, and its management as a curative hospital presents constant opportunities for absconding. If prisoners are to be sent to the District Asylum, it must be clearly understood that no responsibility can attach either to this Board or its officers in regard to the detention of these prisoners. The safe detention of such a class of patients would necessitate the erection of a small criminal lunatic asylum. This Board would deprecate the transfer of the prisoner referred to, or any of the same class, to the District Asylum, as derogatory to its character as an hospital, and detrimental to the other patients, who are unaccustomed to associate with criminals.

I have further informed the Prison Managers, that recently the District Asylum has been conducted on the principle of lessening the number of locked doors, and indeed almost discontinuing the practice. This matter has been under the notice of the General Board of Lunacy in Scotland through Commissioner Sir James Coxe, who, in a report upon the District Asylum, of date 13th September last, states that "no patient was in seclusion, and only 4 entries of seclusion occur in the register since last inspection, but extending in more than one instance over several days. A great advance has recently been made in lessening the restrictions on liberty. Much more freedom is accorded in moving about within doors; and there is much more free communication with the grounds and airing-courts. It is in contemplation to lessen greatly the number of locked doors, to replace keys with handles, and in this way to bring the general arrangements of the house much closer to those of a private dwelling. Already the truth of the

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doctrine is being experienced, that the more restrictions are relaxed, the more surroundings are improved, and the more comfort is increased, the more will quiet be promoted and destructive propensities be neutralized."

With reference to the above correspondence, I am instructed by this Board to draw the attention of your District Board to the proposal of the Prison Managers, and to ask your co-operation in order to an alteration of the law which permits the transfer of criminal lunatic prisoners to District Asylums. I shall be glad to hear from you on the subject, and I am, Sir, etc.,

GEORGE H. PAGAN.

To the Clerk of the District Board of Lunacy of

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH,
6th December 1871.

SIR,—Your letter of the 25th ult., enclosing a copy of the circular which you have addressed to the various District Lunacy Boards of Scotland, and which invites them to join you in agitating for a change of the recent Act to amend the law relating to Criminal and Dangerous Lunatics, was yesterday submitted to the Board.

In your letter you request the Board to support your opposition to this law ; and with reference to this, I am directed to say that they think it would be premature to propose any alteration of a law which has not yet been practically found to operate inconveniently, or to affect any interests injuriously.

I am further to say that the Board regret that any objection has been taken by your Board to the transference of W. G. T. from the lunatic department of the General Prison, Perth, to your Asylum. The patient in question is a congenital idiot, accused, but not convicted, of an ordinary assault, and declared by Sir Robert Christison and Mr. Thomson (surgeon to the prison) to be an inoffensive and easily managed patient. Although he is a State patient, and would be transferred from a prison, he is less properly called a criminal lunatic than many of the patients at present in your Asylum. There is, moreover, nothing specially repellent about the crime with which he is charged, but for which, as already stated, he has not even been tried—his idiocy rendering him unfit to plead. In all Asylums of any size there are patients who have been convicts, and who have committed assault or some graver and more repulsive crime.

Again, the Board do not think that the freedom and trust which are accorded to the patients in your Asylum render it unsuitable for the care and treatment of such a patient. On the contrary, they think that it would be a kindness to place him in such circumstances ; and they are not aware that any greater responsibility is attached to the detention of such a patient than is attached to the detention of any patient placed in the Asylum under an order of the Sheriff, whether at the instance of a Procurator-Fiscal or an Inspector of Poor ; and what would be a culpable neglect of surveillance as regards the one would be similarly culpable as regards the other.

I am to add that when the Prison Managers submitted the bill to the Board, a general approval of its provisions was given without hesitation. It was thought a humane measure ; and as it was known that there was no probability of an extension of the lunatic department of the General Prison at Perth, it was believed that its operation would be ultimately an advantage to the District Asylums, since, by the removal of the inoffensive and easily managed patients, it would continue to afford sufficient accommodation for those lunatics who were really dangerous and difficult to manage, or who had been charged with some such crime as murder. The Board, however, recommended the introduction of a clause by which it would have been possible to remove from an Asylum to the lunatic department of the General Prison a patient who had been improperly transferred, or a patient who, though never in the General Prison, had proved a special source of danger, either to the officers of the Asylum or to the other patients, without of necessity having committed any overt act. To this proposal of the Board the Lord Advocate and the Prison Managers consented ; but, in consequence of the opposition which the Chartered Asylums, for the protection of their own interests, thought it proper to give to the measure, and which tended to impede or to endanger its passing, the clause in question was dropped, without the knowledge of the Board, and to their regret.—I am, Sir, etc.,

W. FORBES, *Secretary.*

To the Clerk of the Fife and Kinross District
Lunacy Board, Cupar.

APPENDIX H.

GENERAL REPORTS ON SINGLE PATIENTS BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

REPORT BY DR. PATERSON

ON SINGLE PATIENTS VISITED BY HIM IN 1871.

In the discharge of my duties as one of the Deputy-Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland, I have during the past year visited and reported on 634 lunatics in private dwellings, residing in the counties of Aberdeen, Argyll, Dumbarton, Edinburgh, Forfar, Kincardine, Lanark, Linlithgow, Perth, Ross and Cromarty, Stirling, and such portions of the county of Inverness as are included in Skye and others of the Western Isles. These patients mostly belong to the pauper class—only 28 of the whole number visited in the above counties being maintained out of private funds. It is to be observed however that this must not be taken as a true standard of the relative numbers of the two classes of patients throughout the country, seeing that while all pauper lunatics not in asylums are subject to visitation by the Board, private patients residing with their own families and not kept for profit are usually considered exempt from visitation, as also that the Board has not hitherto been in a position to obtain full and accurate returns of private patients, even when living with strangers, and kept for profit, similar to those which Inspectors of poor are bound to furnish of all pauper lunatics residing within their respective parishes.

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INCREASING PROPORTION OF SINGLE PATIENTS PREVIOUSLY IN ASYLUMS.

During the greater portion of the 14 years that have elapsed since the Board of Lunacy commenced its operations, the number of pauper lunatics in asylums and other public establishments for the care of the insane has been steadily increasing, while that of those in private dwellings has been on the decrease. This is mainly to be accounted for by the erection of district asylums, and other additional accommodation for the insane poor, which has been going on during the same period under the direction of the Board, in different parts of the country where such accommodation was found to be deficient. So far the increase in the proportion of asylum patients to those in private dwellings has been natural and legitimate, mainly consisting in the weeding out from private dwellings of cases found to be unsuitably disposed of in that manner. But the demand for asylum accommodation would appear in several instances to have exceeded this legitimate standard, and even to be growing with the supply, rendering it necessary in the course of a few years to think of enlarging asylums which, at the time of their erection, were calculated to be amply sufficient for the needs of the district for some time to come. This, it has been well ascertained, is due not so much to the increase of lunacy in the district, or throughout the country generally, as to the accumulation in asylums of old and chronic cases, past any reasonable hope of cure, and who might with perfect safety, and no diminution of their own comfort and happiness, be entrusted to the care of relatives or other suitable private guardians. It has accordingly been the policy of the Board for some time past to afford facilities for the removal of such cases from asylums, in order to make room for others more likely to derive benefit from asylum treatment and discipline. That this policy is beginning to produce some effect may be inferred from the circumstance that out of 79 cases seen by me for the first time during the past year, no less than 49 were found to have recently come out of asylums. Deducting from these 15 cases on probation, whose names would

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continue upon the registers as asylum patients until the expiry of their probationary period, and 5 only of whom ultimately became single patients, there will still remain 34 cases visited for the first time during the course of the year who had been lately discharged from asylums. This is a large proportion when compared with the statement made in these same reports so lately as three or four years ago, that only 17 per cent. of the whole number of single patients were known to have been formerly inmates of asylums, and would seem to indicate that advantage is being taken of the increased facilities for the removal from asylums of chronic cases, and that a more fixed and uniform relation is thus in the course of being established between the number of pauper lunatics in establishments and those in private dwellings. It is a noticeable fact that, whereas, up to January 1870, there was a yearly decrease in the number of single pauper patients in private dwellings, averaging 35 each year; in 1871 the decrease was only 6, and on the 1st January 1872, the tide had so far turned as to show an increase of 27.

This will be more clearly seen by a reference to the following Table, copied from the general Reports, and brought down to the present date :—

NUMBER OF PAUPER PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING YEARS.

1861, . .	1787		1867, . .	1548	Decrease, 20
1862, . .	1741	Decrease, 46	1868, . .	1521	" 27
1863, . .	1679	" 62	1869, . .	1500	" 21
1864, . .	1637	" 42	1870, . .	1469	" 31
1865, . .	1609	" 28	1871, . .	1463	" 6
1866, . .	1568	" 41	1872, . .	1490	Increase, 27

GENERAL CONDITION OF SINGLE PATIENTS.

As regards the condition and circumstances of single patients in the different counties visited, I am enabled to speak in generally favourable terms. It is a characteristic of the single patient system as it exists in Scotland, and especially as applied to the case of pauper lunatics, who constitute so large a proportion of the whole number, that the lunatic is not supposed to be kept apart or to fare in a different manner, or more delicately, than the rest of the family of which he may be a member, but to share and share alike with them and with the labouring population of the district generally, the only difference being, that his material wants are seen to and provided for by public aid. Great inequalities of condition will thus necessarily be found to exist in different parts of the country. There will be a higher and lower standard of comfort and wellbeing, and the surroundings will indicate a greater depth of poverty and social degradation in some districts than in others. But this is true of the sane and self-supporting part of the population equally with the insane; and I think I may venture to assert, that amid all the inequalities of condition which may thus be met with, even where the conditions are least favourable and where amelioration is most urgently required, evidences of an upward and improving tendency are year by year to be recognised among single patients generally, and that much of this is due to the supervision exercised by the Board of Lunacy, and the periodical visitations conducted under its authority. It contributes very materially to the successful working of the system, that in Scotland no pauper lunatic can be kept in a private house without the express sanction of the Board of Lunacy, granted on the application of the inspector of poor, and on his satisfying the Board as to the suitability of the case for a private dwelling, the amount of relief to be given, the character of the parties who are to have charge of the patient, the situation and accommodation of the house, etc. Being thus placed on the roll of pauper lunatics, the patient becomes thereafter an object of continued and frequent official supervision. By the payment of relief at stated periods, generally fortnightly or monthly, he or his guardians are brought at regular and not unfrequent intervals into direct communication with the inspector of poor, as well as other members of the Parochial Board. The medical officer of the parish, again, has not only to attend in case of sickness, but is required once in every three months to pay a statutory visit to the patient, and to enter in a register which

remains open for inspection in the patient's house, a report upon his mental and bodily health, the state of his clothes, bedding, personal cleanliness, etc., the condition of the house, together with such remarks and recommendations upon these or any other points as may occur to him. In addition to this, single patients are visited and reported on, as a rule, once a year, by one of the Deputy-Commissioners in Lunacy, and should any change in the condition or circumstances of the patient occur in the intervals of his visits, it is the duty of the inspector of poor to report it to the Board, which is thus in a position, having before it the report of its own visiting officer, either at once to issue such directions as may be necessary in the altered circumstances of the case, or else to direct a fresh visitation to be made. We have thus in Scotland a regular and carefully organized system, such as it is believed will be found to exist in no other country, by means of which, at least in the case of pauper lunatics, the Board of Lunacy is kept as fully informed of the position and circumstances of each single patient as it is in regard to every patient in an asylum or other public establishment. Such a system cannot fail to have been productive of many beneficial results : among which may be enumerated a general increase in the scale of allowances ; supplies of clothing more liberally given, and with greater regularity ; sleeping accommodation improved and rendered equal, if not superior, in warmth and comfort to that of the sane members of the family ; Asylum treatment more readily resorted to when required, especially at the outset of the attack, and while the chances of benefit to be derived from it were greatest ; and to sum up in one word, the growth generally and from year to year of a more liberal and enlightened policy in dealing with the case of the insane poor. In all this, it is but right to add, that the efforts of the Board of Lunacy have been greatly assisted by the ready co-operation of Parochial Boards, and the intelligent class of public officers acting under their orders as inspectors of poor. The following statement, while it does not profess to show the whole of the suggestions which may have been made, either verbally or in writing, in the course of the year, may serve to give a general idea of some of the more important recommendations which have been actually adopted and carried out as the result of the past year's visitation. The fewness of such recommendations, as compared with the total number of patients visited, and with those made in former years, affords a gratifying proof that the views of the Board, in regard to the recognition and elevation of this large and important class of patients, are being increasingly understood and acted on.

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RESULTS OF VISITATION IN 1871.

Allowances have been raised	in 21 cases.
Clothing given	" 19 "
Houses repaired or renewed	.	.	.	.	" 11 "
Sleeping accommodation improved	.	.	.	.	" 5 "
Supplies of fuel given	.	.	.	.	" 2 "
Sent to asylums	.	.	.	.	" 3 "
Received medical extras	.	.	.	.	" 1 "
Guardian changed	.	.	.	.	" 2 "
Put under charge of inspector of parish of residence	.	.	.	.	" 5 "

PATIENTS ON PROBATION.

It has been stated above that 15 cases upon probation were visited by me in the course of the year. This, however, by no means represents the actual number of patients absent from asylums on probation and residing in the district during that time, as only those were seen whose period of probation was unexpired when I happened to be visiting in the locality where they were residing. The total number in the district, inclusive of those standing at 1st January 1871, amounts to 134—their periods of probation varying from three to twelve months, according to the nature of the case. A probation patient still continues to have his name borne upon the registers of his asylum, to which he can be returned, on the original Sheriff's order and medical certificates, at any time before the expiry of his probationary period, should there occur an aggravation of the malady,

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or should the patient in any other respect prove unfit to remain at large. This is often found to be a material saving of expense to relatives and parochial boards, and enables them to use greater freedom in removing from asylums cases whose recovery is not complete, but who, there is reason to believe, will be benefited by the change, or in regard to whom a preliminary trial may be thought advisable before placing them upon the roll of single patients. The system has now been in operation for several years with increasing acceptability and success. Its general results throughout the whole of Scotland during the year ending 31st December 1871 will be seen from the following statement:—

HISTORY OF PROBATION CASES IN 1871.

Outstanding cases at 1st January 1871,	62
Sent out on probation during the year,	184
Total,	<u>246</u>
Of whom—	
Recovered,	86
Improved,	8
Not recovered, but remaining under care of friends,	9
Became single patients,	33
Returned to asylums before expiry of probation,	34
Died during probationary period,	1
Condition unknown,	2
	<u>173</u>
Probation unexpired at 1st January 1872,	73
Total,	<u>246</u>

SINGLE PATIENTS MAINTAINED OUT OF PRIVATE FUNDS.

The means of information attainable by the Board in regard to single patients supported out of private funds are greatly more limited than in the case of paupers, and its powers of visitation and control, though somewhat extended of late years, still continue to be more restricted than in the interests of the public would appear to be desirable. The number of such cases appearing on our registers as having received the Sanction of the Board, and who are regularly visited and reported on, amounts at the present time to 63. There are, besides, 19 patients not under sanction nor upon our registers, who are habitually visited, making in all 82 cases with whose position and circumstances the Board is officially conversant. Of the above, as stated in the commencement of this report, about 28 were resident in my district and visited by me during the past year. The following Table represents the number of single patients maintained out of private funds standing on our registers at the 1st of January in each year from the commencement of the Board:—

NUMBER OF REGISTERED PRIVATE LUNATICS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS
IN EACH YEAR SINCE 1859.

In 1859 there were	20 patients.	In 1866 there were	21 patients.
" 1860	" 22 "	" 1867	" 25 "
" 1861	" 21 "	" 1868	" 28 "
" 1862	" 22 "	" 1869	" 35 "
" 1863	" 21 "	" 1870	" 49 "
" 1864	" 21 "	" 1871	" 56 "
" 1865	" 21 "	" 1872	" 63 "

It will be seen from the above that, after remaining nearly stationary for several years, there has since 1869 been a progressive increase in the number of these cases under our official cognizance; but there can be no doubt that it still falls greatly short of what it ought to be. It has been estimated that there are nearly 2000 private lunatics in Scotland residing in private dwellings of whom

the Board has no official cognizance or knowledge, the larger proportion of whom belong to classes little removed from pauperism. Such patients, much more than ordinary paupers, are peculiarly exposed to be the subjects of neglect or improper restraint and treatment. Even among patients of a superior station, but not standing upon our registers, instances have come to my own knowledge of habitual confinement and restraint, which, however necessary such restraint and confinement may be thought to have been in the circumstances, and however considerably employed, would undoubtedly have been marked with strong disapprobation had they occurred in an asylum, and ought, under no circumstances, to be left to the uncontrolled discretion of private and irresponsible parties. How many other instances there may be, in the case of lunatics of a lower class, in which ignorance, poverty, or selfishness may combine to aggravate the evils of their condition, we have no certain means of knowing. But it is certain that cases are every now and then brought under our notice, in the course of our visitations, and which, but for these visitations, might never have been brought to light, in which lunatics are kept by private parties without the knowledge of the Board, whose means are often found to be barely adequate to their support, and whose condition and treatment are very unsatisfactory.

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LUNATICS UNDER CURATORY.

As regards the sources of information available to the Board in regard to private patients, it is to be observed that lunatics possessed of private means, who may be residing with their own families, and not kept for profit, do not ordinarily require to be reported to the Board, but that any person keeping a lunatic for gain renders himself liable to a penalty of £20, unless he has obtained the Board's Sanction for doing so. A certain number of cases will thus find their way upon our registers through the medium of parties applying for Sanction, and who desire to place themselves within the protection of the law; as will also be the case in regard to private patients received into special licensed houses, of whom there were 14 among the private single patients visited during the year. But this at the best is a very imperfect source of information to rely upon, there being too much reason to believe that the law is not unfrequently evaded under a variety of pretexts, and that there are many lunatics maintained out of private funds under the care of parties keeping them for profit, who are neither certified nor returned as such. The only source from which the Board of Lunacy is enabled to obtain official information in regard to private patients out of asylums, but which is necessarily confined only to a special class, is that furnished by the returns of lunatics under judicial factors which it now receives from the Accountant of the Court of Session under the provisions of the 29 and 30 Vict. c. 51, sect. 17. The judicial factor is a party appointed by the Court, generally on the application of the relatives of the lunatic, to administer and manage his property. He has not necessarily any control over the lunatic's person, although it sometimes happens that he practically exercises it; in fact it does not appear to be the usual practice in Scotland for the Court to make any order in regard to the custody of the person, which is usually left to devolve on one or other of the nearest relatives. It is the duty of the judicial factor (or *curator bonis* as he is likewise called) to furnish a yearly account to the Court of the funds of the lunatic, the sums expended on his maintenance, etc., and whatever other outlay he may have been at in the management of the property. Of these returns the Board of Lunacy is empowered, under the Act above referred to, to obtain a copy from the Accountant of Court, and thereupon "to make such investigation, by inspection or otherwise, as shall in their opinion be necessary to ascertain in what manner such lunatics are treated and cared for, and in case of such treatment and care being deemed by them unsatisfactory," to bring the matter under the review of the Court, who may thereupon "order such inquiry and direct all such steps to be taken for the improved treatment and care of such lunatics as to the Court shall appear proper." The powers and duties conferred upon the Board in regard to private lunatics under curatorship may thus be said to comprehend those of the Lunacy Commissioners and Lord Chancellor's visitors in England, and certainly are not of inferior importance and responsibility. But the comparatively recent date of the enactment, and the time required to get the returns properly indexed and

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classified, and to trace out the actual residences of the patients, have hitherto proved hindrances to full advantage being taken of these powers. The difficulties arising from this cause have now, however, in a great measure been overcome, and there is reason to hope that in the course of the present year the Board will, by means of personal visitation and inquiry, be enabled to acquire such authentic and sufficient information in regard to patients under curatory as will considerably enlarge the number of private patients on its registers, and more or less habitually brought under its inspection. In the meantime, it may be useful to subjoin what I believe to be a correct analysis of the distribution of all cases returned to the Board as under curatory, brought down to the 31st December 1871.

DISTRIBUTION OF CASES UNDER CURATORY AT 31ST DECEMBER 1871.

In Asylums in Scotland,	.	.	.	181
In Private Dwellings in Scotland,	.	.	.	91
Residing in England,	.	.	.	22
Residing in Ireland,	.	.	.	1
In America,	.	.	.	2
Total,				<u>297</u>

(a.) *Curatory Cases in Asylums.*—It will be seen from the above that cases under curatory naturally fall under one or other of three leading divisions, namely, patients in asylums, patients in private dwellings, and patients residing in places out of Scotland, and for the present not within the jurisdiction of the Board. As regards the first of these classes, it appears that about two-thirds of the whole number of curatory cases are asylum patients, and as such already known to and visited by the Board along with the other inmates of these establishments. In reference to them, therefore, it might at first sight be thought that the returns from the Court of Session were of but little value, and conveyed no information of which we were not already in possession. But this would be to take a very erroneous view of the matter; inasmuch as it is only now for the first time, and entirely through the medium of these returns, that the Board has been put into the possession of information as to which of the cases visited in asylums are under curatory, and what is the amount of their funds. Such knowledge has already been turned to good account, in more instances than one, by enabling the Board to recommend a greater outlay upon patients whose income was such as to admit of it, thereby adding materially to their comfort and enjoyment. It is understood to be the practice of the Court to require as much of his income to be expended on a lunatic under curatory as is capable of being used for his benefit or enjoyment. And in this way there is reason to expect that, from time to time, the position of not a few patients may be improved in consequence of the information now rendered accessible to the Board. Nor is it only as regards asylum patients that such opportunities may occur. Questions relating to the means of single patients, and the amount proper to be expended upon them, have likewise been incidentally raised, and recommendations on the subject forwarded on the part of the Board to the proper quarter, wherever such a course appeared to be called for.

(b.) *Curatory Cases out of Scotland.*—A very few words will dispose of the case of patients under curatory who are residing out of Scotland. Twenty-five patients are at present in this position, residing beyond the jurisdiction of the Board in different parts of England and Ireland, besides two in America. Of these we possess no certain knowledge, but have reason to believe that fourteen of the number are in asylums, and nine in private houses. One of the latter is known to be likewise what is usually called a Chancery lunatic, subject to visitation by the Visitors of the Court of Chancery. So that at least fifteen of those residing in England and Ireland would appear to be under official inspection. With regard to the others, it is to be presumed that they likewise will come (if they have not done so already) under the cognisance of the laws of the country in which they have gone to reside.

(c) *Curatory cases in Private Dwellings.*—It only remains for me to refer to Appendix H. that division of cases under curatory which is more nearly connected with the subject of this Report—those, namely, who are residing in private dwellings within the borders of Scotland. With a view to their relations to the Board of General Reports on Single Patients by the Deputy-Commissioners. Lunacy, they may be conveniently arranged as follows:—

CURATORY CASES IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS IN THEIR RELATIONS TO THE
BOARD OF LUNACY.

Under Sanction of Board,	23
Visited and reported on, but not under Sanction,	8
Not under sanction nor visited,	60
Total,	<u>91</u>

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It thus appears that there are sixty cases of which we have as yet no official cognisance in their character as single patients. The reasons for this are principally two—either that we have reason to know that they are under the care of their own families, and in positions of affluence and comfort, or else that there has not yet been sufficient time to ascertain their precise position, or to determine whether or no they are kept for profit. In regard to the majority, the second of these reasons may for the present be considered as holding good. It is impossible therefore to speak with perfect accuracy as to the position of the greater number of single patients under curatory, but, as far as I have been enabled to analyse the returns, it appears that there are—

With their own families or other relatives,	46
With strangers,	26
In homes of their own,	7
Alone—or under no special guardianship,	6
Position unknown,	6

It is still more difficult to say how many of these cases are kept for profit. It is the opinion of the Board that patients residing even with their own near relatives must be considered as kept for profit, if (the guardian not being wife or child) the board of the patient is found materially to contribute to the guardian's means of livelihood; and it is often difficult to determine this point without a personal visitation. No inflexible rule in fact can be laid down on the subject. But as far as it is possible to judge from the returns, assisted by such other knowledge as we may possess in regard to particular cases, I should say that at least three-fifths of the whole number are kept for profit. It has been stated in the beginning of this Report that private patients residing with their own families, and not kept for profit, are usually considered exempt from visitation. At the same time it may be proper to add, that the Board is empowered, if it see cause, to make personal investigation into the case of every patient under curatory, and that no case of alleged restraint or other improper treatment, in whatever position the patient may be placed, is to be regarded as beyond the reach of its jurisdiction.

As to the income of single patients under curatory, the following table will furnish some interesting particulars:—

£5000 and upwards	3
£1000 and upwards,	4
£500 and upwards,	6
£200 and upwards,	13
£100 and upwards,	15
£50 and upwards,	12
Under £50,	29
Living on capital, or means exhausted,	4
Amount of income not given,	5

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It thus appears that the income of rather more than one-fourth exceeds £200 a year, while that of no less than 33 is under £50 ; in other words, that a very large proportion of the above 91 patients are in what may be called poor circumstances, while some are actually living on capital, and gradually falling into the condition of pauperism.

I subjoin, in conclusion, a classified statement of the whole number of single patients maintained out of private funds at present officially known to the Board, from whatever source such knowledge may have been obtained, distinguishing those who are under curatory or sanction, or both combined, as well as those who are visited and reported on without coming under either of these heads :—

TOTAL NUMBER OF SINGLE PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS OFFICIALLY
KNOWN TO BOARD OF LUNACY AT 31ST JANUARY 1872.

Under curatory and sanction,	.	.	.	23
Under curatory, but not under sanction,	.	.	.	8
Under sanction, but not curatory cases,	.	.	.	40
Neither under curatory or sanction,	.	.	.	11
Total,				<u>82</u>

